Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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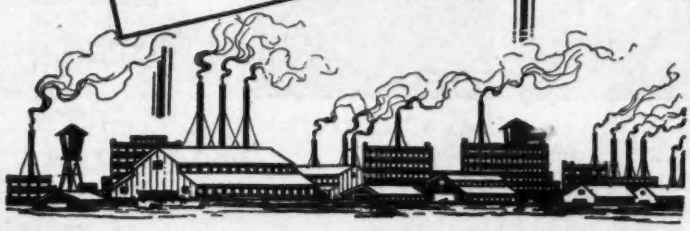

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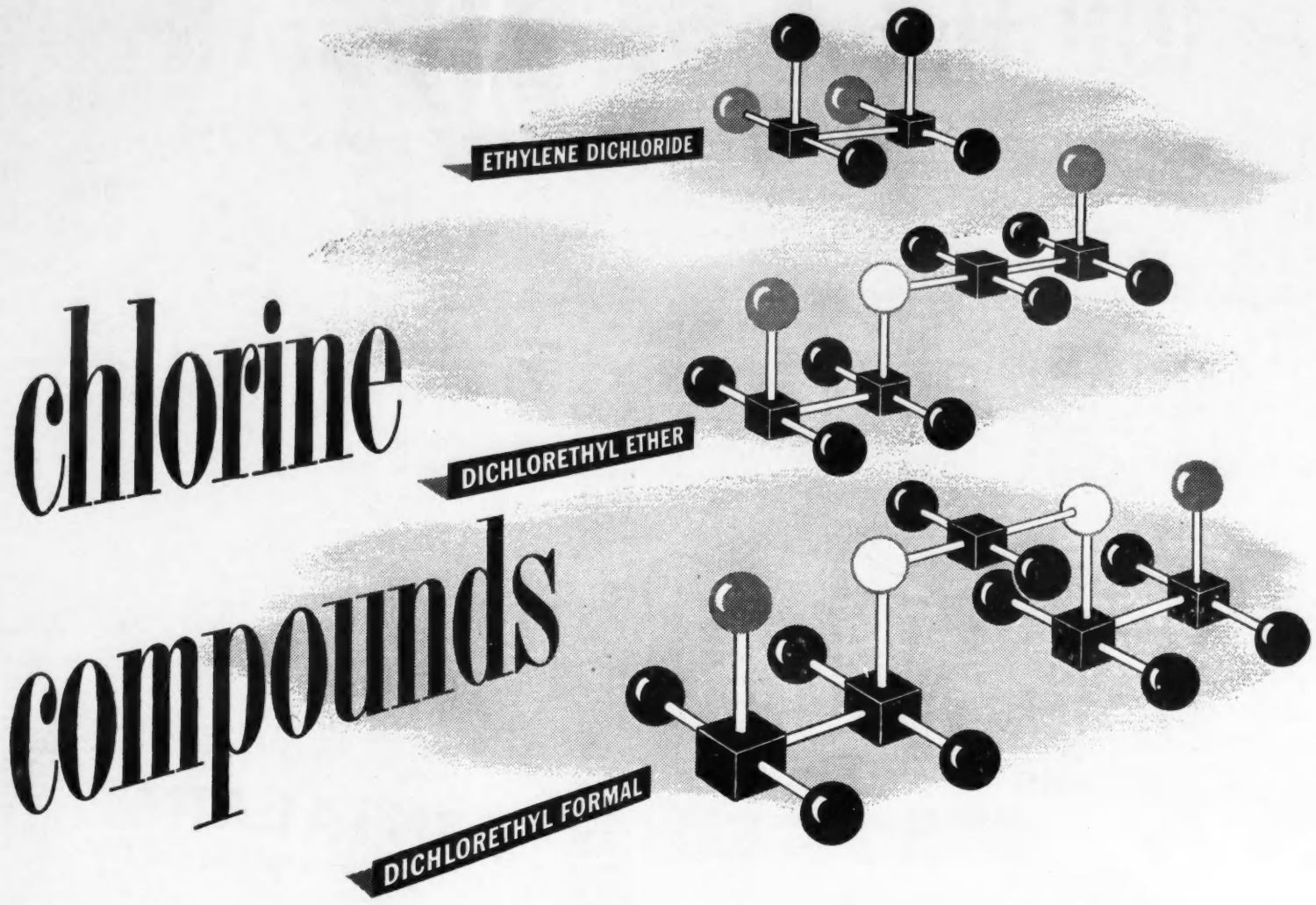

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Potash Allocations Established by CPA

OPD Washington Bureau

Potash allocations to established fertilizer manufacturers for period eight by the Civilian Production Administration have been allowed at the rate of 100 percent of the quotas given these companies during period six. This phase of the allocation program under the reinstated potash allocation order was completed by CPA this week.

The agency is yet to determine the quantities to be allocated to newcomers in the fertilizer business but hopes to complete this part of the job within a few weeks. It is understood that the 100 percent quota was possible by reason of the fact that supplies of potash this year were slightly in excess of last year when they amounted to 726,000 tons.

CPA Inorganics Branch Chief Named

Frederick P. Ardin of New York, who has been consultant to the Inorganics Branch of the Chemicals Division of the Civilian Production Administration, has been named chief of the branch, filling the vacancy caused by the death last week of J. William Wizeman.

Mr. Ardin had been engaged in chemical development and research work from 1921 until 1942 when he joined the Chemicals Division of the old War Production Board, being associated first with the statistical section under Felix Stapleton and later in the year transferred to the inorganics branch under Mr. Wizeman to handle alkalies. He left WPB in June, 1945, to become associated with Joliet Industrials, Inc., engaged in silica gel production. He returned to Washington a few months ago and became consultant to the inorganics branch of which he is now made chief.

Ammonium Sulphate Allocation Refused

Industry requests that both ammonium sulphate and ammonium nitrate be placed under allocation because of the supply shortage have been turned own by the Civilian Production Administration it is learned.

The requests were made at recent meetings between the industry and the CPA, when it became apparent that supplies this year probably will fall far behind requirements. It is understood that top officials of CPA have decided against an allocation program because it is too late for such a program to be operated efficiently and effectively.

Ammonia Nitrate Exported to Germany

In its report for the week ended August 14 on operations in the U. S. zone of Germany, the military government commented that 15,000 metric tons of ammonium nitrate for use in fertilizer are being imported from the United States.

The report also stated in commenting on the fertilizer situation that production of calcium cyanamide for nitrogen fertilizer at Trostberg in the week ended August 10 was only 3,960 metric tons, owing to failure of mechanical equipment.

Northam Warren Elects Warren Jr. Vice-Pres.

Northam Warren, jr., has been elected vice-president and general manager of Northam Warren Corp., cosmetic manufacturer, Stamford, Conn. Mr. Warren succeeded P. W. Marshburn, resigned. John D. Yeomans, controller, assistant secretary and assistant treasurer, was elected a vice-president and director.

Pacific Coast Head

Charles O. Chesnut has been named general manager of the newly-organized Pacific division of the Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation, Wyandotte, Mich., with headquarters in San Francisco. Mr. Chesnut, who is president of the Natural Soda Products Company, Wyandotte subsidiary, was vice-president and general manager of the McCord Corporation, Detroit, before joining Wyandotte in 1945.

Resins Using Butyl Alcohol Pricing Revised

OPD Washington Bureau

Manufacturers of one minor segment of synthetic resins, those containing butyl alcohol, may increase their ceiling prices when their delivered average cost of butyl alcohol is above 17 cents a pound, the Office of Price Administration announced August 22.

This action, effective August 27, 1946, is taken because existing ceilings do not cover total production costs when the cost of butyl alcohol, an important ingredient, exceeds 17 cents a pound.

OPA said that the bulk of manufacturers making this type fo synthetic resins are suffering substantial hardship because of higher butyl alcohol costs. The ceiling price for grain butyl alcohol is tied to the price of grain, and is now over 18 cents a pound. Molasses fermentation butyl alcohol has a ceiling of roughly 20 cents a pound. Synthetic butyl alcohol has a ceiling of 10¾ cents a pound.

Lobbying Registration Act Formal Interpretation Asked

A formal opinion from the Department of Justice on the intent and scope of the lobbying registration act, approved by Congress as a part of the congressional reorganization law, has been requested by South Trimble, clerk of the House of Representatives, it was learned August 22.

Unable to answer the hundreds of inquiries received from individuals trade associations and business organizations all over the country since the act became a law a few weeks ago, Mr. Trimble has asked the department to make a searching analysis of the act and is legislative history to see if there cannot be some light thrown on the type of activities it is intended to cover.

An indication of the widespread interest in the law is seen in the fact that within a few days after announcement was made by Mr. Trimble that the registration forms now are available, more than 300 requests poured into his office for copies of the forms.

Until the Justice Department renders its opinion—and there is no assurances that the department will make a formal interpretation of the act, since it is not bound by law to render such opinions except to the President and members of his Cabinet—trade associations which have been giving the matter close study indicate that they are still not sure where they stand under the law.

Generally speaking, they are inclined to feel that they are exempt unless their funds are used principally to influence the passage or defeat of legislation. This is true particularly of the American Drug Manufacturers Association, the Proprietary Association, the National Fertilizer Association and the Manufacturing Chemists Assn. They point out that section 307 of the law defining those persons to whom it is applicable refers to

—Continued on page 69

General Mills Names Eastman Vice-President

Whitney H. Eastman, head of the chemical division of General Mills, Minneapolis, Minn., has been elected a vice-president of the company. Mr.

Whitney H. Eastman

Eastman, director of the National Soybean Processors Association, which he organized in 1930 and served for several years as president of the association, joined General Mills in 1943 and shortly thereafter became president of the newly-formed vegetable oil and protein division. Early in 1946 this became the chemical division.

Operations of the division include a soybean processing plant and three soybean refining units at Belmond, Iowa, a polyamide resin plant at Minneapolis, and construction of a new organic chemical plant at Kankakee, Illinois.

Before joining General Mills, Mr. Eastman was a vice president, director and member of the executive committee of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Company.

Oil Pact for World Is State Dep't Aim

OPD Washington Bureau

The United States will be dependent upon foreign sources for nearly 50 percent of its petroleum needs by 1965, Col. G. H. Vogel, executive officer of the Army-Navy Petroleum Board, declared in a radio forum conducted under the sponsorship of the Department of State, August 17.

Colonel Vogel estimated that, by that time, if oil consumption increases as expected, this country will be using in the neighborhood of 6,500,000 barrels a day "and it doesn't appear now that we're likely in 1965 to be producing more than about 3,500,000 barrels a day, in economic competition with foreign fields."

Charles B. Raynor, adviser on petroleum policy of the Department of State, who also participated in the forum, indicated that one of the aims of this government is to bring about a worldwide agreement on oil development and distribution, possibly using the United Nations as the vehicle.

Such a committee formed under UN, he said, should be representative of the consuming nations, as well as the producing nations. Its first duty would be to study the international oil trade and to be prepared to advise governments and oil companies on the types of arrangements that are most beneficial to all par-

—Continued on page 39

Carter Oil to Build $8,000,000 Refinery

The Carter Oil Company, midwestern affiliate of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, is planning construction of an $8,000,000 refinery at Billings, Mont. The new plant will have a capacity of 18,000 barrels daily and will include a fluid catalytic cracking unit. The plant is expected to be in operation early in 1948.

Labor Relations

Mitchell M. Shipman

Labor-Management Consultant

Chapter XI

Retiring NLRB Member Urges Some Wagner Act Revisions

Suggesting revisions of the Wagner act has today become a sort of pastime. Ever since its passage, innumerable recommendations for changes in the act have been forthcoming from various sources. Virtually everybody—except perhaps the unions—has taken a crack at it. Yet, little congressional heed to them has resulted to date. The Wagner act still remains unchanged, notwithstanding need and advisability for some change.

Some of this congressional inaction to proposed revisions of the act has perhaps been due to the sources from which they have emanated. Charges of ulterior motive, absence of good faith, and even antiunion purpose have been leveled against so many of the proponements to the point those who might know best refuse to talk.

Thus, when one of the board's own members, Gerard D. Reilly, upon his recent retirement from the board after many years of service with it, talks on the subject and urges certain revisions of the act, it is indeed labor news. This column feels it particularly worthy to note.

Six Changes Urged

In a recent interview, Mr. Reilly, after affirming the basic soundness of the Wagner act as a foundation for national labor policy and in reducing industrial strife and strikes, urges certain revisions of the act. He lists six "desirable changes," some procedural and others substantive, requiring congressional approval.

These proposed changes are briefly as follows:—

1. The act presently permits an employer to petition for bargaining elections only in the case where two or more unions are contesting the right of representation. To Mr. Reilly's view, this narrow and limited right of the employer should be extended so as to enable him to petition the board for bargaining elections where a union claims bargaining

—Continued on page 70

Strategic Materials Stockpiling Revised

OPD Washington Bureau

New procedures for stockpiling strategic materials, in accordance with legislation recently enacted by Congress, were issued August 21 by War Assets Administration.

The regulation (No. 17) provides for transfer to the government stockpile of all government-owned, surplus materials determined by the Army and Navy Munitions Board to have strategic possibilities and which may be needed for the common defense. The regulation applies to strategic properties regardless of location instead of in the continental U. S., as heretofore.

This provision embraces all owning agencies having materials deemed strategic and which are surplus to their needs including the Foreign Liquidation Commission of the State Department. It also includes such strategic property acquired by FCL from lend-lease and by exchange of other surplus for strategic property.

New features of this regulation as compared with the previous SPA Registry No. 17 are:—

(1) No distinction is made as to category, namely, (a) minerals and metals and strategic materials; (2) no minimum pricing requirement in the disposition of strategic materials to satisfy civilian deficiencies; (3) the Army and Navy Munitions Board may acquire government-owned surplus strategic materials without an actual cash outlay except that they may not in any fiscal your exceed in dollar value in acquisitions from surplus stocks an amount which in turn exceeds the actual Congressional appropriation for such fiscal year, and (4) a central control is established by having Restruction Finance Corporation review reports from all owning agencies of surplus strategic materials to determine whether disposition will be for the stockpile, sale to meet civilian deficiencies as determined by Civilian Production Administration, or declared surplus.

The new regulation also provides that the Civilian Production Administration estimate current requirements of industry. This will be accomplished on a yearly basis instead of six months supply, as previously. In any case, sales to satisfy civilian deficiencies as found by CPA will continue to take precedence over transfer to stockpile.

Surplus Chemicals Offered by U.S. Agencies

OPD Washington Bureau

Millions of dollars' worth of surplus drugs and toiletries, and surgical, dental, hospital, and scientific equipment are being offered for sale on a fixed price basis September 3 by the War Assets Administration.

An itemized list of the surpluses is contained in issue No. 13 of the Surplus Reporter, copies of which are available from the regional offices of WAA. In the category of chemicals are forty-eight articles, ranging from arsenous acid to zinc peroxide. Most of these are in drug-store-size containers, but there are some exceptions among them the following (figures in parentheses are the item number, the first digit of which is the number of the WAA regional office):—

Bismuth subnitrate, 1-pound and 5-pound containers, 1,053 pounds, $1.15 per pound (2-17062-10-R).

Boric acid, commercial granular, 100-pound bags, 180,900 pounds, 10 cents per pound (2-10297-10-R).

Camphor, 1-pound bottles, 2,000 pounds, 80 cents per pound (10-06837-10-R); 3,046 pounds, same price (9-05643-10-R).

Chloroform, solvent, 7-pound bottles,

—*Continued on page 46*

Bids Wanted

Aluminum Sulphate:—10,000 pounds, Supply Officer, Veterans Administration, Murfreesboro, Tenn., invitation 47-64, opening September 3.

Calcium Hydrated Lime:—2,500 pounds; Supply Officer, Veterans Administration, Murfreesboro, Tenn., invitation 47-65, opening September 3.

Corn Sugar:—12,000 pounds; Chief Clerk, Department of Justice, Federal Reformatory, Chillicothe, Ohio, invitation 5-25-22, opening August 29.

Limestone:—Supplies for the division of Cooley Farm, Department of Public Health and Welfare, Cleveland, Ohio, No. 403-46.

Sodium Borate:—6,000 tons; Division of Purchase, Sales and Traffic, Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., invitation 100-47, opening August 30.

Sodium Chloride:—80,000 pounds; Supply Officer, Veterans Administration, Murfreesboro, Tenn., invitation 47-63, opening September 3.

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OPD Price Index

The Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter's relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Aug. 22, 1943	Aug. 15, 1946	Aug. 24, 1945
136.3	136.4	133.8

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

Price changes were again numerous last week. They spread over a still greater variety of articles. There were more advances than reductions, but the latter averaged larger, and the general level was again depressed—but not much.

Coaltar chemicals were given an upward turn. Arsenic was priced higher, its first change in years. The big potato crop effected another trim in the price of starch.

Demands in many lines were still further unsatisfied. Sometimes this was the result of strikes; sometimes the reason was a mechanical one, the replacing of deteriorating equipment is almost an impossibility.

Prices were advanced on arsenic, cresol, orthocresol, phenol, tar acid oil, quicksilver, hoofmeal, eucalyptus oil, arrowroot powder, black cohosh, colombo, fir balsam, henna, rhatany, Mexican sarsaparilla, T. V. senna, senna pods, serpentaria, a couple of gingers, and Dutch caraway futures.

Industry Advisers Get New OPA Procedure

A regulation outlining the procedure to be followed by industry advisory committees in petitioning the OPA for decontrol of non-agricultural products that are in ample supply, was issued August 23 by OPA. At the same time, the agency modified present regulations governing activities of industry advisory committees in accordance with the new price control law. The decontrol regulation procedure is effective immediately.

Lead Products Markups Revised

Ceiling prices on certain lead products, including lead pigments and lead paste products, have been increased by the OPA to conform with the provisions of the new price law regarding resellers' markups. The action was taken in connection with an adjustment of ceilings of several categories of building materials. The items involved previously were sold at ceilings that reflected only dollar and cents "pass through" of increases granted at mill levels.

Late Market News

Mint oil distillation operations are largely completed for a better than average yield in Indiana, according to a Department of Agriculture report. Michigan mint yields are generally below average, although a few good yields have been reported.

Pepper, both black and white; cinnamon, either whole or ground, and paprika, were among twelve items the Office of Price Administration removed from price control on August 25.

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Basic Chemicals Output Sets Record

OPD Washington Bureau

Production of basic chemicals and chemical products in 1945 reached an estimated total of $8,700,000,000, setting another record for the industry in spite of the sharp drop in requirements immediately following VE-Day and VJ-Day, according to the Chemicals and Drugs Section of the Office of Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce.

In the first of three articles appearing in the August issue of Domestic Commerce, Charles C. Concannon, chief, and F. M. Hoffheins of the Chemicals and Drug Section reviewed the activities of the industry during the last year of the war and reported that production had reached such a high level during the first four months of the year that it more than offset the declines occurring after victory in Europe and the ending of the war with Japan.

They commented that in comparison with production in the peacetime year of 1939 the requirements for chemicals for global war were enormous; but the chemical industry met the challenge. Through utmost utilization of existing equipment, planned expansion of facilities, application of the indispensable know-how, and the cooperation of government, management and labor, it shouldered successfully its share of the country's war-time burden.

Expansion of the industry during the last three war years in comparison with 1939 output is shown in millions of dollars in the following table:—

	1939	1943*	1944*	1945
Basic chemicals	790.4	2,235.7	2,710.1	2,505.0
Allied products	2,507.4	4,662.9	5,074.9	5,556.3
Related commodities†	411.4	667.6	667.2	625.2
Total	3,709.2	7,566.2	8,452.2	8,686.5

* Revisions which were made in the previously published estimates for 1943 and 1944 owing to additional information are included in this table.

† These commodities were included with allied products in previous studies but are segregated here in order to conform more closely with the Census of Manufactures grouping for Chemicals and Allied Products.

'Critical' Workers May Get Draft Deferment

OPD Washington Bureau

Critical production and transportation workers have been added to the list of registrants to be given "the most serious consideration for occupational deferment" by local draft boards when properly certified by the appropriate government agency, it was announced August 22 by Selective Service National Headquarters. Included also in the announcement broadening national policy on draft deferments are college and university teachers and home construction workers.

Extension of deferment consideration to the four new categories of essential men was made at the request of the Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion.

Registrants engaged in critical production and transportation industries will be certified by the Civilian Production Administration. These may include "supervisory, technical, or scientific personnel whose removal

—*Continued on page 69*

Vegetable Oil Prices Reestablished by OPA

Ceiling prices on crude vegetable oils were reestablished August 23 by the Office of Price Administration at June 30 levels. Restored prices were 13c. per pound for peanut oil; 12⅝c. per pound for cottonseed oil, and 11¾c.-12c. per pound for soybean oil. Restored ceilings were effective immediately.

The agency granted also increased price ceilings on processed products from these oils to reflect the removal of processors' subsidies.

The increases for makers, which becomes effective August 30, amounts to 60c. per hundredweight for standard shortenings, hydrogenated shortenings and cooking oils; 4½c. per gallon for salad oil; 50c for CWT for margarin; 4c. per gallon for mayonnaise and 2c. per gallon for salad dressing.

OPA also announced that ceiling prices for byproducts feeds, such as cottonseed meal, soybean meal and linseed meal will be established September 3.

Streptomycin Quotas For Civilians Sept. 1

Merck & Co. pharmaceutical manufacturer, Rahway, N. J., reported to the Civilian Production Administration last week that large-scale production of streptomycin has started at its new $3,500,000 plants at Elkton, Va., and Rahway, and that a greatly increased supply of the drug will be available for allocated distribution during September.

The CPA announced that limited commercial distribution of the drug through designated hospitals for treatment of civilian patients will begin September 1. The plan, which is similar to that used initially for penicillin distribution, was authorized by amending Schedule 119 to Order M-300.

Merck's new Elkton plant is not in full operation as yet but the company hopes to achieve maximum output by the end of the year. The increased production scheduled for September will contribute to the widening distribution of the drug under the new CPA depot hospital program.

The Elkton plant is the first one constructed for mass production of streptomycin. The three-building unit contains specialy-designed equipment to convert raw materials to the finished drug. Final drying, packing and shipping will be done at the Rahway unit. Both plants were erected under construction priorities granted in August, 1945.

Officials of the chemicals division of the CPA said that more than 1,600 general hospitals have been selected as depots for the drug and will supply other hospitals in their respective areas. The devision will shortly give civilian hospitals full information about the distribution plan, the names of depot hospitals and copies of a report on the indications, contraindications, mode of administration, dosage and toxic effects of streptomycin. Depot hospitals will be notified of their September allotments and told who their suppliers will be.

CPA officials emphasized that the distribution plan provides that depot hospitals place their orders direct with the designated suppliers, an important difference from the plan used in the initial distribution of penicillin by the War Production Board.

U.S. Importers Relieved Of Duty on British Tax

OPD Washington Bureau

The Treasury Department announced last week that the amount of British purchase tax which would have been collected by the British government on an article sold for consumption in England is not to be included in the calculation of foreign value of that article for purposes of assessing and collecting customs duties when the article is imported into the United States.

The announcement was followed by one of the Department of Justice terminating all pending cases involving the British tax issue in order that the duty collected on the tax, estimated at $5,000,000, may be refunded.

The legal principle involved was found in a case involving the importation of chinaware and earthenware, when the United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals held that "the British purchase tax law is not a proper part of foreign value and therefore is not a part of dutiable value."

The ruling by the bureau of customs of the Treasury Department is an extension of the court's decision to cover all, types of imports from England, and is based upon an official department investigation which indicated that there is no difference between the application of the British tax to chinaware and its application to other commodities in England.

WAA Plant Leased By Six Companies

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Assets Administration has announced leasing of portions of the Basic Magnesium Corporation plant at Henderson, Nev., to six companies, among them being the Hardesty Chemical Company, Stauffer Chemical Company, Western Electro-Chemical Company and the U. S. Vanadium Corporation.

Imports at U. S. Ports

New York Imports

ALMOND OIL—100 dms, Ungerer & Co, Genoa

AMYRIS OIL—1 dm, Ungerer & Co, Port Prince; 3 dms Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Port Prince

ANTIMONY ORE—937 bgs, Watson, Geach & Co, Antofagasta; 458 bgs, Watson, Geach & Co, Mollenda

ARGOLS—300 bgs, Charles Pfizer & Co, Naples; 1,050 bgs, Davies, Turner & Co, Messina; 300 bgs, Chase National Bank, Messina

ASBESTOS—4,000 bgs, Keasbey, Matteson Co, Beira; 3,040 bgs, Johns-Manville Corp, Beira; 8,000 bgs, Raybestos Manhattan, Inc, Beira; 3,320 bgs, Commercial National Bank, Beira, 510 bgs, Beira

BALATA—62 cs, Herman Weber & Co, Manaus; 102 cs, Brown Bros-Harriman Co, Manaus; 50 cs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Manaus; 80 cs, Littlejohn & Co, Para; 46 cs, H A Astlett & Co, Manaus; 230 blocks, Herman Weber & Co, Para

BALSAM COPAIBA—9 cs, Banque National Purle Com., Buenaventura; 58 cs, Stern, Morgenthau & Co, Manaus; 20 cs, Merchants Export & Import Co, Manaus; 15 cs, P R Dreyer, Manaus; 20 dms, P R Dreyer, Para

BALSAM OIL—7 cs, C E Griffin & Co, Buenaventura

BARBASSU OIL—240,000 kilos, 52 dms, Commodity Credit Co, Sao Luiz do Maranhao

BASILIC OIL—1 cs, S B Penick & Co, Havre

BAY RUM—2 cs, W Phelps, Kingston

BEES WAX—71 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Valparaiso; 17 bgs, Bank of the Manhattan Co, Callao; 48 bgs, Duncan Fox & Co, Talcahuano; 184 bgs, National City Bank, Talcahuano; 92 bgs, Bank of Manhattan, Talcahuano; 124 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Talcahuano; 196 bgs, Will & Baumer Candle Co, Talcahuano; 48 bgs, Will & Baumer Candle Co, Valparaiso; 36 bgs, Will & Baumer Candle Co, Port Prince; 10 bgs, Angus Mackay & Co, Gonaives; 17 bbls, 2 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, Cape Haitian; 102 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Rio Grande; 73 bgs, Mercantile Metal & Ore Co, Buenos Aires; 150 bgs, L Luzzato, Dares Salaam; 150 bgs, Mac Miller Candle Co, Dares Salaam; 14 bgs, Talcahuano; 41 bgs, Valparaiso

BERBERIS ROOT—87 bgs, Peek & Velsor, Mollendo

BERGAMOT OIL—40 cs, National City Bank, Messina; 308 qtr cs, Messina

BISMUTH, REF'D—118 cs, Cerro De Pasco Copper Corp, Callao

BRUCINE—4 cs, New York Quinine & Chemical Works, London

CALAMUS ROOT—20 bgs, Peek & Velsor, Calcutta

CANARY SEED—343 bgs, Hinton & Co, Sydney

CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, Catz-American Co, Rotterdam; 8,980 bgs, Constanza; oil, 1 dm, Synfleur Scientific Laboratories, Rotterdam

CARNAUBA WAX—66 bgs, Baird Rubber Trading Co, Fortaleza; 44 bgs, Geo Bell & Son, Fortaleza, 168 bgs, S C Johnson & Sons, Fortaleza; 33 bgs, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp, Fortaleza; 698 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp, Fortaleza; 113 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co, Parnahyba; 100 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp, Parnahyba; 626 bgs, S C Johnson & Sons, Parnahyba; 212 bgs, Fred Henjes, jr, Parnahyba; 125 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co, Parnahyba; 158 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Fortaleza; 55 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch, Fortaleza; 6 bgs, Cornelius Product Co, Fortaleza; 218 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co, Fortaleza

CASEIN—400 bgs, Crawford, Keene & Co, Buenos Aires

CASTOR BEANS—185 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Port Prince; 1,007 bgs, Lenape Trading Co, Port Prince; 9,342 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Fortaleza; 600 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Sao Luiz do Maranhao; 6,621 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co Fortaleza; 1,552 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Fortaleza; 1,575 bgs, Tunley & Co, Fortaleza

CASTOR OIL—409 dms, Brazil Oiticica, Inc, Fortaleza

CHALK, PRECIPITATED—500 bgs, H J Baker & Bro, Liverpool

CHILLIES—145 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Port Prince

CHINA CLAY—48 cks, E Fougera & Co, London

CHIRETTA HERB ' " bls, Peek & Velsor, Calcutta

CINNAMON—200 bls, Simon F Bedoya, Colombo; 86 bls, Pablo Calvet & Co, Colombo; 197 bls, Grace Bros, Colombo; 38 bls, Joensson & Cross, Colombo; 196 bls, C T Wilson & Co, Colombo; 199 bls, Holland Colombo Trading Society, Inc, Colombo; 50 bls, Volkart Bros, Colombo

CITRONELLA OIL—28 dms, Joensson & Cross, Colombo; 10 dms, P R Dreyer, Colombo; 56 dms, Volkart Bros, Colombo; 82 dms, Procter & Gamble, Colombo

CLOVE OIL—69 dms, Otto Gerdau Co, Tamatave; 47 dms, Trubek Laboratories, Tamatave; 23 dms, Ungerer & Co, Tamatave; 33 dms, Givaudan-Delawanna, Tamatave; 71 cs, Madagascar Agencies, Tamatave; 23 dms, L A Champon, Tamatave

CLOVES—2,000 bgs, Otto Gerdau Co, Tamatave; 1,440 bgs, Meyer & Brown, Tamatave; 649 bgs, A G Dunn, Tamatave; 315 bgs, Tariko Co, Tamatave; 225 bgs, Wm Allison & Co, Tamatave; 1,000 bgs, C T Wilson & Co, Tamatave; 675 bgs, Louis Furth, Inc, Tamatave; 1,000 bgs, Maywood Chemical Works, Tamatave; 160 bgs, G T German, Tamatave; 112 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Tamatave; 556 bgs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Tamatave; 315 bgs, J Golombeck, Tamatave; 420 bgs, Carmen Exchange Bank, Tamatave; 400 bgs, R F Downing & Co, Tamatave; 1,000 bgs, Tamatave

COCA LEAVES—132 bls, Maywood Chemical Works, Salaverry

COCOA RESIDUE—1,600 bgs, Monsanto Chemical Co, Liverpool

COCHINEAL—103 bgs, Duncan Fox & Co, Callao

COD OIL—19 cks, Scandinavian Oil Co, St Johns

CODLIVER OIL—265 dms, McKesson & Robbins, Hull; 70 dms, Scandinavian Oil Co, St Johns; 150 dms, White Laboratories, St John; 100 dms, Whitmeyer Laboratories, Inc, St Johns; 100 dms, E F Drew & Co, St Johns; 70 dms, 20 cks, Vitaron Chemical Mfg Co, St Johns; 70 dms, Philipp Bros, St Johns

COLORS—1 ck, B F Drakenfeld & Co, Liverpool

CONDURANGO BARK—29 bgs, Peek & Velsor, Callao

CORIANDER SEED—560 bgs, H S Cramer & Co, Callao

COTTON LINTERS—60 bls, Cowa Co, Cabedello; 139 bls, David Pottash, Fortaleza; 544 bls, Schimmel Trading Co, Fortaleza

CRESYLIC ACID—33 dms, Durez Plastics & Chemical Co, Liverpool; 55 dms, Crowley Tar Product Co, Liverpool; 408 dms, Monsanto Chemica' Co, Liverpool; 200 dms, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp, London; 50 dms, J H Faunce, Inc, Glasgow; 100 dms, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp, Glasgow; 130 dms, Glasgow

CROCIDOLITE ORE—100 cs, A G Paiser, Inc, Durban

CUBE ROOT—54 bgs, Morris Hess & Co, Callao; 3 bls, Joosten & Janssen, Singapore

DIVI-DIVI—1,305 bgs, Vermilye Co, Barranquilla; 2,773 bgs, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Santa Marta; 3,790 bgs, Royal Bank of Canada, Santa Marta; 3,040 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Santa Marta

DOGWOOD BARK—143 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Kingston

DYES, ANILIN—15 dms, Sandoz Chemical Works, Havre

EUCALYPTUS OIL—59 dms, Orbis Product Corp, Sydney; 5 dms, Geo Lueders & Co, Sydney

FENNEL SEED—211 bgs, R J Prentiss & Co, Buenos Aires; 100 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Buenos Aires; 110 bgs, Kachurin Drug Co, Buenos Aires; 100 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Buenos Aires; 100 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Buenos Aires

FLEASEED HUSK—98 bgs, W E Martin & Co, Bombay; 88 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay; 64 bgs, E Meer & Co, Bombay

FUEL OIL—672,421 bbls, Standard Oil Co N J, Aruba; 62,563 bbls, Public Service Electric & Gas Co, Tampico

GAYUBA LEAVES—75 bls, J L Hopkins & Co, Alicante

GELATIN—40 bls, Transatlantic Animal By Product Co, Antwerp

GERANIUM OIL—6 dms, Dodge & Olcott Co, Tamatave; 44 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co Tamatave; 4 dms, Ungerer & Co, Tamatave; 10 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Tamatave; 1 dm, Chalayer, Tamatave; 8 dms, P R Dreyer, Tamatave; 3 dms, Albert Verley, Tamatave; 3 dms, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Tamatave; 2 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Tamatave; 1 dm, Schimmel & Co, Tamatave; 5 dms, Van Ameringen-Haebler, Co, Tamatave; 2 dms, Continental Commodities Corp,

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OPA Revises Makers Pricing Procedure

OPD Washington Bureau

Manufacturers, converters and wholesalers selling products, priced on a cost-plus basis, which were made from materials bought during the period of no price control may now base their prices on the ceiling prices of the basic goods at the time of delivery of the finished product, instead of the date of sale, according to the Office of Price Administration.

The action, effective August 19, is an amendment to the supplementary order on "How Sellers are to Treat Costs Incurred During the Period July 1 to July 25, 1946."

Originally, the order provided that, in pricing finished products, on a cost plus basis, the cost of parts and services incurred from July 1 through July 26 be determined either by the supplier's last ceiling before July 1; by new ceilings established before August 15, 1946, and in effect at the

—Continued on page 41

Export Price Rule Revised by OPA

OPD Washington Bureau

The Office of Price Administration has revised the export price regulation, effective, August 23, so as to facilitate pricing by exporters while making no change in the government's price policy. This policy is designed to prevent higher prices in foreign markets from draining goods from the price-controlled American market.

Producer-exporters who have previously filed ceilings with the OPA which have been approved, may continue to use such ceilings or, at their option, may use the revised method of applying individual pricing experience in computing their mark-up.

OPA officials pointed out that all commodities exempt from price controls when sold domestically are exempt from price control when exported. Also exempt are sales of imported commodities entered through customs for exportation or stored in transit in a free zone; commodities processed in bond exclusively from imported materials, and commodities manufactured from imported textiles or metals if the exported commodity contains not less than 90 percent by weight of the imported materials and the importer makes a declaration of drawback and files a statement with OPA of intention to export.

A meeting will be held at 2 p. m. September 5 in the assembly room

—Continued on page 42

Price Control Lifts Extended in Hawaii

OPD Washington Bureau

Supplementary order No. 138, which provides complete exemption from OPA price controls for articles sold in Hawaii, has been amended for the fifth time. The provisions thus extended give exemption to the following articles among others:—

Botanical drugs
Botanical drug extracts
Candles
Cosmetic stockings
Cuticle remover
Eyebrow and eyelash dyes and the like
Fireworks
Fungicides
Hair bleaches (except peroxide), dyes, lacquers
Hair-waving preparations
Perfumes, toilet waters, colognes
Reagent chemicals
Theobromine, refined

Washington Talks It Over

The OPD Observer

A full-scale campaign is getting underway by the Bureau of Internal Revenue to recover possibly billions of dollars in business profits that failed to be accounted for during the war. It is probably the biggest all-over investigation ever made by the bureau and every industry will be covered.

Congress gave its approval to the investigation in the Treasury Department appropriation bill when bureau officials told the members of evidence of widespread evasion of wartime taxes by industry. It authorized the bureau to put on an additional 10,000 agents, more than doubling its staff, to search out the violators and recover the money for the government.

The bureau actually started the drive some months ago, but was unable to get into it very deeply because of a shortage of help. Even so, the records show that it was able to turn up $1,274,000 in additional taxes from only a few industries which then had been covered. The full force of the expanded staff is not yet being felt, since many of the 10,000 additional agents have not yet been employed and many still are in training. But officials say that it is a safe guess that every industry in the country will come under the microscope before the job is finished.

Cinchona Assay Improved

The Department of Agriculture reports the development of a new method of testing the quinine content of cinchona seedlings that takes only a fraction of the time needed for other tests and makes it possible to cull out the probable low yielders in the early stages of the tree's life. It was developed by workers at the Federal Experiment Station in Puerto Rico.

The new test depends on the use of a laboratory device known as the spectrophotometer and calls for only a 2-gram sample of bark instead of the 10-gram to 20-gram samples required in other tests. This makes practical the testing of young plants that would be killed by removal of the larger sample.

The department says that the new test has proved almost as accurate as the older and slower tests and can be used commercially in assaying the quinine content of cinchona bark.

Corn Oil Content Raised

Breeding a by-product value into corn—an increase of oil in the germ—has advanced as an economic possibility as a result of research by the Department of Agriculture. Chemists of the department have found that the oil content of hybrid corns may differ widely, as much as 36 percent in the case of two popular hybrids. As a result, corn growers one of these days may be growing and selling new hybrid corns bred to supply more corn oil when processed—and worth

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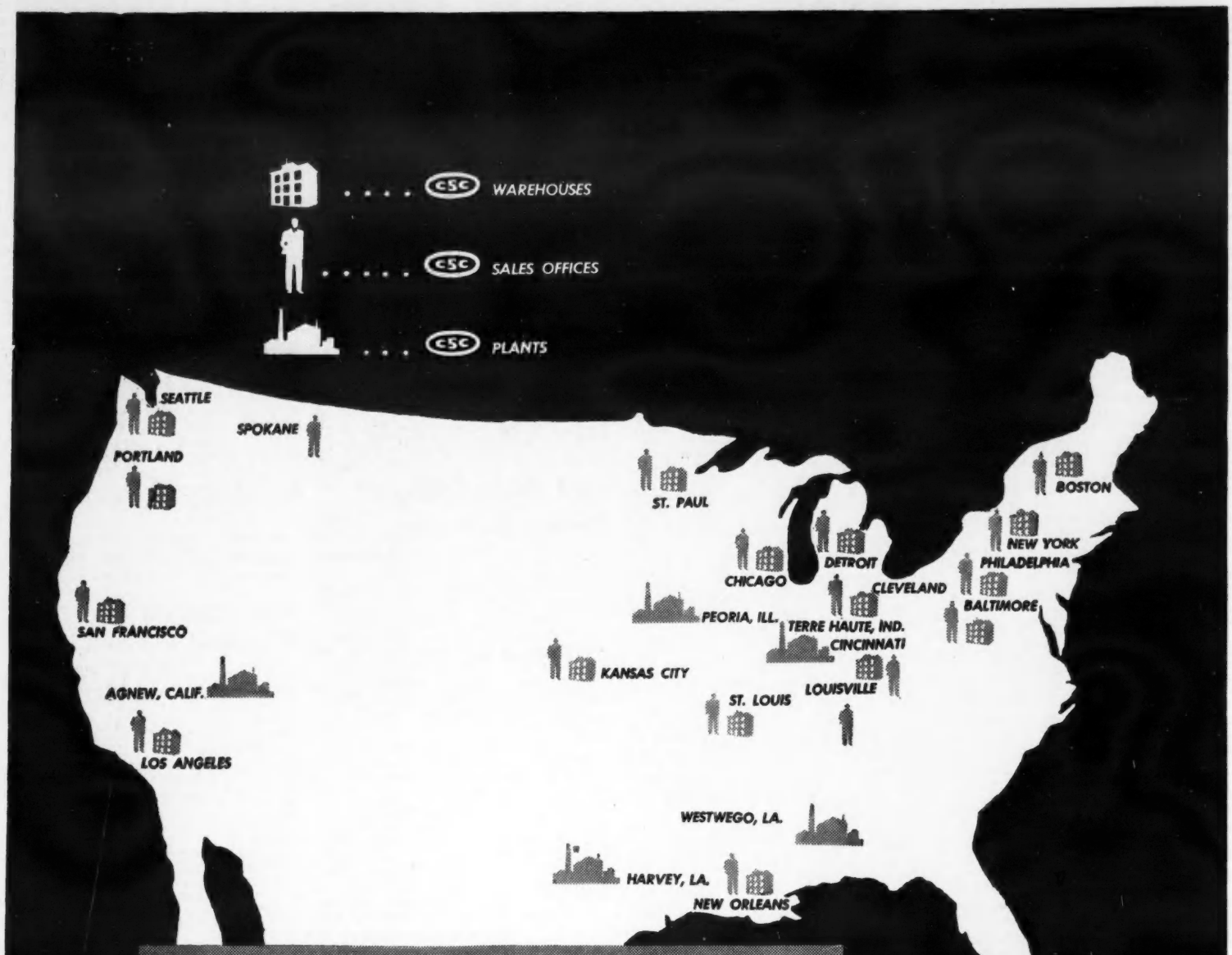
A.M.Braverman Resigns As Aid to CPA Chief

OPD Washington Bureau

A. Marvin Braverman has resigned as assistant to Administrator John D. Small of the Civilian Production Administration, and will open offices in Washington for the practice of law.



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Bismuth Aluminate

Ceramic—Opaquing agent (U.S. 1314-631) for enamels, glazes.

Glass—Opaquing agent (U.S. 1314831) for milk glass.

Copper-Di-(4)-aminophthalocyanin

Dye—Starting point (Brit. 541146) in making green dyes fast to washing, light, and bleaching agents.

3:5-Diketo-1-phenylpyrazolidin

Dye—Starting point (U.S. 2150180) in making yellow, brown, or tan dyestuffs for cellulose acetate by coupling with diazo compounds of the benzene or the naphthalene series, or their substitutions by halogen, nitro, OH, alkyl, or acyl groups.

3:5:6:3′:5′:6′-Hexachlorodihydroxydiphenylmethane

Disinfectant—Claimed (Brit. 557097) as bactericide.

Insecticide and Fungicide—Claimed (Brit. 557097) as fungicide.

Isopyrophthalene

Resins—Heat-stabilizer (U.S. 2260-420) for acrylate resins containing vinyl chloride-alkyl acrylate interpolymers.

Methyldi(cyclohexyloxymethyl)amine

Chemical—New amine said (U.S. 2297531) to be interesting in research and processing experiments.

Octylalpha-anilin Isobutyrate, Normal

Adhesives—Solvent-plasticizer (U.S. 2135641) in adhesive compositions containing cellulose esters or ethers.

Ceramic—Solvent-plasticizer (U.S. 2135641) in compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used as coatings for protecting and decorating ceramic products.

Chemical—Solvent-plasticizer (U.S. 2135641) for cellulose esters and ethers.

Cosmetic—Solvent-plasticizer (U.S. 2135641) in nail enamels and lacquers

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Association Meetings

Agricultural Insecticide and Fungicide Association, Spring Lake, N. J., September 4-5.

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, Statler hotel, Boston, December 12-15.

American Chemical Society, semi-annual meeting, Chicago, September 9-13

American Forest Congress, Washington, D. C., October 9-11.

American Mining Congress, Denver, September 9-12.

American Soybean Association, Jefferson hotel, St. Louis, August 29-31.

Associated Chain Drug Stores, New Yorker hotel, New York, September 16-18.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, Claridge hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., September 17-19.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production clubs, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., November 4-5.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., November 6-8.

National Pest Control Association, Roosevelt hotel, New Orleans, October 28-30.

National Wholesale Druggists Association, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, September 23-26.

Socony-Vacuum Building Chemical Laboratory

The Socony-Vacuum Oil Company has awarded a contract for the construction of a chemical and physical research laboratory at its Paulsboro, N. J., refinery. Work on the project has already started and completion is expected within a year.

Laboratory Director

Dr. Leonard H. Cohan, formerly director of research for the Continental Carbon Company, a subsidiary of the Witco Chemical Company, New York, has been named director of a technical service laboratory which Witco has opened at 719 First avenue, New York. The laboratory is equipped for studies in rubber, plastics, paint and general chemical work.

Veterinary Medical Ass'n Installs Simms

Dr. Bennett T Simms, chief of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, was installed August 22 as president of the American Veterinary Medical Association at its eighty-third annual meeting held in Boston, Mass. Dr. Simms was elected at the association's Chicago meeting in 1944, but as no meeting was held in 1945 he could not be installed until this year.

Earlier in the meeting the 1946 Borden Award in the field of veterinary science was presented to Dr. William E. Cotton, formerly of the Bureau of Animal Industry. This award, a medal and $1,000, was presented to Dr. Cotton for his achievements in contributing to the control of dairy cattle diseases while he was associated with the bureau. He is the third recipient of this award.

Trade-Mark Ass'n Names Committee

The United States Trade-Mark Association has appointed its executive committee for the year 1946-47. It includes Arthur R. Wendell, president of the Wheatena Corporation, chairman; William G. Warner, Procter & Gamble Company; George S. MacMillan, Bristol-Myers Company; V. D. Bromen, National Carbon Company; Frank D. Waterman, I. E. Waterman Company; F. Moeller, Lehn & Fink Products Corporation; Donald Brooks, the Texas Company; William MacKey, National Biscuit Company, and Kenneth Perry, Johnson & Johnson.

Red Cross Use Order Modified

OPD Washington Bureau

The Federal Trade Commission has modified an order banning commercial use of the Red Cross name and emblem, by ordering that the emblem may be used providing that labels and advertising of the products concerned contain a statement disclaiming any connection with, or approval by the American National Red Cross.

Priestley Medal Won By Dr. Roger Adams

The Priestley Medal, highest honor in American chemistry, has been awarded to Professor Roger Adams,

Dr. Roger Adams

head of the department of chemistry at the University of Illinois, and one of the nation's leading organic chemists, it has been announced by the

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Public Lands Policy Revised by Government

OPD Washington Bureau

Regulations of the Department of the Interior governing the release of public lands have been amended by the department to provide that any patents or conveyances of the lands based upon rights acquired after August 1 are to contain a provision permitting the government to enter upon the lands and prospect for and mine uranium, thorium or other materials which are or may be determined to be peculiarly essential to the production of fissionable materials.

The government's rights in this respect are dated back to August 1 because that is the date the atomic energy control act became law.

Carbon Black Export Trade Seen Declining

OPD Washington Bureau

The comparative freedom from foreign competition in the world market which the American carbon black industry enjoyed prior to the war is believed now to have reached its end and future years will see offerings of carbon black from such possible sources as Russia, Romania, Saudi Arabia, and other oil centers, C. E. Kayser, former president of the Carbon Black Export Association, told the Federal Trade Commission August 20.

Testifying in the closing hearings of the commission's two-year investigation of the activities of the association under the Webb-Pomerene law, Mr. Kayser said that even as early as 1937 the potential competition in carbon black outside of the United States was a matter of concern to the domestic industry and it appears now to be even more serious than before.

He supported his reasoning on two basic facts:—The general desire of all nations to become more self-supporting by the development of sources of supply within their own borders; and the opening up and development of new oil and gas fields abroad.

Until a few years prior to the war, Mr. Kayser said, the American industry was practically the sole supplier of carbon black in the world market. Germany was the first country to show signs of entering the carbon black synthetically and by 1939 was beginning to offer it in the export market. Romania also began producing for export and some buyers were taking Romanian black in preference to the American product.

The total tonnage produced abroad before the war was not such as would "wreck the domestic industry," he continued, but the potential competition in the future years is of immediate concern. Russia is known to have at least twenty-two gas fields, he

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Public Land Minerals Output Increased

OPD Washington Bureau

The Geological Survey has informed Secretary of the Interior J. A. Krug that the number of public-land mineral leases in force, the area covered by such leases, and the production of petroleum, natural gas, potassium, sodium, phosphate rock, and silica sand on leased public lands increased substantially during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946. The recent strike, which paralyzed the coal industry and severely hampered production throughout the United States, resulted in only a small decrease in coal production on public lands.

Under supervision of the conservation branch of the Geological Survey, the recovery of minerals, including oil and gas, from 9,121 leases embracing 6,168,438 acres, amounted to 59,567,525 barrels of petroleum; 96,070,275,000 cubic feet of natural gas; 120,819,733 gallons of gasoline and butane; 9,282,059 tons of coal; 3,919,739 tons of potassium salts; 276,381 tons of sodium salts; 23,355 tons of silica.

—Continued on page 71

Newport Industries Building Research Lab

Newport Industries, Inc., chemicals manufacturer, Pensacola, Fla., will open a new $200,000 research laboratory there before the end of Summer. The new building will have about 11,000 square feet of floor space and will contain several laboratory rooms for fundamental and speculative research on new products and a special room for high-vacuum distillation.

The company has also invested $275,000 in a plant in the Everglades for the decortication of ramie, and expects to have ramie fibre on the market within a few months.

Owens-Illinois Plans New Research Center

The Owens-Illinois Glass Company, Toledo, Ohio, has announced plans for a research center to be established in a surplus war plant acquired from the War Assets Administration. During the war the plant was occupied by the Northern Aircraft Corporation.

German Research Reports

The I. G. Farben plant at Hoechst was able to produce 180 tons of glycerin a month, using a wartime emergency process, according to a report now on sale by the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce. The report was made by R. H. Bundy and R. L. Hasche, investigators for OTS' Technical Industrial Intelligence Division.

In the glycerin process, sugar was first inverted in an aqueous solution with 0.1 percent oxalic acid at 70-80 degrees Centigrade. The solution was then neutralized with calcium carbonate. Reduction was carried out continuously in a vertical, heated return pipe assembly using nickel deposited on pumice as a catalyst. The time of contact with the catalyst was about eight hours. The reaction was carried out at a temperature of 200 degrees Centigrade and a pressure of 300 atmospheres.

After the reaction was complete, the solids were allowed to settle. The solution was then treated with charcoal and distilled. The resulting product contained about 40 percent glycerin, 40 percent propylene glycol, and 20 percent alcohols containing six carbon atoms. The yield was about 95 percent. The purified glycerin was as good as that obtained from fats, according to the report.

A brief description of the manufacture of glycerin, vinyl acetate, N-butyl alcohol, and ten vinyl acetate polymers is contained in the report. Flow sheets are included.

Orders for the report (PB-23741; photostat, $1; microfilm, 50 cents; 15 pages) should be addressed to the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., and should be accompanied by check or money order, payable to the Treasurer of the United States.

Screen Printing

Fine detail in reproductions of photographs and drawings has been achieved by the Germans with a screen printing process which uses a newly developed photosensitive polyvinyl acetate lacquer, according to a seventeen-page report now on sale by the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce.

The process is described by Francis L. Richardson, U. S. Army Quartermaster Corps consultant, who states that screens produced by this process

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Current Market Quotations Chemicals and Related Materials

August 22, 1946

Unless otherwise indicated, quotations are first-hands on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4.

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A

Acacia (see Gum, Arabic).

Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., 55 gals., works..lb. .11 - —
5 and 10 gals., works. ..lb. .14 - —

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetamide, CP, fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .38 - .70
tech., fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .29 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .30 - .50

Acetanilide, tech., cryst., bb's.lb. .29 - .31
powd., bbls. .....lb. .27 - .29
USP, cryst., bbls. .....lb. .36 - .37
kgs. .....lb. .37 - .39
powd., bbls. .....lb. .34 - .35
kgs. .....lb. .35 - .37

Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —

Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dms...lb. .49 - .67

Acetone, CP,[2] dms., c.l., dlvd.lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
Methyl (see (M).

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works.lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .40 - —
5-gal. lots, works.....lb. .45 - —
less than 5-gal. lots, works.lb. .50 - —

Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., kgs., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.00 - —
dms. .....lb. 1.08 - 1.10

Acetophenone, cns., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.75

Acetyl chloride, cbys., works.lb. .60 - —

Acid, abietic, dcmn., c.l., wks..lb. .07½- —

Acetic,[1] com'l or redist., 28%, bbls..100 lbs. 3.36 - 3.63
50%, bbls.....100 lbs. 5.53 - 5.83
70%, bbls.....100 lbs. 6.69 - 6.96
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.47 - 7.73
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
glacial, nat., c.p., dms., works, 100 lbs.12.50 -13.25
99.5%, bbls. .....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
tanks .....100 lbs. 6.96 - 7.25
synth., tech., bbls., works, 100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
dms., works ....100 lbs. 9.35 - 9.75
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.25
USP, dms., works.100 lbs.10.50 -11.00
pure, 30%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.41 - 4.69
36%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.86 - 5.11
60%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.25
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.23 - 9.51
USP, 36%, cbys.....lb. .08 - .10

Acetic acid price ranges above are for c.l. and l.c.l. quantities. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride).

Acetylsalicylic,[1] special, USP, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of shipm't, 100-lb. lots..lb. .45 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .46 - .50
standard USP, fine cryst., gran. (20-40 mesh), powd. (80 mesh), bbls., same basis. lb. .40 - .54

Freight equal'd, shipment identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y. City, Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Aminoacetic, USP, cryst., powd., bbls., frt. adjusted..lb. 1.25 - 1.30

Anthranilic, resub., bbls....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
tech., bbls.....lb. .95 - —

Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, white).
USP, powd., dms., kgs....lb. .20 - .22

Ascorbic,[1] USP, dms., 500-kilo lots..kilo.24.50 - —
25-50 kilo lots.....kilo.25.00 - —
10-kilo lots.....kilo.25.35 - —
5-kilo lots.....kilo.25.70 - —
bots., kilo lots.....kilo.26.41 - —
500 grams.....kilo.27.47 - —

Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works.. 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.55

Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .43 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .44 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .47 - —

USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up..lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. up.....lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,000 lbs.....lb. .56 - .57
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59

Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works. lb. .95 - —

Boric, tech., 99.5% cryst. (same as prices for powder).
gran., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.. ton.99.90 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.111.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.116.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton.109.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
bulk, frt. alld.....ton. 95.50 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.. ton.104.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.116.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton.114.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.131.00 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.

Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .34 - —

Broomer's, bbls.....lb. 1.11 - —

Acid, cacodylic, bots.....lb.13.50 -14.50
Camphoric, cns. .....lb. No stocks
Caprylic, 99%, dms.....lb. No stocks
Capric, tech., ret. dms.....lb. No stocks
Castor oil,[1] split, ret. dms...lb. No stocks
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., works..lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03½- .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .02½- —
Chromic, 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l., lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17½- .19
Cinnamic, refd., bots.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Citric, anhyd., gran., dms., c.l..lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., 10,000 lbs. 1 ship't. lb. .23 - —
smaller lots, bbls.....lb. .23 - —
dms. .....lb. .25½- .26½
kgs. .....lb. .24 - —
USP, cryst., gran., bbls., c.l., lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., 10,000 lbs. 1 ship't, lb. .20½- —
smaller lots, bbls.....lb. .21 - —
dms. .....lb. .23 - .24
kgs. .....lb. .21½- —
powdered citric acid, ½c. higher.
Cleve's, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
Coconut oil,[1] dist., dms.....lb. .17½- .19½
Corn oil,[1] s.d., dms., c.l., wks. lb. .12 - —
Cottonseed oil,[1] s.d., dms., c.l. lb. .12 - .13
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11¼- .12¼
Cresylic, dom. coaltar, high-boil 50% (210°-215°), low boil 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - .96
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .83 - .98
tanks .....gal. .75 - .90
Petroleum, heavy grade (247°-298°), dms., 20, Cal. ref..gal. .490 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref.. gal. .616 - —
1-19, Cal. ref.....gal. .510 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref.. gal. .630 - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .586 - —
light grade (200°-246°), tanks, Cal. ref..gal. .690 - —
medium grade (220°-246°), dms., 20, Cal. ref..gal. .50 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref.. gal. .636 - —
1-19, Cal. ref.....gal. .570 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref.. gal. .696 - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .646 - —
Crotonic, bbls., Canadian, wks. lb. .25 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic, fib. dms., c.l., works..lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .85 - .95
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
F (see Acid, monosulphonic).
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., wks.lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .10½- .11
90%, cbys., c.l., works....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .11 - .11½
Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms..lb. .27 - .31
Gallic, NF V, bbls.....lb. 1.27 - 1.30
fib. dms. .....lb. 1.32 - —
technical, bbls. .....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Gamma, bbls. .....lb. .85 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50%, bbls....lb. .12 - —
dmjn. .....lb. .21 - .23
kgs. .....lb. .14 - .15
Glutamic hydrochloride, dms., lb. 2.00 - 2.40
Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic).
H, bbls. .....lb. .43½- .45
Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys.....lb. 2.42 - 2.44
5-lb. bots. .....lb. 2.57 - —
57%, bots. .....lb. 2.90 - —
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E...lb. .48 - —
tech., 48%, cbys., same basis, lb. .45 - —
34%, cbys., same basis.....lb. .35 - .37
Hydrochloric (see Acid, Muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works...lb. .90 - 1.00
NF, dilute, 2%, 5-lb. bots..lb. .30 - .34
Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., wks. lb. .19 - .19½
tanks, works .....lb. .16 - —
30%, rubber dms., works..lb. .08 - .09
48%, rubber dms., works..lb. .12 - —
52%, rubber dms., works..lb. .12½- —
60%, rubber dms., works..lb. .13½- —
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls.lb. .06 - .09
Hydroxyacetic, 70% tech., bbls., non-return, Phila..lb. .064 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., acid basis..lb. .06½- —
Hypophosphorous, USP, dms., lb. .75 - .77
Lactic, edible, 50%, cbys, 20 or more..lb. .12½- —
smaller lots .....lb. .13 - .13½
50%, bbls., 5 or less.....lb. .24¼- .24¾
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., cbys., 20 or more..lb. .14¼- —
10 or less.....lb. .14¾- .15¼
80%, bbls., cbys., 5 or less, lb. .26 - .26¼
tech., dark, 22%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.... 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
cbys., works ....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 5.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 8.55 - —
USP XII, 85%, cbys.....lb. .84 - .87
USP VIII, 10%, cbys.....lb. .33 - .35

Acids, Laurent's, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Lauric, dist., 95%, dms.....lb. .28 - —
Linseed oil,[1,7] light, dms...lb. 21½- .22
Maleic, powd., dms.....lb. .20 - —
Anhydride (see M).
Malic, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - —
Mandelic, USP, dms., 1,000 lb. lots..lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit.....lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric unit.....lb. .0085- .009
Molybdic,[1] kgs., works.....lb. .95 - 1.10
Monochloracetic, tech., flakes, 96-97%, dms..lb. .16½- —
purified, flake, 99%, dms...lb. .20 - —
Monosulphonic, bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., E. works....100 lbs. 1.75 - 2.45
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.22.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.32.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys. extra...lb. .06 - —
6-lb. bots., extra.....lb. .10 - —
dealers, cbys. extra....lb. .06½- —
6-lb. bots., extra.....lb. .08½- —
Myristic, dist., dms.....lb. No stocks
Naphthenic, 210-220 acidity, dms. extra, works..lb. .10½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
230-245 acidity, dms., extra, works..lb. .12½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .12 - —
Nicotinic, USP, dms., works... kilo. 6.00 - 6.30
Nicotinic amide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric, 36° cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 25, E. works.100 lbs. 5.25 - —
10 to 24, works....100 lbs. 5.35 - —
1 to 9, works....100 lbs. 5.95 - —
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Western works...100 lbs. 5.75 - —
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys. extra...lb. .13 - —
7-lb. bots., cs., extra...lb. .15 - —
dealers, cbys. extra...lb. .11½- —
7-lb. bots., cs., extra...lb. .13½- —
Oleic (see Oil, red).
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).
Oxalic,[1] bbls., c.l., works....lb. .11½- —
10,000 lbs.....lb. .11¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .12½- —
Palm oil,[2] white, dist., dms.lb. No stocks
Para-aminobenzoic, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Paranitrobenzoic, cns.....lb. .72 - —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works..lb. .80 - —
Peanut oil,[1] s.d., tanks, works. lb. .11¼- —
Phenylacetic, bots.....lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Phosphoric, food grade, 50%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
l.c.l., works, frt. alld.. 100 lbs. 5.25 - 7.25
tankwagon, dlvd. N. Y., Phila. Met. area..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
75%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35
l.c.l., frt. alld....100 lbs. 7.00 - 9.50
tanks, works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
tankwagon, dlvd. N. Y., Phila. Met. area...100 lbs. 4.75 - —
USP, 100-lb. cbys., c.l.....lb. .10½- —
10 cbys. to c.l.....lb. .11½- —
2 to 9 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
single cbys.....lb. .13 - —
70-lb. cbys.....lb. .10½- —
25 cbys. to c.l.....lb. .11½- —
5 to 24 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .13 - —
dilut., 10%, cbys., djns...lb. .07 - .07½
Picramic, kgs.....lb. .65 - .70
Picric, bbls.....lb. .35 - —
Propionic,[1] synth., pure, dms., works..lb. .19½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .18½- —
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls.....lb. 1.45 - 2.60
USP, cryst., dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.15
resub., dms.....lb. 2.60 - 2.65
Pyroligneous, dms., dlvd. E.. gal. .30 - —
Ricinoleic, com'l split (see Acid, castor oil, split).
Salicylic,[1] tech., bbls., c.l...lb. .30 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .34 - .42
USP, bbls., c.l.....lb. .33 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .36 - .44
Sebacic, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. No stocks
Soybean oil,[1] s.d., dms., works. lb. .11¾- .16½
tanks, works.....lb. .11 - .15¾
Stearic,[1] double pressed, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. Rockies..lb. .15¾- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .16¾- —
Texas and Okla., dlvd. lb. .16¾- —
single pressed, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .15¾- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .15¾- —
Texas and Okla., dlvd. lb. .15¾- —
triple pressed, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .18¾- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .19¾- —
Texas and Okla., dlvd. lb. .19½- —

Stearic acid l.c.l. prices are:—Ton lots, ½c. per lb. higher; less than ton lots, 1c. higher.

Succinic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works.lb. 1.60 - 1.62
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —
Sulphuric, 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 1.50 - 2.20
tanks, E. works.....ton.12.00 - —
66°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 1.80 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.16.50 - —
98°, tanks, works.....ton.17.50 - —

Acid, sulphuric, CP, USP, consumers cbys., extra..lb. .08 - —
5-lb. bots., cs. extra..lb. .10 - —
dealers, cbys. extra....lb. .08½- —
5-lb. bots., cs. extra..lb. .09½- —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works. ton.19.50 - —
Tannic, tech., bbls., dms....lb. .71 - .73
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000 lbs.. lb. 1.83 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.85 - 1.90
powder, bbls., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.13 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.15 - —
Tartaric,[7] USP, cryst., gran., powd., bbls., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .63½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .63 - —
kgs. .....lb. .63½- —
Thioglycolic, bbls., cbys., basis 100%..lb. 2.00 - 2.02
Tobias, bbls.....lb. .55 - .60
Trichloroacetic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Tungstic,[1] CP, 100-lb. pkgs..lb. 2.04 - 2.16
pure, 100-lb. kgs.....lb. 2.35 - —
Aconite leaves, bls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.40
Root, bls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Aconitine, amorph., bots.....oz. 25.00 -28.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.00 - —
cryst., bots.....oz.42.00 -48.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.60 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .25 - —
Adeps lanae,[1] USP, anhyd., cosmetic, dms., works.lb. .30 - .32
pharmaceutical, dms., works. lb. .29 - .30
Agar .....lb. 3.50 - —
San Diego, Cal.....lb. 3.00 - —
Agaric, white, bls.....lb. 2.85 - 2.90
Albumen, blood, dark (see Blood, soluble).
light, dms., Chicago.....lb. .70 - .75
egg, edible,[1,7] cryst., gran., bbls. lb. 1.81 - 1.89
powd., bbls. .....lb. 1.86 - 1.94
tech., cryst., bbls.....lb. 1.05 - 1.50
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd.lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .21½- —
tankcars, dlvd.....lb. .20 - —
Amyl ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R. lb. .141 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .151 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .131 - —
(see also Fusel oil, ref.).
Benzyl, cns.....lb. .90 - —
dms. .....lb. .85 - —
Butyl, normal,[1] ferment, 191., Ind. prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .26 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E....lb. .24½- —
tankwagons, frt. alld..lb. .25 - —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E...lb. .1950 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .2005- —
tanks, frt. alld. E....lb. .1850- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .12¼- —
tanks, frt. alld. E....lb. .10¾- —
Normal butyl alcohol prices in West, ½c. per lb. higher.
secondary, dms., c.l., dlvd.lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .10 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .08½- —
tertiary, denat., dms., c.l..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dms. .....lb. .13 - —
tanks .....lb. .11 - —
Capryl, dms., c.l., works..lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .18½- —
tanks, works .....lb. .16 - —
Cetyl, dom., CP., fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs. 1.75 - 1.80
smaller lots .....lb. 1.85 - 2.30
Cinnamic, bots.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Denatured,[5,7] CD14, dms., c.l., works, E..gal. .613 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .633 - .668
tanks, E. dlvd. .....gal. .543 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., E. works..gal. .612 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .632 - .662
tanks, E. works.....gal. .542 - —
Anhydrous 5c. per gal. higher.
SD2B, dms., c.l., wks., E.gal. .60½- —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .62½- .65½
tanks, E. works.....gal. .55½- —
SD2BG, dms., c.l., works.gal. .632 - —
l.c.l., works .....gal. .672 - —
tanks, works .....gal. .582 - —
SD23H, dms., c.l. .....gal. .61 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .63 - .65½
tanks, E. works.....gal. .54 - —
SD29, denatured, with acetaldehyde, dms., c.l., E. works, tal. .62 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .65½- .68½
tanks, E. works.....gal. .56 - —
When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those for SD21 plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.
Special solvent, dms., c.l., works, E..gal. .61 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .65 - .69
tanks, E. works.....gal. .56 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11½- .14½
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - .15
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10½- .13½
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11 - .13½
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11½- .14
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10 - .13½

Controls on Materials

Applications of CPA, OPA and WFA regulations to materials listed in this section are indicated by superior figures as follows:—

[1]—Specific price ceiling
[2]—Price agreement (sellers with OPA)
[3]—General Limitation Order
[4]—General Preference Order
[5]—Conservation Order
[6]—Allocation
[7]—War Food Order

Alcohol, ethyl, 190 pf., dms., c.l works..gal.17.72½- —
l.c.l., works..gal.17.76 -17.79
tanks..gal.17.65½- —
absolute, dms., c.l., works.gal.18.67½- —
l.c.l., works..gal.18.71 -18.74
tanks..gal.18.60½- —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works.lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
tanks, works..lb. .23 - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works.lb. .35 - —
dms., c.l., works..lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
tanks, works..lb. .19 - —
Isoamyl (see Carbinol, isobutyl).
Isobutyl, refd., dms., works..lb. .0660- —
tanks, works..lb. .0760- —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd..gal. .38 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..gal. .41 - —
tanks, dlvd..gal. .31½- —
90%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd..gal. .41½- —
l.c.l., dlvd..gal. .44½- —
tanks, dlvd..gal. .35 - —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol methylisobutyl).
Octyl (see Alcohol, ethylhexyl).
Phenylethyl, dms..lb. 2.30 - 2.75
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls..lb. .65 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis..lb. .60 - .62
Propyl, normal, dms., works.gal. .67 - —
smaller containers, works, gal. .82 - —
tanks, works..gal. .69 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia..lb. .55 - —
dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y..lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .50 - —
Aldol, dms., works..lb. .13 - .15
denaturing grade, dms..gal. 1.20 - —
Alstria root, bgs..lb. 2.25 - 2.80
Algarobilla,[1] c.l., ex dock long ton.80.00 -83.30

Algarobilla price based on ocean frt. at $12 and $1 insurance per long ton.

Algin, bbls., fib. dms..lb. .76 - 1.00
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet, root, bgs..lb. .85 - .90
Allspice,[1] Mexican, futures, bgs. lb. .22½- .23
Allyl bromide, coys., 5,000 lbs., works..lb. .90 - —
smaller lots, works..lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd..lb. .12½- —
Aloe, Cape, cs..lb. .42 - .43
Curacao, kgs..lb. .42 - .43
Socotrine, kgs..lb. .47 - .49
Aloin, bbls., dms., kgs..lb. 4.50 - 4.80
Alphanaphthol, bbls..lb. .52 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls..lb. .82 - —
Alphanaphthylthiourea, fib. dms., works, frt. alld..lb. 4.00 - 4.40
Alphapicoline, ret. dms, works, frt. equald..lb. .23½- .23¾
Alphapinene, from gum turpentine, dms., c.l., wks..gal. 1.02½- —
l.c.l., works..gal. 1.04½- —
tanks, works..gal. .99½- —
from steam-distilled wood turpentine, tanks, works..gal. .71½- —
Alphaterpineol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .1340- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .1390- —
tanks, works..lb. .1200- —
Alphatocopherol, amp..gram. 1.00 - 1.10
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls...lb. .50 - .55
Alum, ammonia, burnt, USP, bbls., kgs..lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
lump, bbls., works..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works..100 lbs. 4.40 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.40 - —
Potash, gran., bbls., works. 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bbls., works..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
powd., bbls., works..100 lbs. 4.65 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
Potash-chrome, bbls..lb. .12¾- .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina, classified, grade, ground, kgs., works..lb. .35 - .37
top grade, ground, kgs., works. lb. .60 - .67
unclassified, ground, kgs., works..lb. .10½- .40
Acetate, basic solution, 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .09½- .10
20%, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. 08½- 09
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms., c.l., works..lb. .08 - .11
l.c.l., works..lb. .09 - .12
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works. lb. .06 - —
l.c., works..lb. .06¼- .06¾
solution, 32 deg., cryst., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .03¼- —
Fluoride, tech., bbls..lb. .25 - —
Formate, solution, 12-20° Be, bbls., c.l., works, f.o.b. equaled Phila. and Chi..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works, same basis. lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy bgs., c.l., works. lb. .024 - .061
l.c.l., works..lb. .035 - .040
light, bgs., dlvd..lb. .14½- —
bbls., dlvd..lb. .15 - —
Hydroxide, gel, tech., min. 15% Al (OH)$_3$, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more, f.o.b. ship't point..lb. .03 - .03¼
ton lots, same basis..lb. .03¼- .03½
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .03¾- .04
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works, lb. .17½- —
contract, works..lb. .16¾- —
14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., wks..lb. .20¾- —
contract, works..lb. .19¾- —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works..lb. .78 - —
contract, works..lb. .75 - —
powder, tech. (see Alumina hydrate).
USP IX, bbls., dms..lb. .15 - .17
Laurate, precip., bbls..lb. .25 - .28
Naphthenate, 1.7% Al, 80-gal. dms., works..lb. .19 - —
Oleate, dms., contract..lb. .24½- —
Resinate, precip., dms..lb. .18½- —
Stearate, precip., ctn., c.l...lb. .27½- —
l.c.l...lb. .28½- —
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.20
l.c.l., works, frt. equald... 100 lbs. 1.40 - 1.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 1.25 - 1.40
Alumina sulphate, com'l, bbls., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.70
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.00 - —
Trihydrate, heavy (see Alumina hydrate).
Aluminum, 98-99%, c.l..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l...lb. .15 - .16
paste, lining, extra fine, 200-lb. dms..lb. .58 - .60
ink., 150-lb. dms...lb. .71 - —
standard, 200-lb. dms...lb. .55 - —
powder, lining, extra fine, 150-lb. dms..lb. .93 - —
litho, 150-lb. dms..lb. .80 - —
standard, 200-lb. dms..lb. .62 - —
rubber comp., 200-lb. dms..lb. .42 - —
unpolished, stand., dms..lb. .55 - —
varnish, stand., 300-lb. dms., lb. .42 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 20,000 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier, transportation rate will be made from sellers' invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Ambergris, gray, tins..oz. 8.75 -12.00
Aminoethylpropanol, cns., dms., works..lb. .50 - .60
Aminopyrine, bots., dms..lb. 4.00 - 4.40
Ammonia acetate, reagent, crystals, bbls..lb. .24 - —
purified, bbls..lb. .32 - —
Anhydrous, fertilizer, tankcars, works, frt. equald..ton.59.00 - —
pure, cyls..lb. .14½- —
refrigeration, tanks, works... ton.61.50 - —
Aqua, 26°, cbys..lb. .05¼- —
dms., c.l..lb. .02¼- —
l.c.l..lb. .02½- —
tanks, works (NH_3 content). ton.65.00 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs., up, frt. alld..lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld..lb. .44 - .47
Biborate, gran., bbls., N. Y. or Chi..lb. .1515- —
Bicarbonate, dms., c.l..lb. .0664- —
Bichromate, bbls..lb. .23 - .25
Bifluoride, bbls..lb. .15 - .15½
Borate, gran., bbls., kgs..lb. .1080- —
powd., bbls., kgs..lb. .1130- —
Bromide, gran., NF, bbls...lb. .28 - —
dms..lb. .29 - —
Powdered ammonia bromide 10c. per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms..lb. .08¼- .09¼
cns..lb. .14¼- .17½
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, gran., bbls., dms., kgs.. lb. .13 - .15
Citrate, dibasic, bbls..lb. .75 - —
dms..lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride,[6] bbls..lb. No stocks
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms...lb. 1.25 - 1.27
jars..lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Iodide, NF, bots..lb. 3.71 - —
jars..lb. 3.65 - —
Linoleate, 80%, anhyd., bbls.lb. .12 - —
Molybdate,[6] c.p. cryst., kgs.lb. 1.26 - 1.35
fine cryst., bbls., kgs...lb. .84 - .87
purified, dms..lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Nitrate,[1] fertilizer grade, Canadian, 32.5% nitrogen, bgs., same N unit price, delivered, as Ammonia sulphate, bgs., c.l., shipping point..ton.52.00 - —
bulk, same basis..ton.46.00 - —
tech., bgs., works..100 lbs.4.35 - 4.50
bbls., works..100 lbs. 4.55 - —
Nitrate-limestone, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va..ton.32.50 - —
Oleate, dms..lb. .14 - —
Oxalate, fine gran., bbls...lb. .23 - —
dms..lb. .25 - .29
Perchlorate, kgs..lb. No stocks
Persulphate, kgs..lb. .25½- .28½
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bbls., kgs..lb. .37 - .39
tech., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .07¾- —
monobasic, pure, bbls..lb. .39 - .41
tech., bgs., c.l., works...lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .07¾- .08⅛
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs...lb. 1.15 - 1.16
Silicofluoride, bbls..lb. .15 - .18
Stearate, anhydrous, dms...lb. .54 - —
paste, dms..lb. .06½- —
Sulphamate, bbls., dms., works. lb. .18 - .29
Sulphate,[1] bulk, producing ovens..ton.30.00 - —
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45% basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd..lb. .07½- —
red, 45%, cbys., works..lb. .06 - —
dms., works..lb. .06 - —
yellow, 53%, cbys., works..lb. .08 - —
dms., works..lb. .06 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP, bbls..lb. .75 - —
jars..lb. .97 - —
tech., bbls..lb. .17 - .19
Thiocyanate (see Ammonia sulphocyanide).
Thioglycollate, highly purified, 100% basis, bbls..lb. 7.10 - 8.25
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac)
Sal, gray, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.70
white, gran., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 5.15 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd..lb. .16 - —
ex-pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss R..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis..lb. .15½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms..lb. .90 - 1.00
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .08 - —
tanks, works..lb. .06 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .095 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .102 - —
tanks, works..lb. .085 - —
Nitrite, USP, bots..lb. 1.72 - 1.85
Mercaptan, dms., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Salicylate, bots..lb. .68 - .85
Stearate, dms., works..lb. .42 - .45½
Anethol, com'l, dms., works..lb. .537 - .632
NF, dms..lb. 2.20 - 2.60
Angelica dom. atropurpurea root, bls..lb. 1.30 - 1.40
imported, natural, bls..lb. 2.50 - 2.60
Angostura bark, bls futures...lb .35 - .36
Anilin oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .13 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
Salt, dms., works..lb. .22 - .24
Anise, Bulgarian, bgs..lb. No stocks
Chinese, star..lb. .21 - .22
Cyprus, bgs..lb. No stocks
Mexican, bgs., futures..lb. .45 - .46
Syrian, bgs., futures..lb. .52 - .53
Turkish, bgs..lb. No stocks
Anisic aldehyde, dms..lb. 2.75 - —
cns., bots..lb. 2.90 - 3.35
Annatto, paste, bxs..lb. .34 - .39
Seed, bgs..lb. .18½- .18¾
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works. lb. .55 - —
90%, bbls., works..lb. .65 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls...lb. .70 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys..lb. .17 - —
Metal,[1,6] bulk, c.l., works...lb. 14½- .17½
Needle,[1,6] Bolivian, brown, 67%, cs..lb. .16½ Nom.
Chinese, black, 70%, cs...lb. .20 - .22
Oxide,[1,6] ceramic grade, bgs., c.l..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l...lb. .17½- —
paint grade, bgs., c.l.....lb. .17 - —
l.c.l...lb. .17½- —
Salt,[1,6] 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss River..lb. No stocks
Sulphide,[1,6] 65-70%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .17½- —
Antipyrine, bbls., kgs., ton...lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots..lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Apomorphine, bots..oz.23.20 -23.70
Archil extract, bbls..lb. No stocks
Areca nuts, powd., bbls..lb. .15½- .16
Arecoline hydrobromide, bots..oz. 6.10 - 7.10
Argols,[7] min. 70%, bgs., shipment port, 100 kilos (100% purity)..35.00 -36.00
Arnica flowers, bbls..lb. 1.65 Nom.
Arrowroot, powd., bgs., bbls..lb. .12 - .16
Arsenic, chloride (arsenous), bots. lb. 1.85 - —
Metal, lump, c.l..lb. No prices
Sulphide, yellow, bbls..lb. No stocks
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous, and Arsenic, white).
White, powd., kgs., c.l.....lb. .05 - —
l.c.l...lb. .05¾- —
Asafetida, cs..lb. .70 - .75
powd., bbls., dms..lb. .94 - .95
Asbestine (see Talc, N. Y., fibrous).
Asbestos, fiber[1] 5D and 5K bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Cana. mines. ton.49.50 - —
5R, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), same basis..ton.44.00 - —
6D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis..ton.32.00 - —
7D, bgs., c.l., same basis.ton.28.50 - —
7F, bgs., c.l., same basis.ton.26.50 - —
7H, bgs., c.l., same basis.ton.22.50 - —
7K, bgs., c.l., same basis.ton.19.00 - —
7M, bgs., c.l., same basis.ton.16.50 - —
7R, bgs., c.l., same basis.ton.15.50 - —
Asphaltum, Barbados, Dunellen, N. J..lb. .16½- —
California, dms., c.l.....ton.36.40 - —
l.c.l...ton.41.40 - —
Cuba, A, bulk, c.l.....ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l...ton.90.00 - —
B, bulk, c.l.....ton.38.50 - —
l.c.l...ton.56.00 - —
Egyptian...ton. No stocks
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selecta, 340° F. fusing point, bgs., mineston.30.00 -32.00
270-295° fusing point, bgs., mines..ton.30.50 - —
seconds, 300°-320° F. fusing point, not uniform, bgs., mines..ton.25.50 - —
jet, bgs., ton lots, gross weight, Colo. mines..ton.30.50 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works..lb. .05½- .12
process form, bgs., works..lb. .05¾- .12
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs., gross weight, Colo. mines..ton.30.50 - —
Mexican, refd., dms., f.o.b. Tampico, Mex. metric ton.27.50 - —
South American, refd., dms., c.l., N. J. refy..ton.22.00 -23.00
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.24.00 -25.00
tanks, same basis.....ton.15.00 - —
Atropine, bots..oz. 9.85 - —
Sulphate, bots..oz. 7.35 - —

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Barbasco root,[1] (see Cube root).
Barberry root bark, bgs.....lb. .78 - .80
Barbital, dms..lb. 2.50 - 2.60
Sodium, dms..lb. 2.75 - 2.85
Barium carbonate, natural, 90% through 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.43.00 - —
precip., bgs., c.l., works..ton.60.00 -70.00
l.c.l., works..ton.65.00 -75.00
bbls., c.l., works..ton.65.00 -75.00
l.c.l., works..ton.70.00 -80.00
Chlorate, kgs., works..lb. .27½- .31
Chloride, CP, cryst., bbls....lb. .25 - .27
pure, bbls., kgs..lb. .10 - .12
tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works. ton.73.00 - —
l.c.l., works..ton.78.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works..ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., works..ton.80.00 - —
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .12 - .13
Fluoride, bbls..lb. .18 Nom.
Hydrate, crystals, bbls.....lb. .06¼- .07½
Hydroxide, bbls., works.....lb. .13 - .16
Iodide, bots..lb. 4.62 - 4.82
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .09½- .11½
l.c.l., works..lb. .10 - .11½
Oxide, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .11½- .12
l.c.l., works..lb. .14 - .15
grd., dms., l.c.l., works....lb. .15 - .17
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Silicofluoride, bbls..lb. .17 - .19
Stearate, ctns., 1 ton up.....lb. .34½- —
smaller lots..lb. .35½- —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes, and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls..lb. .09½- .10
kgs..lb. .12 - —
Barytes, floated, bbls., c.l., St. Louis..ton.27.65 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.28.65 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton.36.00 - —
paper bags, c.l., St. Louis.ton.26.35 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.26.35 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton.34.00 - —
Southern, off-color, bgs., mines. ton.17.50 - —
95.75, bgs., mines.....ton.18.00 - —
Ore, approx. 34X $BaSO_4$, bulk, mines..ton. 6.50 - —
Bauxite bulk, mines.....ton. 7.00 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Barberry bark, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Belladonna leaves, bls.....lb. 1.35 - 1.39
Root, bls.....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works. ton.11.00 - —
325 mesh, bgs., works....ton.16.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms.....lb. .76 - 1.10
tech., cbys., dms.....lb. .45 - .55
Benzene (see Benzol).
Benzidin base, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Benzocaine, cns.....lb. 3.20 - 3.55
Benzol (benzene), pure, nitration and 90%, dms., works, gal. .20 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. .15 - —
W. Coast, Minnequa, Colo..gal. .15 - —
Benzophenone, dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys.....lb. .30¼- .36
Peroxide, pure, gran., fib. ctns., works..lb. .90 - 1.05
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns....lb. .60 - .75
dms.....lb. .55 - .60
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, f.f.c., dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.15
Chloride, tech., cbys., works, frt. equald..lb. .20 - —
refined, cbys.....lb. .21 - —
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 6.35
Formate, cns.....lb. 2.15 - 3.50
Propionate, bots.....lb. 1.65 - 2.45
Salicylate, bots.....lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Benzylidinacetone, bots.....flb. 2.00 - 2.70
Benzylisoeugenol, bots.....lb. 9.50 - —
Berberine bisulphate, cns.....lb. No stocks
Hydrochloride, bots.....lb. No stocks
Sulphate, cns.....lb. No stocks
Berberis root, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works..lb. .55 - .60
tech., bbls., c.l., works....lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works..lb. 1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms.....lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., works, lb. .51 - —
Betapicoline, 90%, ret. dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 1.35 - —
95%, dms., works.....lb. 2.05 - —
98-99%, works.....lb. 2.20 - —
Betagammapicoline, dms., c.l., works..lb. .23¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24½- —
Beth root, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Bismuth chloride, bots.....lb. 3.00 - —
jars.....lb. 2.65 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, bots.....lb. 2.81 - 2.90
jars.....lb. 2.75 - —
Hydroxide, bots.....lb. 3.41 - 3.49
cns.....lb. 3.85 - —
Metal, ton lots.....lb. 1.00 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bots.....lb. 1.41 - 1.49
cns.....lb. 1.50 - —
Oxychloride, bots.....lb. 3.14 - 3.19
cns., dms., kgs.....lb. 3.19 - —
Subbenzoate, bots.....lb. 3.51 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 3.40 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, bbls., dms., lb. 1.50 - 1.55
bots., cns.....lb. 1.59 - 1.63
X-ray, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.79 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 2.73 - —
Subgallate, NF, bots, cns...lb. 1.49 - 1.53
fib. dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.43
Subiodide, bots.....lb. 4.19 - 4.25
fib. dms.....lb. 4.13 - —
Subnitrate, USP, powd., bbls., dms..lb. 1.26 - 1.28
bots.....lb. 1.29 - 1.33
Subsalicylate, USP, bbls., fib. dms..lb. 2.50 - —
5-lb. cans.....lb. 2.54 - 2.59
Sulphocarbolate, bots.....lb. 3.71 - 3.74
fib. dms.....lb. 3.65 - —
Bismuth-ammonia citrate, USP, powd., dms..lb. 3.40 - —
cns.....lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18 - —
Bone 1A, bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .17 - —
2, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .12 - —
3, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .11 - —
4, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .09½- —
490A, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .09¼- —
457, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .11½- —

Bone black l.c.l. prices are ½c. higher than c.l. Pacific coast, ex dock, or whse., prices are 1½c. higher.

Carbon, channel, compressed, beads, bulk, c.l., works. lb. .03½- —
bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
dlvd. or whse.....lb. .0970- —
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l. dlvd. or whse..lb. .1020- —
Furnace, HMF, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .05 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse.....lb. .07½- —
SRF, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03½- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse.....lb. .06 - —
Thermatonic, bgs., c.l., works, La..lb. .04 - —
l.c.l., whse. Trenton, N. J. lb. .06½- —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, magnetic, pure, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
Lamp, 1, ctns., c.l., works..lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —
2, ctns., l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
2A, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12¼- —
3, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .14¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15¼- —
4, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17¼- —
5, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .21 - —
6, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27½- —
7, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .27¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .28½- —
Mineral, vine type, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .04¾- —
Vine A, bbls.....lb. .04½- .05
B, bbls.....lb. .05¾- —
kegs.....lb. .06 - —
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw root bark, bls.....lb. .33 - .34
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Black Indian hemp root, bls..lb. .58 - .60
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works..ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.67.00 - —
direct process, bxs., c.l., works...ton.70.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works....ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.80.00 - —
pulp, 66%, bbls., c.l., works. ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.40.50 - —

OPD—8-26-1946 11

TARTARS*

Cream of Tartar

Rochelle Salts

Tartaric Acid

WILLIAM D. NEUBERG COMPANY

Chemicals

GRAYBAR BUILDING • 420 LEXINGTON AVE • NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

TELEPHONE LEXINGTON 2-3324

CABLE—"WILNEUBERG"

*Ask for Our New Price Schedule

Bleaching powder,[3] dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.50 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.75 - 3.90
Blood,[1,7] dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs..unit-ton.10.00 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago. unit-ton.10.00 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l., Chicago...lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., Chicago.....lb. .15 - .20
Bloodroot, bls. .....lb. .55 - .60
Blue,[1] alkali, dry, bbls., divd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. 1.75 - —
Toner, bbls., same basis....lb. .85 - .90
Celestial, bbls., same basis...lb. .10 - .13
Chinese, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper phthalocyanin, full strength, bbls., same basis. lb. 3.50 - 3.75
80%, bbls., same basis...lb. 3.00 - —
green shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.50 - 4.90
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash Prussian, and Soda).
Milori. bbls., same basis....lb. .36 - —
Molybdated, Victoria, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.15 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis..lb. .52 - —
permanent toner, green shade, molybdic, bbls., same basis lb. 3.50 - —
tungstic .....lb. 4.00 - —
Blue, potash, CP, bbls., same basis..lb. .42 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis.lb. .36 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis. lb. 23 - .27
jobbing type, dry, bbls., same basis..lb. .12 - .13
regular types, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis..lb. .17 - .27
Victoria, toner, molybdic, bbls.. lb. 3.15 - —
tungstic, bbls.....lb. 3.30 - —
ink toner, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.83 - —
Synthetic vehicle, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.93 - —
Violet, toner, molybdic, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.24 - —
tungstic, kgs., same basis..lb. 2.10 - —

Blue dry colors, divd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast; Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago

Blues dyes are listed under Dyes.

Blue mass, NF, cns., tube....lb. 1.58 - 1.75
powd., bots., cns., dms.....lb. 1.61 - 1.75
Bluefing, root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Bone,[7] raw, bulk, Chicago...ton.57.00 -65.00
junk, bulk, same basis....ton.44.00 -52.00
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works.. ton.50.00 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.55.00 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.55.00 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.65.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works. ton.45.00 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.50.00 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D).
Precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip.).
Boneset leaves, bls.....lb. 16 - .17
Borage flowers, bls.....lb. .60 - .62
Borax, tech., 99½% gran., bulk, c.l., frt. alld..ton.41.50 - —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld....ton.45.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.56.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.61.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton.55.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.66.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.71.00 - —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld.....ton.50.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.61.00 - —
less ton lots,ex whse. ton.66.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton.60.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.71.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.76.00 - —
USP, $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixt., dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11½- —
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .41 - —
1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .32 - —
single pkgs., same basis..lb. .28 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Bromoform, USP, bots.....lb. 1.50 - —
obys. .....lb. 1.42 - —
Bromstyrol .....lb. 5.20 - 6.25
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
Gold, litho., 100-lb. cns., dms., works..lb. .50 - .60
gold, moulding, 100-lb. cans, dms., same basis..lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, 100-lb. cns., dms., same basis..lb. .95 - 1.10
radiator, 100-lb. cns., dms., same basis..lb. .60 - .65
Broomtop, bls. .....lb. .21 - .34
Brown, iron-oxide, pure, precip., cks., works..lb. .12 - —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
Sap, crystals, works.....lb. .12 - —
powdered .....lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, American, bbls., works..lb. .06½- .08
pap. bgs., c.l., same basis lb. 0235- —
Italian type, bbls., works. lb. .08¾- .10¾
raw, American, bbls., works. lb. .04 - .10
Italian type, bbls., works. lb. .08 - .10
Umber, burnt, American, bbls., works..lb. .03½- —
Italian-type, bbls., works.lb. .04¾- —
Turkey-type, bbls., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa.; N. Y..lb. .04¾- —
St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans..lb. .05¼- —
Minneapolis .....lb. .0535- —
Pittsburgh .....lb. .05 - —
ex car, Los Angeles...lb. .05¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05¼- —
ex whse., Los Angeles. lb. .05¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05¾- —
Vandyke, reg., bbls., works..lb. .09 - —
special, bbls., works.....lb. .12 - —
Brucine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .35 - .38
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .30 - .32
Bryonia root, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Buckthorn bark, bls.....lb. .45 - .46
Berries, bgs. .....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Burdock root, bls.....lb. .55 - .65
Burgundy pitch, dom., dms...lb. .14 - .15
Butane,[1] indust., tanks, Group 3, gal. .03½- —
Butyl acetate, normal,[1] ferment, Ill., Ind., prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R. lb. .2314- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .2364- —
tanks, same basis....lb. .2214- —
tankwagon, same basis.. lb. .2264- —
other production, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .1900- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .1950- —
tanks, same basis....lb. .1800- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis...lb. .12¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10¾- —
secondary,[1] dms., c.l., divd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Normal butyl acetate, W. of Miss. R., ½c. per lb. higher.
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms., works.....lb. .26½- —
Laurate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .41 - —
Oleate, ref., dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .35 - —
tech., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24½- .32½
Phenylacetate, dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Propionate, dms., divd.....lb. .16½- .17
tanks, divd.....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .31½- .35
Butyric ether, bots.....gal. 6.50 - 6.95
cns., works.....lb. .65 - .70
dms., works.....lb. .60 - —

C

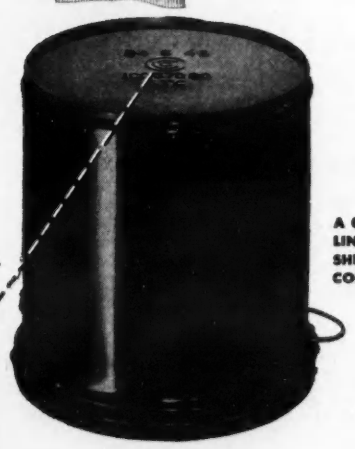
Cadmium bromide, bots.....lb. 1.84 - 1.91
jars .....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.23 - —
cns. .....lb. 4.00 - —
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal,[8] ingots or sticks, divd. lb. 1.30 - 1.50
pat. shapes, cs., divd.....lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide (see Yellow).
Caffeine,[1] dms., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 2.80 - 2.95
smaller lots.....lb. 2.95 - 3.25
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 3.00 - 3.05
smaller lots.....lb. 3.15 - 3.45
Citrated, dms., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 1.95 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Hydrobromide, bots.....lb. 5.20 - 5.37
Calabar beans, bgs., futures. lb. .65 - .66
Calamus root, natural, dom., bls. lb. .45 - .50
imported, bleached, bls..lb. .70 - .85
Calciferol, in corn oil, dms., 10,000 units or more, works, unit. .10 - —
1,000 to 10,000 units, works, unit. .11 - —
less than 1,000 units, works, unit. .12 - —
Calcium acetate, bgs., divd.... 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate, bgs., c.l., whse., wks., frt. alld..lb. .07½- .08
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .08¼
Bromide, N.F., jars.....lb. .65 - .70
Carbide,[1] dms., c.l., works.ton.80.00 - —
divd. .....ton.87.00 -90.00
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars..lb. .28 - .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., divd..ton.18.50 -35.00
l.c.l., divd.....ton.28.50 -45.00
liquor, basis 40%, tanks, works..ton. 7.50 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., divd. ton.18.00 -34.50
l.c.l., divd.....ton.28.00 -44.50
Calcium chloride prices vary according to zone; minimum prices are for spot delivery C.l. prices for flake in burlap paper-lined bags, $2.50 per ton over paper bags; drums, $3.50 per ton over paper bags.
Cyanide, dms., delivered E. of Rockies..lb. .20 - .40

Purchasing Agent

"Aiming" for a better steel container

CONTINENTAL makes steel containers in a wide range of sizes and types, for virtually every field of industry. If your product is liquid, solid or semi-solid, there's a Continental steel container to package it. When specifying, remember that the Triple-C identifies the *right* container, backed by complete service facilities.

Right now our production is limited, but we look forward to taking care of your requirements as soon as sufficient materials are available.



A COMPLETE LINE OF STEEL SHIPPING CONTAINERS

The Triple-C means best in quality, service

CONTINENTAL CAN COMPANY

100 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

Calcium gluconate, USP, gran., bbls.	lb.	.52 - —
dms.		
cns.	lb.	.76 - —
powd., 3c. per lb. lower.		
Glutamate, kgs.	lb.	1.50 - —
Glycerophosphate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.25 - —
smaller lots	lb.	1.40 - 1.60
Hypochlorite, dms., divd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.22 - .26½
cans, in cases, same basis	lb.	.3775- .4325
Iodide, bots., jars	lb.	4.04 - 4.19
Lactate, edible, dms.	lb.	.21 -
USP, bbls.	lb.	.86 - .87
Laurate, bbls.	lb.	.28 - .30
Mandelate, USP, dense, fluffy, works, dms.	lb.	2.95 - 3.10
Naphthenate, 4% Ca, 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.22½- —
Pantothenate, dcz., 100-gram bots, works.	per gram.	.18 - —
Phosphate, feeding grade, bgs., works.	ton.	75.00 - —
food grade, bbls., 10 or over, works.	lb.	.07 - .07½
less than 10, works	lb.	.08 - .10
medicinal, dibasic, bgs.	100 lbs.	11.40 -15.00
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.05¾- —
l.c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.06 - .06½
tribasic, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.0635- —
bgs., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.0645- .0686
Resinate, precip., 5.3% Ca, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	.18½- —
Silicate, hydrated, c.l., bgs., works.	lb.	.05½- —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.06 - —
Stearate, precip., ctns., 2,000 lbs. to c.l., works.	lb.	.29½- —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.30½- —
Sulphate (see Gypsum).		
Sulphide, 70%, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	45.00 - —
60%, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	50.00 - —
luminous, tins, works.	lb.	1.25 - —
Sulphocarbolate, bbls.	lb.	.49 - .50
Tallate, 3%-4% Ca, 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.13¼- .19½
Calcium-strontium sulphids, phosphorescent, dms., works.	lb.	1.00 - 1.50
fine particle size, works.	lb.	1.50 - 1.75
Calendula flowers, bls.	lb.	1.25 - 1.30
Calomel, bbls., dms.	lb.	2.44 - 2.48
Camphor, natural		No stocks
synth., tech., bbls., contract, 2,000 lbs. or more, works.	lb.	.42 - —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.)	lb.	.44½- —
5 to 9 bbls.	lb.	.45 - —
1 to 4 bbls.	lb.	.46 - —
smaller lots.	lb.	.48 - .55
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	.69 - —
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.70 - —
smaller lots	lb.	.71 -
tablets, 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	.82 - —
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.83 - —
smaller lots	lb.	.84 - —
Camphor, monobromated, dms.	lb.	3.20 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).		
Cantharides, Russian, bgs.	lb.	9.00 - —
Chinese, cs.	lb.	8.00 - 8.25
powd., bxs.	lb.	9.25 - 9.50
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).		
Capsicum oleoresin, USP VII, cns.	lb.	4.50 - 4.65
Caramel coloring, bbls.	gal.	.70 - 1.10
Caraway seed, California, Dutch type	lb.	.25½- .26
Caraway seed, Canadian, bgs.	lb.	.25 - .25½
Danish, bgs.	lb.	.25½- .26
Dutch, bgs.	lb.	.25¾- .26¼
futures, bgs.	lb.	.26 - .26½
Spanish, dewhiskered, bgs.	lb.	No stocks
Swedish, bgs.	lb.	.25½- .26
Syrian, dewhiskered, bgs.	lb.	No stocks
Carbazole, 95%, dms., ton lots, works.	lb.	.70 - —
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.80 - —
85%, dms., ton lots, works.	lb.	.75 - —
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.65 - —
Carbinol, butyl, norm. dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.27 - —
secondary, dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.60 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.22½- —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.23½- —
tanks, works.	lb.	.21½- —
Methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., nearest delivery point buyer's works.	lb.	.11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.12¾- —
tanks, same basis.	lb.	.10¾- —
Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. all. E. of Miss R., N. of Ohio R.	lb.	.06 - —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.05¾- —
8-gal. dms., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.07 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.08 - .08¼
Dioxide, cyls.	lb.	.06 - .08
Tetrachloride,[1] c.p., dms., c.l.	gal.	.96 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	1.01 - —
tech., Zone 1, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.69 - .73
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.76 - .80
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.93 - .97
l.c.l., frt alld.	gal.	1.03 - 1.07
Zone 2, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.76 - .80
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.83 - .87
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.00 - 1.04
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.10 - 1.14
Zone 3, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt alld.	gal.	.90 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.98 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.13 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.23 - —
Zone 4, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., gal.		.79 - .83
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l.	gal.	.86 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	1.00 - —
USP, cbys.	lb.	.17 - .19

Carbon tetrachloride prices are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, where prices are f.o.b. cars, L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Sales zones are:—1, Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Me., Mass., Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., Tenn., Va., W. Va., Wis., and river cities of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kans.; 2, Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; 3, Colo., N. Mex., Tex., and Montana points E. of Billings; 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash. and Montana points W. of Billings.

Cardamom, bleached, bold, cs.	lb.	1.65 - 1.70
medium, cs.	lb.	1.35 - 1.40
decorticated, Guatemala, cs.	lb.	1.15 - 1.20
India, cs.	lb.	1.15 - 1.20
green, Alleppey, bgs.	lb.	1.00 - 1.10

Carotene, cryst., 1,350,000 A units per gm., tins, works, 1,000,000 units.		.50 - —
research grade (alpha, 10%; beta, 90%), amps. 100 grams, divd.	gram.	2.65 - —
30 grams, divd.	gram.	2.90 - —
in vegetable oil, 250,000 USP units per gm., bots., works.	lb.	27.80 - —
50,000 USP units per gm., bots., works.	lb.	8.43 - —
dms., works.	lb.	7.68 - —
8,800 A units per gm., tins, works, 1,000,000 units		.55 - —
dms., works., 1,000,000 units.		.50 - —
3,300 USP units per gm., dms., works.	lb.	.66 - .71
Carvol, bots.	lb.	16.00 -20.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk.	lb.	.40 - .42
Case-hardening mixture, 30% gran., dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.09¾- —
slabs, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.08¾- —
Casein,[1] dom., acid-precip., bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point.	lb.	.33 - —
2,000 lbs. or more, but under 10,000 lbs., same basis.	lb.	.33¼- —
less than 2,000 lbs., same basis.	lb.	.33¾- —
rennet-precip., bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, same basis.	lb.	.34¼- —
2,000 lbs. or more, but under 10,000 lbs., same basis.	lb.	.34¾- —
less than 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.35¼- —
imp., acid-precip., ground, bgs., 100 bgs. or more.	lb.	No prices
rennet-precip., unground, 100 bgs. or more.	lb.	No prices

Cassia,[1] China buds, bgs., futures.	lb.	.52 - .53
Kwangsi, broken, bls.	lb.	.29 - .29¼
rolls, selected, cs.	lb.	.28 - .28½
extra select, broken, bls.	lb.	.27 - .28
Saigon, all medium, futures.	lb.	.43 - .44
4-10-4, bls., futures.	lb.	.42 - .43
Cassia fistula, bskts.	lb.	.26 - .28
Castor bean,[1,7] bgs., c.i.f. first arrival point, U.S.	long ton.	118.00 - —
Oil (see Oil, castor).		
Pomace,[1] bgs., c.l., works.	unit-ton.	3.15 - 4.75
Castoreum, nat., cns.	lb.	12.00 -13.00
synthetic, cns.	lb.	10.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., works, fib. dms., frt. alld.	lb.	1.90 - —
resublimed, works, frt. alld., dms.	lb.	3.25 - —
Catnep, bls.	lb.	.60 - .65
Celery seed, French, bgs.	lb.	1.00 Nom.
Indian, bgs.	lb.	.25 - .26
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).		
Cellulose acetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more.	lb.	.30 - —
granules, ctns., same basis.	lb.	.35 - —
Acetate-butyrate, flake, high (36.5%) butyryl content, 50-lb. ctns., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld.	lb.	.45 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld.	lb.	.46 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld.	lb.	.47 - —
smaller pkgs., works.	lb.	.48 - —
medium (15.5 or 17.0%), 50 lb. ctns., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld.	lb.	.43 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld.	lb.	.44 -

Cellulose acetate-butyrate, medium (15.5 or 17.0%), 50-lb. ctns., 100-900 lbs., frt. alld.	lb.	.45 - —
smaller pkgs., works.	lb.	.46 - —
Granules are 5c. per lb. higher. all quantities.		
Acetate-propionate, flake, high (31.5% propionyl content), 50-lb. ctns., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld.	lb.	.45 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld.	lb.	.46 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld.	lb.	.47 - —
smaller pkgs., works.	lb.	.48 - —
Granules are 5c. per lb. higher all quantities.		
Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more.	lb.	.30 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works.	lb.	1.00 - —
Oxalate, NF, bbls., kgs., works.	lb.	.50 - .52
Oxide, optical grade, kgs., 100-lb. lots, works.	lb.	1.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works.	lb.	2.00 - —
Chalk, precipitated, cosmetic, dentifrice, and drug, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.02¾- —
paint and other industries, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	82.50 - —
rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	80.00 - —
Chamomile, Hungarian type, cs.	lb.	.90 - .95
Roman, bls., futures.	lb.	1.45 - 1.50
Charcoal, hardwood, lump, bulk, c.l., works.	ton.	38.00 -39.50
bur, bgs., included, c.l., works.	ton.	41.50 -46.50

Spot Deliveries

BLEACHING POWDER 35% - 37%
CITRIC ACID
COPPER SULPHATE
HEAVY CALCINED MAGNESIA White
MAGNESIUM METAL POWDER High Purity
PHOSPHORIC ACID U.S.P. Syrupy
PHOSPHORIC ACID 75% Edible Food Grade
POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE
SODIUM BISULPHITE
SODIUM HYDROSULPHITE
SODIUM PERBORATE U.S.P.
SODIUM SULPHIDE Flakes
SODIUM SULPHITE Anhydrous
ZINC CHLORIDE Granular
ZINC OXIDE

OTHER SPECIAL PRODUCTS

Distributors for THE RUFERT CHEMICAL COMPANY

NICKEL FORMATE • Also NICKEL CATALYST • NICKEL CARBONATE
NICKEL OXIDE, etc.

GOLWYNNE
CHEMICALS CORPORATION

420 LEXINGTON AVENUE • NEW YORK 17, N. Y. • PHONE LE 2-9740

Charcoal, hardwood, briquets, bulk, c.l., works..ton.44.50 -49.80
bgs., c.l., works.....ton.49.80 -50.50
granular, all grades, bgs., works..ton.46.80 -49.80
screenings, bgs., works....ton.31.20 -33.15
Pinewood,[7] lump, bgs., c.l., Southern shipping point..ton.20.00 -24.00
granular, powd., bgs., c.l., works, South..ton.30.20 -34.20
l.c.l., works.....ton.41.00 - —
Willow, powd., bbls.....lb .06 - .07
Chestnut extract,[8] standard, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.82 - 4.00
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.07 - 4.25
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 3.22 - 4.00
powdered, 65% tannin, bags extra, c.l., works.100 lbs. 9.02 - 9.96
l.c.l., wo.rks..100 lbs. 9.77 -10.71
Chillies (see Pepper, Red).
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 90.75%, 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
l.c.l., works....ton.16.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.ton. 7.00 - —
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 9.50 -15.50
wet-grd., silk-bolt, 99¼%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton. 8.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works.ton.12.50 - —
imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila..ton.19.00 -24.00
powd., cks., l.c.l., ex whse. ton.41.00 - —
Chloral hydrate, jars.....lb. .93 - .96
dms.....lb. .90 - .95
Chlorinated rubber[9] standard, ctns., 100 lbs. up, works.lb. .32 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .35 - —
1-lb. bots., ex whse.....lb. 1.25 - —
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.v.....lb. .06½- —
contracts.....lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .07¼- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
multiple units, 3 or over, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.00 - —
2, wks., frt. equald.100 lbs. 2.50 - —
1, wks., frt. equald.100 lbs. 3.00 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms.....lb. .20 - .23
USP, dms.....lb. .30 - .33
Chloropicrin, com'l, 180 lb. cyl., 100-lb. cyls., same basis..lb. .33 - —
25-lb. cyls., ex whse.....lb. 1.00 - —
1-lb. bots. ex whse.....lb. 1.25 - —
Choline chloride, 5lb. dms., works, lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Dihydrogen citrate, 5lb. dms., works..lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Chrome acetate, powd., 20% Cr., bbls., works..lb. .32 - .34
ton lots, works.....lb. .30 - .32
solut., 8%, bbls., cs.....lb. .07½- —
7½%, bbls., cs.....lb. .06¾- —
Fluoride, bbls., works.....lb. .24 - .27
Cake, bulk, c.l., works....ton.16.00 - —
Oxide (see Green, chrome oxide).
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, bots.....lb. 6.02 - 6.06
Cinchona bark,[6] red, quill, USP, 10 in., can..lb. 1.20 Nom.
Cinchonidine,[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..os. No prices
Cinchonine[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..os. No prices
large, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..os. No prices
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs..os. No prices
Cinchopen, NF, heavy, dms., works..lb. 3.70 - 3.80
standard, dms., works.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).
Aldehyde, cbys., cns., dms...lb. .85 - 1.00
Cinnamon,[1] Ceylon, O, bls., future..lb. .5700- —
OO, bls. futures.....lb. .5820- —
OOO, bls., futures.....lb .5900- —
OOOO, bls., futures.....lb. .5990- —
No. 1, bls., futures.....lb. .5625- —
2, bls., futures.....lb. .5535- —
3, bls., futures.....lb. .5535- —
4, bls., futures.....lb. .5335- —
Citral, bots., cns.....lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Citrine, ointment, jars.....lb. .95 - 1.15
Citronellal, bots., dms.....lb. No prices
Citronellol, bots., dms.....lb. No prices
Clove, Madagascar, bls.....lb. .14 - .14½
futures, bls.....lb. .13¾- .14½
Zanzibar, bls.....lb. .15¾- .16¼
futures, bls.....lb. .15 - .15¼
Clover tops, red, dom., bgs....lb. .65 - .70
imported, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Coaltar, coal-gas, crude, 30 gal., bbls., c.l., works..bbl. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., works .....bbl. 8.75 - —
tanks, works .....gal. .07½- .08⅜
refd., 50-gal., bbls., c.l., works, bbl. 8.75 - —
l.c.l., works .....bbl. 9.25 - —
tanks, works .....gal. .08½- .09⅛
water-gas, crude, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works..bbl. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....db. 8.75 - —
refd., 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, dm. 8.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....dm. 9.25 - —
Cobalt acetate, bbls., kgs., dlvd., lb. .83¾- —
feed grade, 49.5% Co, kgs..lb. 1.25 - —
Carbonate, powd., bgs., works, lb. 1.58 - —
feed grade, 25% Co, kgs....lb. 1.85 - —
Chloride, kgs., works.....lb. .87½- —
feed grade, 24.5% Co, kgs..lb. 1.25 - —
Hydrate, bbls.....lb. 2.04 - —
feed grade, 65% Co, kgs....lb. 2.25 - —
Linoleate, paste, 8%, dms...lb. .32 - .35
solid, 6½%, dms.....lb. .44 - —
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co, kgs..lb. 1.25 - —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .44 Nom.
Oxide,[1] black, kgs.....lb. 1.84 - —
Phosphate, feed grade, 24% Co, kgs..lb. 1.75 - —
Resinate, precip., 7.5% Co, 100-lb. dms..lb. .33½- —
Soyate, 6%-8.5% Co, 50-gal. dms..lb. .42 - .44
Sulphate,[6] dms.....lb. .65 - —
feed grade, 21% Co, kgs....lb. 1.00 - —
Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Philadelphia, Cleveland or New York.
Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co, kgs..lb. 75 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, 100-oz. lots, cns..os. 9.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs.....lb. .46 - .47
silver, Teneriffe, bgs.....lb. .47 - .49
Cocoa butter,[1,7] bulk, ship. pt..lb. .28 - —
Cocillana bark, bgs.....lb. .60 - .61
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.....os.11.70 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.os.10.50 - —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs.....os. 9.00 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....os. 9.50 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
blue, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
Colchinine, bots., cns.....oz. No stocks
Colchicum seed.....lb. No stocks
Collodion, USP, dms.....lb. .19¾- .23¼
cns.....lb. .22 - .23¼
Flexible, USP, dms.....lb. .21 - .23
cns.....lb. .25 - .31
Colocynth pulp, bls.....lb. .53 - .55
Colombo root, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.....lb. .70 - .72
Condurango bark, bgs.....lb. .18 - .19
Copaiba balsam, Para, cns....lb. No stocks
S. A., USP, cns.....lb. .96 - 1.00
Copper acetate, cupric, bbls., works..lb. .23¼- —
smaller containers, works..lb. .27 - —
Carbonate, 53-54%, bbls.....lb. .19¼- .20¼
Chloride, anhyd., bbls.....lb. .23¼- .25
crystals, bbls.....lb. .14¾- .17
Cyanide, tech., bbls.....lb. .34 - .38
Hydrate, dms.....lb. .18 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. .34 - .38
Metal,[1] electrolytic.....lb. .14¾- —
Naphthenate, 6%-8% Cu, 50-gal. dms..lb. .18 - .19
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls..lb. .19¼- .20½
Oleate, precip., bbls.....lb. .23¼- .23¾
Oxide, black, bbls., works...lb. .19 - .20
red, com'l, bbls., works....lb. .21 - .24½
Oxychloride-sulphate,[6] bgs...lb. .17 - .20
Resinate, precip., 8.5% Cu, 125-lb. dms..lb. .18½- —
Stearate, bgs., works.....lb. .35½- —
Sulphate,[1] 99%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.65 - —
l.c.l., 700 to 36,000 lbs...100 lbs. 5.80 - 6.15
monohydrated, dms., c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.10.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs.10.85 - —
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - 2.00
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.20.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.14.00 - —
Copra,[1,7] Coast, ship't.....ton.109.50 - —
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .06¾- .08¾
Indian bgs.....lb. No Stocks
Italian, bgs., futures.....lb. .06 - .06½
Morocco, bgs.....lb. .08 - .08¾
Corn silk, bls.....lb. .45 - .46
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 6.087 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.131 - —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l....100 lbs. 6.497 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 6.597 - —
Corrosive sublimate,[6] cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.07 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.92 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls.....lb. .40 .45
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% pot-ash, bgs., dlvd..unit-ton. 1.20 - —
Meal,[7] 41% protein, bulk, mills, c.l..ton.100.00 - —
Coumarin,[1] cns., 5 lbs. or more..lb 2.75 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.10
Cramp bark, NF, bls.....lb. .80 - .90
Cream of tartar, dom., USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship't..lb. .51½- —
smaller lots, bbls., kgs., lb. .52 - .53¼
Creosote carbonate, bots., cbys., lb. 2.10 - 2.80
Coaltar (see Cresol).
Oil,[1] coaltar, crude, tanks, works..gal. .13½- .16½
refined, dms., c.l., works, gal. .247 - .265
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .26 - .31
tanks, same basis....gal. .18 - .19½
solution, tanks, works....gal. .141 - .149
Wood, beech, bots., cbys....lb. .85 - 1.04
Hardwood, N.F., bots., cbys. lb. .60 - .77
Pine, dms.....gal. .31 - .33
Cresol,[2] special resin grades, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .10¼- .10½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10½- .11
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09¼- .09¾
USP, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¼- .11¾
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10 - .10½
Crotonaldehyde, 97%, l.c.l., 55 and 110-gal. dms..lb. .15 - —
5 and 10-gal. dms., works.. lb. .18 - —
Cryolite, nat.,[4] bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 9.50 - 9.75
bbls., l.c.l., works....100 lbs.10.00 - —
synth.,[4] bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09½- —
Cube root, 5% rotenone, bbls., works..lb. .45 - —
4% rotenone, bbls., works..lb. .26 - —
Cubeb berries, XX, bgs.....lb. No stocks
powd., cs.....lb. No stocks
Culvers root, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Cumin seed, Cyprus, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Indian, bgs., futures.....lb. .35½- .36
Morocco, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Persian, bgs., futures.....lb. .35 - .35½
Syrian, bgs., futures.....lb. .34½- .35
Cutch, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Cyanamide,[4] fertiliser mixing grades, guaranteed, 20.6% N, gran., bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts, bulk, unit-ton. 1.62½- —
21% N., pulv., bgs., same basis..unit-ton 1.62½- —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c., works..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .11 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .09½- —
Cyclohexanol, 90%-100%, dms., works lb. .21 - .23
Cyclohexanone, 97½% min., dms., c.l., works..lb. .30 - .32
tech., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .30½- —
tanks, works .....lb. .29 - —
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., dlvd., gal. .27 - —

D

Damiana leaves, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Dandelion root, bls.....lb. .75 - .80
DDT, fiber, dms., c.l., works..lb. .45 - —
ton lots, works.....lb. .50 - —
tins, smaller lots, works...lb. .58 - .60
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., dlvd..lb. .35 - —
Deertongue bls .....lb .34 - .35
Defluorinated phosphate,[1] paper bgs. works..ton.35.75 -
Degras,[1] common, bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
neutral, less 2% ffa, bbls....lb. .24 - .26
over 2% ffa, bbls.....lb. .22 - .24
Derris root (see Cube root).
Dextrin, British gum, bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.701 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.861 - —
Chicago, bgs., c.l....100 lbs. 7.33 - —
Corn, canary, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 7.441 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.541 - —
Chicago, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 7.04 - —
dark, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.541 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.641 - —
Chicago, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 7.14 - —
white, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.291 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.391 - —
Chicago, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 6.89 - —
Potato, dom., bgs., c.l.....lb. .17 Nom.
l.c.l. .....lb. .17½ Nom.
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grades, bots...lb. 5.50 - 5.55
laboratory grade, bots..... 100 grams. 4.50 - —
tech., bots., works.....lb. 3.00 - —
Diamyl ether (see Amyl ether).
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .2170- .2200
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .2220- .2250
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .2070- .2100
Sulphide, l.c.l., dms., works.lb .25 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., CP, bgs., c.l., Atlantic Coast..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....lb. .10 - .16
nat., bgs., c.l., Pacific Coast. ton.22.00 -25.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.45.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..ton.55.00 -59.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.85.00 -90.00
Imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..ton. No prices
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..lb. .02 - .03
l.c.l. .....lb. .04 - .06
Dibutyl phthalate,[1] 8-gal. cns., works..lb. .2960- —
1-gal. cns., works.....lb. .3160- —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .2000- .2510
l.c.l., works.....lb. .2050- .2560
tanks, works.....lb. .1900- .2410
Sebacate,[1] dms., c.l., works..lb. .5570- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .5620- —
tanks, works.....lb. .5470- —
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld. lb. .92 - 1.03
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works.. lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .60 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloroethyl ether,[6] purified, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald with So. Charleston..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .15 - —
Diethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .24½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .23½- —
Diethyl carbonate, com'l, dms..lb. .35 - —
refd., 90%, dms.....lb. .30 - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .30¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .31 - —
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .20½- —
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .13 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., works.lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., works..... .....lb. .46 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .40 - —
Diethylaminoethanol, dms., l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R...lb. .75 - —
Diethylaniline, dms.....lb. .40 - —
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .13 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .21 - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Digitalis leaves, dms.....lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Diglycol laurate, dms.....lb. .31 - .33
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l.....lb. .17 - —
Stearate, bbls., c.l.....lb. .23 - —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, dms., works of N.Y. met..lb. .85 - 1.00
smaller containers, same basis lb. 1.05 - 1.40
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works. lb. .19 - —
Dillseed, natural, afloat, bgs...lb. .10¼- .10¾
decorticated, bgs.....lb. .14 - .14½
dewhiskered, bgs.....lb. .11 - .11⅛
Dimethyl phathalate, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .19 - —
Dimethylamine, dms., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. .37 - .47½
tanks, same basis.....lb. .36 - —
Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l.....lb. .21 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .22 - —
Dinitrobenzene, bbls.....lb. .18 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs.....lb. .35 - .38
Dinitrophenol, bbls.....lb. .22 - —
Dinitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .18 - —
oily, dms.....lb. .05 - —
Diorthotolylguanidin, dms., ton lots, dlvd..lb. .44 - —
smaller lots, dlvd.....lb. .46 - .47
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .19 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentene, destructive dist., dms., dlvd. E..gal. .70 - .71
tanks, dlvd. E.....gal. .60 - .61
steam-dist., dms., dlvd. E..gal. .71 - .75
tanks, dlvd. E.....gal. .62 - .63
Diphenyl,[6] bbls., c.l., works...lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns...lb. .48 - .50
dms.....lb. .43 - .45
Diphenylamine, bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Diphenylguanidin, dms., tons..lb. .35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .36 - .37
Divi-divi,[1,6] 42% tannin, c.i., U.S. ports, ex dock..ton.70.00 -71.00
35% tannin, c.i., same basis.. ton.68.00 -69.00
Doggrass root, dom., cut, bls..lb. .30 - .35
imp., NF, cut, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Dogwood, Jamaica, bark, bls..lb. .12 - .14
Dover's powder, USP, cns....lb. No stocks
Dragon's blood, drops, cs.....lb. .55 - .60
reeds, cs.....lb. No stocks
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for foods, drugs and cosmetics), 5-lb. lots—
Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns.....lb.13.00 - —
Green, FD&C, No. 1 cns....lb.13.00 - —
No. 2, cns.....lb.17.00 - —
No. 3, cns.....lb.27.00 - —
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns...lb. 2.80 - —
No. 2, cns.....lb. 2.55 - —
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns.....lb. 5.75 - —
No. 2, cns.....lb. 3.05 - —
No. 3, cns.....lb.17.00 - —
No. 4, cns.....lb. 5.50 - —
No. 32, cns.....lb. 4.05 - —
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1 cns...lb. 3.00 - —
No. 3, cns.....lb. 2.55 - —
No. 4, cns.....lb. 2.55 - —
No. 5, cns.....lb. 3.05 - —
No. 6, cns.....lb. 3.05 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for drugs and cosmetics), 1-lb. lots—
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns....lb.12.35 - —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
No. 6, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns....lb. 8.35 - —
No. 4, cns.....lb.15.35 - —
No. 10, cns.....lb.15.35 - —
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns.....lb. 2.35 - —
No. 17, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
No. 18, cns.....lb.15.35 - —
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns....lb. 8.35 - —
No. 8, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
No. 11, cns.....lb.10.35 - —
No. 19, cns.....lb.15.35 - —
No. 22, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
No. 23, cns.....lb.13.35 - —
No. 27, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for external use drugs and cosmetics), 1-lb. lots—
Blue, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns..lb.12.35 - —
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns. lb.12.35 - —
Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns..lb.10.35 - —
No. 3, cns.....lb.21.35 - —
No. 5, cns.....lb. 7.35 - —
No. 10, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
No. 15, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
Yellow, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 8.35 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for general uses (numbers are those of Colour Index scale)—
86 Chrome yellow, 2G...lb. .65 - .70
40 Chrome yellow R.....lb. .90 - 1.00
52 Victoria violet.....lb. .80 - 1.00
165 Lake red C.....lb. .70 - .80
170 Fast red A.....lb. .56 - .59
180 Fast red VR.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
189 Lake red R, paste..lb. .95 - .99
189 Lake red R, powd....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
202 Chrome blue black U.lb. .35 - .42
204 Chrome black A.....lb. .42 - .45
208 Fast red blue R....lb. .75 - 2.00
216 Chrome red B.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
262 Cloth red 2B.....lb. .60 - .80
289 Fast cyanin 5R.....lb. .90 - 1.00
290 Chrome black F.....lb. .85 - .88
304 Paper yellow .....lb. .88 - .90
307 Fast cyanin black B.lb. .80 - .85
326 Direct fast scarlet...lb. 2.00 - 2.25
365 Chyrophenin G.....lb. .53 - .70
382 Direct scarlet B.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
387 Direct violet B.....lb. 1.00 - 1.30
394 Direct violet N.....lb. .80 - .85
401 Developed black BHN, lb. .45 - .90
406 Direct blue 2B.....lb. .95 - .70
415 Direct orange B.....lb. .60 - .70
419 Direct fast red F....lb. .70 - .73
420 Direct brown M.....lb. .55 - .57
448 Benzo purpurin 4B...lb. .95 - .68
466 Benzo purpurin 10B..lb. .40 - .50
lb. .35 - .50
502 Direct ascrin G.....lb. .75 - .80
512 Direct blue RD.....lb. .80 - 1.00
518 Direct pure blue 6B..lb. 1.20 - 1.30
520 Direct pure blue.....lb. .50 - 1.00
529 Direct fast black FF.lb. .55 - 1.00
561 Direct black EW.....lb. .50 - .54
562 Direct black RX.....lb. .35 - .45
592 Direct green B.....lb. .50 - .55
594 Direct green G.....lb. .50 - .55
596 Direct brown 3GO....lb. .85 - 1.00
620 Direct yellow R.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
626 Acid violet .....lb. 1.00 - 3.00
612 Primulin .....lb. .70 - .73
614 Direct fast yellow....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
845 Nigrosin (water soluble). lb. .35 - .50
1177 Indigo, 20%, paste....lb. .15 - .18
Benzo fast black L.lb. .90 - 1.00
Sulphur black .....lb. .20 - .25
Sulphur blue .....lb. .45 - 1.00
Sulphur brown.....lb. .25 - .50
Sulphur maroon ....lb. .40 - —
Sulphur tan .....lb. .30 - .50
Sulphur olive .....lb. .25 - .54
Sulphur yellow .....lb. .30 - .50
Zambesi black.....lb. .75 - .80
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble (prices E. in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lbs. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).
Black—
865 Nigrosin derivatives ...lb. .39 - .44
Blue—
7075 Alizarin astral base...lb.15.00 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin, green base..lb. 6.00 - —
Brown—
Brown .....lb. 1.15 - —
Green—
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 5.00 - —
Green .....lb. .75 - —
Orange—
24 Sudan I .....lb. .75 - —
Red shade .....lb. .75 - —
Red—
75 Sudan II .....lb. 1.05 - —
258 Sudan IV .....lb. .85 - —
680 Oil violet .....lb. .60 - —
749 Rhodamine B (oil pink). lb. 2.50 - —
1060 Anthraquinone, violet base..lb.36.00 - —
Yellow—
15 Amidoazobenzene yellow.. lb. .90 - —
17 Amidoazotoluene yellow. lb. .75 - —
61 Yellow OB.....lb. 1.40 - 2.00
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).
Black—
246 Naphthol blue black S.. lb. .50 - —
729 Victoria blue B.....lb. 1.85 - —
861 Indulin .....lb. .87 - —
873 Methylene gray.....lb. 1.50 - —
909 New blue F.....lb. 1.20 - —
922 Methylene blue.....lb. 1.00 - —
1054 Alizarin saphirol B....lb. 1.90 - —
1130 Indigotin IA.....lb. .85 - —
Blue—
714 Patent blue A.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Brown—
231 Bismarck brown G.....lb. .47 - .48
234 Resorcin brown Y.....lb. .65 - —
235 Resorcin dark brown R. lb. .66 - —
632 Bismarck brown R....lb. .47 - .63
793 Phosphin .....lb. 4.05 - —
Green—
5 Naphthol green B.....lb. 1.00 - —
657 Malachite green.....lb. 1.35 - —
662 Brilliant green.....lb. 2.00 - —
666 Guinea green B.....lb. 1.15 - —
787 Wool green S.....lb. .58 - —
924 Methylene green B....lb. 1.55 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green..lb. 2.00 - —
Orange—
10 Chrysodin G.....lb. .44 - —
21 Chrysodin R.....lb. .41 - —
27 Orange G.....lb. .50 - —
31 Amidonaphthol red G.lb. .42 - —
37 Amidonaphthol red 6B.lb. .68 - —
151 Orange T.....lb. .31 - .33
161 Orange R.....lb. .34 - —
Red—
79 Ponceau R.....lb. .48 - —
88 Fast red R.....lb. 1.05 - —
176 Fast red A.....lb. .54 - —
179 Azorubin .....lb. .80 - —
183 Crocein scarlet 3BX....lb. .72 - .75
185 Cochineal red A.....lb. .60 - —
252 Brilliant crocein M....lb. .68 - —
677 Fuchsin .....lb. 2.10 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 3.50 - —
752 Rhodamine 6B.....lb. 4.50 - —
768 Eosin G.....lb. 1.80 - —
841 Safranin .....lb. 1.45 - —

NEW Monsanto Plasticizers

SANTICIZER 130
SANTICIZER 131

CLEAR and practically colorless

Both of these new Monsanto plasticizers — Santicizer 130* and Santicizer 131* — are clear and practically colorless liquids, have an exceptionally wide range of compatibility and are comparatively stable under heat.

Santicizer 130 and Santicizer 131 are suggested for use as plasticizers in cellulose acetate molding compositions; plasticizers in lacquer type coatings; plasticizers in paper coatings, to impart gloss and improved transparency. They are especially useful to modify shellac, zein and similar type products. In general, they impart toughness, high gloss and good flow.

(Both of these plasticizers are available in pilot-plant quantities only.)

For complete details, including compatibility data, ask for Technical Bulletins O-D-100 and O-D-101. Contact the nearest Monsanto Office, or write direct to: MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY, Organic Chemicals Division, 1700 South Second Street, St. Louis 4, Missouri. District Offices: New York, Chicago, Boston, Detroit, Charlotte, Birmingham, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, Montreal, Toronto.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

MONSANTO CHEMICALS
SERVING INDUSTRY WHICH SERVES MANKIND

CHEMICAL AND PHYSICAL PROPERTIES:		
	SANTICIZER 130	SANTICIZER 131
REFRACTIVE INDEX AT 25°C.	1.5300 — 1.5310	1.5295 — 1.5315
SPECIFIC GRAVITY 25/25°C.	1.1760 — 1.1770	1.1680 — 1.1725
COLOR	APHA 40 Maximum	APHA 40 Maximum
ODOR	Very slightly fruity	Very slightly fruity
ACID (as H_2SO_4)	.005 — .01	.005 — .015
CRYSTALLIZING POINT	Becomes a glass-like solid at −30°C.	Becomes a glass-like solid at −30°C.

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (price in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse)

Violet—
680 Methyl violet B.....lb. .70 - .75
681 Crystal violet B.....lb. .75 - —
696 Acid violet 4BN.....lb. .65 - —

Yellow—
10 Naphthol yellow S.....lb. .53 - —
138 Metanil yellow.....lb. .56 - .58
636 Fast light yellow.....lb. 1.25 - —
639 Xylene light yellow....lb. 1.15 - —
640 Tartrazin .....lb. .80 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 1.27 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices E. in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).

Black—
564 Nigrosin .....lb. .36 - .44

Blue—
860 Indulin .....lb. .60 - .70

Brown—
331 Bismarck brown.....lb. 1.50 - —

Green—
637 Malachite green base..lb. 2.00 - —

Orange—
20 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .95 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .98 - —

Red—
677 Fuchsin, magenta, base..
lb. 7.25 - —
749 Rhodamine R.....lb. 4.75 - —

Yellow—
67 Amidoazotoulene yellow..
lb. .75 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 2.00 - —
800 Chinolin yellow SS.....lb. 2.00 - —

Violet—
680 Methyl violet base....lb. .85 - —

Dyes, natural (see name of article)

E

Echinacea root, bls......lb. .70 - .75

Egg,[1,7] albumen (see Albumen)

Yolk,[1,7] dried, dom., bbls.....lb. 1.05 - 1.09
imported .....lb. No stocks

Elder flowers, bright, bls......lb. .75 - .80

Elecampane root, bls......lb. .45 - .50

Elm bark, grinding, bls......lb. .35 - .36
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .55 - .56
select, bndls. .....lb. .55 - .56

Emetine hydrochloride, bots...oz.53.50 -56.00

Ephedra, bls......lb. .28 - .30

Ephedrine, natural, USP, anhydrous, bots...oz. 1.15 - 1.62
Hydrochloride, tins .....oz. .95 - 1.45
Sulphate, tins .....oz. .95 - 1.45

synthetic, USP, anhydrous, bots..100 ozs. .65 - —
hydrous, bots, 100 oz...oz. .65 - —
Hydrochloride, tin, 100 ozs..oz. .50 - —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs. oz. .48 - —

Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots. gram. .70 - .95

Epsom salt, tech., cryst., bgs., c.l...100 lbs. 1.80 - 1.95
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.15 - 2.40
dried, bgs......lb. 03½- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .04 - .07

USP, cryst., bgs., l.c.l.100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —

bbls., c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —

kgs., c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.60 - —

Epsom salt, USP, cryst., kgs., smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —

Epsom salt prices freight equalized with Balto., Carteret, N. J.; Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Houston, New Orleans, New York.

Ergot, USP, cns......lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Eserine, bots......oz. No prices
Sulphate, bots.....oz.65.00 - —
Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).
Amyl (see Amyl ether).
Butyl, l.c.l., dms., divd.....lb. .30 - —
Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).
Nitrous, cons., bots., 100 lbs..lb. .98 - 1.16
Sulphuric, cons., dms.....lb. .11 - .16
USP anesthesia, hospitals, 1-lb. cns..lb. .60 - .63
Synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .11 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09 - —
Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation, 85-86%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .1275- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .1325- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .1175- —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13 - .1325
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .1350- .1375
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .12 - .1225
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.lb. .13 - .1245
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .1350- .1395
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .12 - .1245
synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .08½- —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .10¼- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .09¾- —
N.F., dms......lb. .14½- .15¼
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld .....lb .28 —

Ethyl benzoate, bots......lb. .50 - .52
Bromide, tech., dms......lb. .30 - .33
Carbamate, dms., dvid. E...lb. .58 - —
Chloride, tech., dms......lb. .18 - .20
USP, bbls., cyl.....lb. .20 - .22
Cinnamate, cns. .....lb. 2.65 - 2.80
Formate, dms., Agnue, Calif., lb. .30 - .33
Iodide, bots......lb. 2.40 - 2.65
Lactate, dms., works......lb. .32½- .33½
Myristate, dms., works......lb. .55 - —
Oenanthate, dms......lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .47 - —
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld......lb. .33 - —
Silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
40% available SiO_2, dms., works..lb. .50 - —
Ethylcellulose, pkgs., 5,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .50 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .52 - .60
Ethyldiethanolamine, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .80 - —
Ethylene, dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0342- —
West of Rockies..lb. .0691- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .0391- —
West of Rockies..lb. .0941- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Rockies, lb. .0742- —
West of Rockies..lb. 0792- —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt alld. in E... .10 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .18½- —
tanks, works .....lb. .16½- —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works .....lb. .14½- —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .14½- —
tanks, works .....lb. .12½- —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .17½- —
tanks, works .....lb. .15½- —
Ethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .60 - —
Ethylmonoethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .80 - —
Ethylmorphine, hydrochloride. bots..oz.16.50 -19.75
Ethylvanillin,[1] cns., 5 lbs. or more..lb. 5.25 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 5.30 - 5.40
Eucalyptol, cns., dms......lb. 2.25 - 2.35
Eucalyptus leaves, bls......lb. .14 - .15
Eugenol, cns., dms......lb. 2.65 - 2.85
Euphorbia, bls......lb. .20 - .22

F

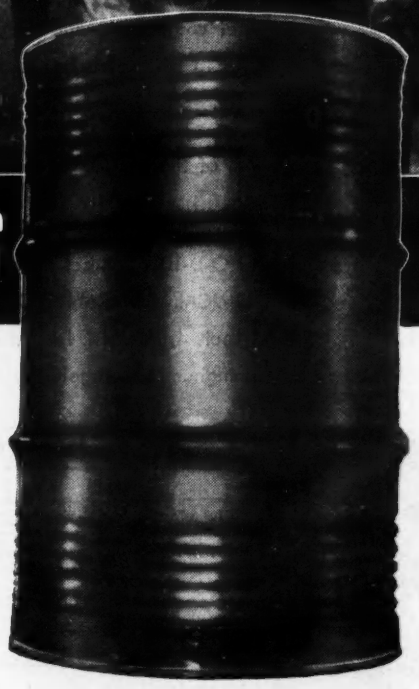
Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh..ton.17.00 -20.50
bulk, c.l. .....ton.14.00 -17.00
glass, 20 mesh, bgs., works, min. 2 tons..ton.13.75 -16.25
bulk, c.l. .....ton. 9.75 -12.25
pottery, bgs., l.c.l., works, min. 2 tons..ton.20.00 -22.00
bulk, c.l., works......ton.17.00 -19.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs., futures..lb. .18 - .16½
Indian, bgs., afloat.....lb. .27 - .28
Fenugreek, domestic, futures, bgs. lb. .06½- .09
Indian, bgs., futures.....lb. .09 - .09½
Morocco, bgs. .....lb. .06¾- .09¼
Ferric sulphate (see Iron sulphate, ferric).
Film scrap, colored, cs., works.lb. .13½- .15
water-white, cs., works.....lb. .14½- .11
Fir balsam, Canada, cns.....gal.20.00 -20.25
Oregon, bbls. .....gal. 2.65 - 2.70
Fishberries, bgs. .....lb. .34 - .35
Fishliver oils (see Oil, fishliver).
Fishmeal,[1,7] grd., 60% protein, bgs., E. works..ton.90.00 - —
65% protein, bgs., E. works. ton.96.00 - —
Fishscrap,[7] dried, 60% protein, bulk, East coast..ton.80.10 - —
Flake white, bbls......lb. .09 - —
kegs .....lb. .11 - —
Fleaseed, black, bgs......lb. .55 - .60
Blonde, bgs.....lb. .25 - .27
Fluorspar,[1] No. 1, ground, 95-98% CaF_2 bulk, c.l., mines, net ton.37,000- —
washed, gravel, 70% or more CaF_2, c.l., bulk, mines. ton.32.000 - —
65% c.l., bulk, mines....ton.32.00 - —
60%, c.l., bulk, mines....ton.31.00 - —
less than 60%, c.l., bulk, mines..ton.30.00 - —
Formaldehyde,[1] bbls., c.l., works, lb. .0520- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .0570- —
dms., extra, c.l., works.....lb. .0400- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .0510- —
tanks, works......lb. .0320- —
tanktrucks, blvd., N.Y.C....lb. .0245- —
Fringetree bark, bls......lb. .75 - .76
Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga. mines..ton. 8.50 -15.00
Tex. mines .....ton.12.50 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne...ton. 2.00 - —
imp., bgs., c.l......ton.30.00 -40.00
Furfural, ref., dms., c.l. works. lb. .13½- —
cns., dms., l.c.l., works....lb. .13½- .25½
tech., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., cns., dms.....lb. .15½- .28½
tanks, works .....lb. .09½- —
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .35 - —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l......lb. .34 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l......lb. .33 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l......lb. .31 - —
liquid, No. 3, bbls., l.c.l....lb. .19 - —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l......lb. .17½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l......lb. .16½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l......lb. .14 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .20½- —

G

G salt, bbls. .....lb. .45 - —
Galangal root, bls., futures...lb. .30 - .31
Gambier, cube, Singapore, cs..lb. No stocks
Extract, bbls......lb. No stocks
Gammapicoline, 95%, dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.25 - —
Gasoline,[1] at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 73-75 octane, tanks, gal. .06¾- —
Bayonne, 74 octane, tanks, gal. .0780- .09
Gulf Coast, 73-75 octane, tanks..gal. .06½- .07¼
Group 3, 73-75 octane, tanks, gal. .06¾- .07
Pennsylvania, western, U.S. motor, 74 octane, leaded, tanks..gal. .07½- .08¼
natural, 26/70 octane, Group 3, tanks..gal. .04 - —

U·S·S STEEL DRUMS

When you choose U·S·S Steel Drums, you are getting a product backed by manufacturing facilities, technical skill and production know-how unsurpassed in the industry. Remember also that our lithographing facilities are the most extensive in the field. These assure you the faithful reproduction of the most intricate designs in a wide variety of colors. For all your steel drum requirements—as well as for the solution of any container problem—consult with us. There is no obligation.



MANUFACTURED FROM USS STEEL UNITED STATES STEEL

UNITED STATES STEEL PRODUCTS COMPANY

30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.

BENNETT MANUFACTURING DIVISION, *Chicago and New Orleans*

BOYLE MANUFACTURING DIVISION, *Los Angeles and Alameda, California*

PETROLEUM IRON WORKS DIVISION, *Sharon, Pa., Beaumont and Port Arthur, Texas*

UNITED STATES STEEL

Gelatin, silver label, ctns., dlvd.
lb. .90 - .97
export, cs. ..... lb. 1.00 - —

Silver label prices 5c. higher for deliveries in Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Tex., Utah, Wash. and Wyo.

Gelsenium root, bls..... lb. .35 - .40

Gentian root, bls..... lb. .29 - .30
grd., bbls., bxs..... lb. .35 - .36
powd., bbls., bxs..... lb. .34 - .35

Geraniol, 92-96%, cns., dms.... lb. No prices

Geranyl acetate, cns..... lb. No prices

Ginger, African No. 1, bls.... lb. .15½- .16
Calicut, Romeo-type, bgs.... lb. .16 - .16½
Cochin, bleached, bgs..... lb. .16½- .17
unbleached, bgs. ..... lb. .16½- .16
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs..... lb. .23 - .23½
No. 2, bgs..... lb. .15½- .16
No. 3, bgs..... lb. .15 - .15½
Rhattoon, bgs. ..... lb. .14¼- .15

Glaubers salt, anhyd. (see Soda sulphate).
cryst., bgs., bbls., works, 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.45

Glue, bone, calcium type, 24 millipoise, 36 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest.
lb. .16 - .23
30/35, bgs., c.l., same basis.. lb. .15½- .22½
56/62, bgs., c.l., same basis.
lb. .17 - .24
82/105, bgs., c.l., same basis.
lb. .16½- .23½
Bone glue, l.c.l. prices 1c. higher than c.l.

Hide,[1] 100-121 (jelly test in grams), bgs., c.l., dlvd.. lb. .14 - .21½
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .15 - .22½
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .16 - .23½
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .17 - .24½
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .18 - .25½
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .19 - .26½
267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .20 - .27½
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd.... lb. .21 - .28½
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .22 - .29½
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .23 - .30½
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .24 - .31½
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .25 - .32½
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .26 - .33½
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .27 - .34½
Hide glue l.c.l., prices 1c higher than c.l. bbls., ½c., over bgs.

Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88%, to refiners, tanks.. lb. .12¾- —
soapiye, 80%, tanks..... lb. .11½- —
dynamite, dms., c.l..... lb. .17½- .18¼
l.c.l. ..... lb. .18 - .18⅝
tanks ..... lb. .17¼- .18
high gravity, dms., c.l..... lb. .17½- .18½
l.c.l. ..... lb. .18 - .18⅝
tanks ..... lb. .17¼- .18
refined, B.P., 98%, dms., c.l.. lb. .18¾- —
tanks ..... lb. .18½- —
USP, 95%, dms., c.l..... lb. .18¼- —
tanks ..... lb. .18 - —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l... lb. .17⅝- —
tanks ..... lb. .17⅜- —

Glycine, USP (see Acid, aminoacetic).

Glycol boriborate, dms..... lb. .22 - —
Stearate, dms..... lb. .26 - —

Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots.
oz. 20.75 -21.00
acid-yellow, bots..... oz. 18.75 -19.00
Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots..
oz. 12.00 - —
USP IX, bots..... oz. 14.50 -14.75
Goldenseal root, bls..... lb. 8.75 - 9.00
powd., bxs..... lb. 9.25 - 9.50
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs.... lb. No stocks
Grains of paradise, bgs..... lb. .45 - .46
Graphite, dom., crystalline, 80% through 50 mesh, graphitic carbon content 65-70%, bgs., whse.. lb. .04½- —
70-75%, bgs., same basis.
lb. .05 - —
75-80%, bgs., same basis.
lb. .05½- —
80-85%, bgs., same basis.
lb. .06 - —
85-90%, bgs., same basis.
lb. .07 - —
90% and up, same basis.
lb. .08 - —
imported, amorphous, powd., dlvd.. lb. .04 - .06
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., same basis.. lb. .14 - .16
90-92%, powd., same basis..
lb. .16 - .19
97% powd., same basis... lb. .22 - .25
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, 200-lb. crtns, same basis.. lb. .21 - .22
No. 2, same basis..... lb. .22 - .24

Grease, house,[1,7] loose..... lb. .08¼ Nom.
White, choice, loose..... lb. .08⅞ Nom.
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras).

Green, brilliant,[1] thioflavin toner, molybdic, kegs., works.. lb. 3.25 - —
tungstic, kgs., works..... lb. 3.75 - —

Green, chrome,[1] CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis.. lb. .24 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis.
lb. .25 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis,
lb. .26 - —
16-20%, bbls., same basis,
lb. .26½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis,
lb. .27 - —
26-30%, bbls., same basis,
lb. .27½- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis,
lb. .28½- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis,
lb. .29½- —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.
lb. .31 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis,
lb. .32½- —
50% and over, bbls., same basis.. lb. .33½- —
reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis.. lb. .06½- —
9-10%, bbls., same basis. lb. .07½- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis. lb. .08 - —
14-16%, bbls., same basis. lb. .08½- —
17-19%, bbls., same basis. lb. .08½- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis. lb. .08¾- —
22-23%, bbls., same basis. lb. .09 - —
24-25%, bbls., same basis. lb. .09¼- —
26-27%, bbls., same basis. lb. .09¾- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis. lb. .10 - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis.
lb. .10 - —
Green, chrome, reduced color, 30-31%, bbls., same basis. lb. .10½- —
32-33%, bbls., same basis. lb. .13 - —
34-35%, bbls., same basis. lb. .13 - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis. lb. .14 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis. lb. .17 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis. lb. .17½- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis. lb. .18 - —
56-60%, bbls., same basis. lb. .18½- —
61-65%, bbls., same basis. lb. .19 - —
70%, bbls., same basis.. lb. .20 - —

Green, chrome, reduced color, 70%, bbls., same basis.... lb. .20 - —

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City and Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

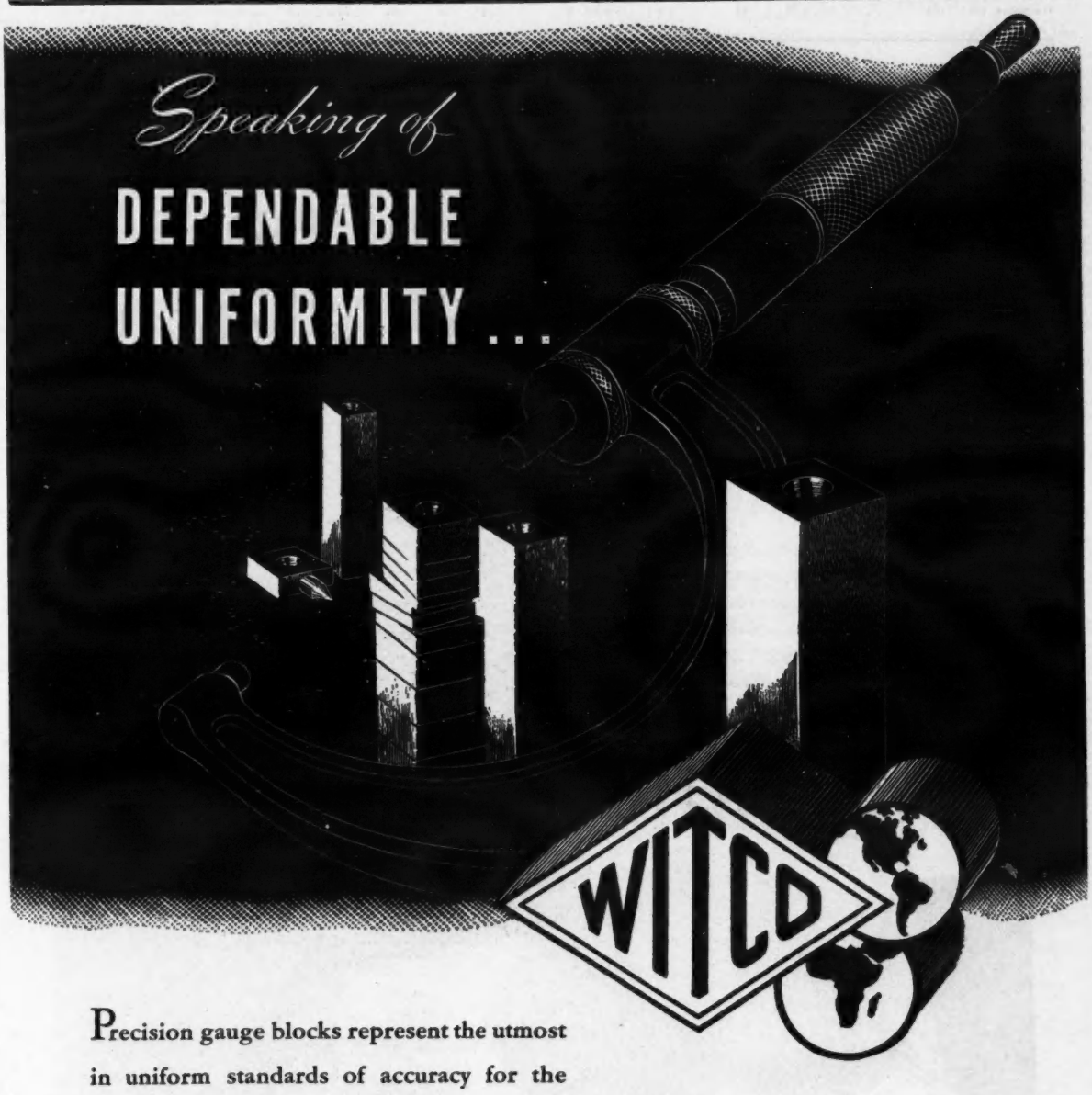
Chrome oxide, pure, dms., works.. lb. .24 - —

Malachite, thioflavin toner, molybdic, bbls., works.. lb. 3.00 - —
tungstic, bbls., works.... lb. 3.50 - —
Phthalocyanin,[1] tetrahydroxide (hydrated chromium oxide), bbls., works.. lb. .85 - —
toner, bbls., works..... lb. 4.00 - 5.00
Paris (see P).
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs... lb. 3.00 - —
emerald, kgs. ..... lb. 2.60 - —
Verdigris (see V).
Green dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Grindelia robusta, bls..... lb. .21 - .23
Guaiac, resin, cs..... lb. .83 - .84
Wood, bls. ..... lb. .35 - .36
Guaiacol, cryst., N.F., tins... lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Liquid, N.F., bots., cbys.... lb. 1.00 - 1.04
Carbonate, dms. ..... lb. 2.40 - 2.45
Guarana, powd., cs..... lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Gum accroides (see Gum, yacca).
Aloe (see A).
Ammoniac, tears, cs..... lb. .90 - .96
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs... lb. .14¼- .14¾
white, sorts, 1, bgs..... lb. .23 - .25
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).

Gum, benzoin, Sumatra, cs.... lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Camphor (see C).
Copal, Congo (former dollar-and-cent ceilings revoked Feb. 2. New ceiling prices are to be based on prices to be paid by importers in the Belgian Congo plus landed costs, as determined by a formula under the new import regulations).
East India (former dollar-and-cents ceilings on all other copals revoked May 21. New ceiling prices are to be figured on same basis as Congo).
Manila, No. 1, hard, bold, amber, light, bskts, c.l., whse.. lb. .25 - —
Dammar (former dollar-and-cent ceiling on Batavia and Singapore revoked May 21. New ceiling prices are to be figured on same basis as copals).
Elemi (former dollar-and-cent ceilings on elemi revoked May 21. New ceiling prices to be figured on same basis as copals).
Ester,[7] gum-resin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. England States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va.. lb. .1300- —
l.c.l., dlvd., Ill., etc..... lb. .1400- —
other points, same basis
lb. .1400- —
wood-resin type (formerly designated as "ordinary"), dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., etc.. lb. .1050- .1075
Euphorbium, cs..... lb. 1.50 Nom.
Galbanum, cs..... lb. .95 - 1.00

Gum, gamboge, pipes, cs..... lb. 2.00 - 2.05
powd., bbls..... lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Ghatti, bgs..... lb. No stocks
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, bbls., bxs., dms.... lb. .21 - .50
Kauri (former dollar-and-cent ceilings revoked May 21. New ceiling prices are to be based on prices to be figured on same basis as copals).
Locust bean, powd., bbls.... lb. .50 - .60
Mastic, cs..... lb. 3.25 - 3.30
Myrrh, cs..... lb. .48 - .50
Olibanum, siftings, cs..... lb. .12 - .13
tears, cs..... lb. .27 - .45
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum, yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, bgs..... lb. .90 - .95
Scammony, cs..... lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Tains, bgs. ..... lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs..... lb. 5.00 - 5.25
No. 2, cs..... lb. 3.65 - 3.90
No. 3, cs..... lb. 3.20 - 3.45
Yacca (former dollar-and-cent ceiling prices revoked May 21. New ceiling prices to be figured on same basis as copals).

Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Tex., frt. equald.. ton. 22.65 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald.. ton. 28.25 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald.. ton. 17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald.. ton. 30.65 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald.. ton. 17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald.. ton. 21.45 - —



Precision gauge blocks represent the utmost in uniform standards of accuracy for the metal-working industries. And just as definitely the Witco trademark signifies absolutely dependable uniformity of products for industries devoted to plastics, rubber, paint, paper, ink, steel-fabrication, cosmetics and drugs, ceramics, leather.

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CARBON BLACKS • WITCARBS • STEARATES
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Manufacturers and Exporters
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LOS ANGELES • BOSTON • CHICAGO • DETROIT • CLEVELAND
SAN FRANCISCO • AKRON • LONDON AND MANCHESTER, ENGLAND

Gypsum, plaster of Paris, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Blue Rapids, Kan., frt. equald..ton.10.50 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.12.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.13.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald..ton.13 50 - —

Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas; Akron, N. Y., Blue Rapids, Kan.; Clarence Center, N. Y.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum, Ohio; Harlem River, N.Y.; National City, Mich.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Plasterco, Ga.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Roton, Tex.; Southard, Okla.; Sweetwater, Tex.; frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va., frt. equald, ton. 9.00 - —

Terra alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem river, N. Y., New Brighton, N. Y., same basis..ton.14.40 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb. .60 - .65
Heliotropin, cryst., cns ....lb. 2.95 - 4.00
Hellebore, white, powd., bbls..lb. .46 - .47
Helonias root, bls.....lb 2.25 - 2.90
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 6, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .41 - —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb .40 - —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .37 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .36 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. .....lb. .34 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .32 - —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l. .....lb. .30 - —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .17½- —
No. 2 bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .16½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .15½- —
red, No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .14½- —
Hemlock bark extract,[6] 25% tan, bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
tanks, works.....lb. No stocks
Henbane leaves, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Henna leaves, bls.....lb. .29 - .30
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .34 - .36
Heptane,[3] industrial grade, 60°-100° C., dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .12½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .10¼- —
77°-115° C., dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .13 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .10¼- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .20 - .50
Hexalin (see cyclonexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine,[1] tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C..lb. .24 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .25 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis..lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .36 - —
Hexane,[1] 60°-70° C., industrial grades, dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .13½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .10¼- .11
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .20 - .65
Hexanol, normal, dms., l.c.l., works lb 2[illegible] - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, bots os.15.00 -20.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago..unit-ton. 8.00 - 9.00
Hops, NF, bls.....lb. .56 - 1.50
Horehound, bls.....lb. .18 - .15
Hydrangea root, bls.....lb. .22 - .25
Hydrastine, alkaloid, bots....os.20.00 -22.00
Hydrochloride, bots.....os.20.00 -22.00
Sulphate, bots.....os.20.00 -22.00
Hydrastinine, 10-gr. bots....bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. cns., works..lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls. lb. .08¾- .04
100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. River or West coast via Panama Canal..lb. .18½- .19½
Hydroquinone, bbls., dms.....lb. .90 - .94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.....lb. No price
dms., extra, ret'able, dlvd...lb. No price
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots..os.30.00 -45.00
Hyoscyamine, bots.. .....os.18.00 -20.00
Hydrobromide, bots.....os.18.00 -19.50
Sulphate, bots.....os.14.00 -19.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls. l.c.l..lb. .42 - —
No. 2 bbls.. l.c.l.....lb. .34 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .24 - —
No 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .50 - —
Hyssop, bgs. .....lb. .60 - .61
leaves, bgs. .....lb. .69 - .70

I

Iceland moss, bgs.....lb. .80 - .83
Ichthammol, NF, bots.....lb. 2.45 - —
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests.....lb. 2.14 - 2.90
synth., paste, bots.....lb. .16½- .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .74½- .85
Indol, CP, bots.....lb.19.00 -22.00
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, 25-lb. jars ... lb. 1.67 - —
150-lb. kgs.....lb. 1.28¼- —
resubl., 5-lb. bots., jars.....lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Iodoform, 100-lb. dms., kgs....lb. 3.95 - 4.10
25-lb. jars or fib. dms.....lb. 4.20 - —
Ionone, ketone, bot.....lb. 8.00 - 9.50
Methyl, bot.....lb. 6.25 -12.00
Ipecac root, bgs.....lb. 6.00 - 6.25
powd., bgs.....lb. 6.50 - 6.75
Irish moss, bleached, prime...lb. .25 - .30
Iron acetate, liquor, bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .18 - —
solut., USP IX, 100-lb. cbys.lb. .17 - —
50-lb. djns.....lb. .18 - —
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.50 - 6.65
cryst., tech., bbls., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 4.00 - 6.00
USP X, lump, bbls.....lb. .07 - .08¼
solut., 42 Be, cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb .06¼- .06
djns., same basis.....lb .08 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, gran., dms. lb. .70 - .75
powd., cns.....lb. .84 - .87
Glycerophosphate, bbls.....lb. 2.40 - 2.52
Hypophosphite, bbls., dms...lb. 1.50 - 1.52
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.15 - 3.23
Naphthenate, 6% Fe, 50-gal. dms..lb. .21 - —
Nitrate, red.. tech., dms....lb. .08½- .04
Oxalate, gran., dms.....lb. .33 - .36
powd., cns.....lb. .32 - —
kgs.....lb. .47 - .49
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., cns..lb. .54 - .57
Pyrophosphate, gran., cns....lb. .59 - .62
Reduced, 90%, kgs.....lb. .65 - .75
Resinate, 7.4% Fe, 100-lb. dms. lb. .17½- —
Sulphate (ferric), anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.40.00 - —
(ferrous) tech. (see Copperas).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms...lb. .05½- .11
Tallate, 4% Fe, 50-gal. dms..lb. .10¼- —
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown, green, gran., pearls, dms.lb. .32 - .34
scale, dms.....lb. .49 - .53
Oxalate, bbls.....lb. .23½- —
dms., kgs.....lb. .25½- .26½
Iron-soda oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .23½- .26½
Isobornyl acetate, cns., works.lb. .80 - .90
Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate, dms., c.l., works..gal. 4.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. 4.45 - 4.55
tanks, works.....gal. 4.25 - —
Isobutyl acetate, dms., works.lb. No prices
Propionate, dms., works.....lb. No prices
Isoeugenol, cns., works.....lb. 3.75 - 4.25
Isopentane, dms., works.....lb. .45 - .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works..lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .20 - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l. Ey of Rockies, same basis..lb. .10 - —
tanks, E. of Rockies, same basis..lb. .08½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Ether, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .04½- —
Isopropylamine, dms., works..lb. .25 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.....lb. .30 - .31
Jalap root, NF, bls.....lb. .37 - .52
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .43 - .58
Resin, lump, cns.....lb. 5.85 - —
powd., bxs. .....lb. 5.90 - —
Juniper berries, bgs.....lb. .22 - .25
Juniper tar, USP, dms.....lb. .70 - 1.00

K

Kamala, powd., cns.....lb. .46 - .48
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Kerosene, at refinery: Ark., 42-44 w.w., tanks..gal. .05 - —
Bayonne, 41-43, w.w., tanks.. gal. .061 - —
California, 40-43 w.w., tanks, gal. .07 - —
Gulf ports, 41-43 w.w., tanks, gal. .04⅜- .05
Okla-Tex., 41-43 w.w., tanks, gal. .04875- —
Penn., 45 w.w., tanks....gal. .0653- .0705
47 w.w., tanks.....gal. .0705- —
Kola nuts, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Kyanite, imp., low iron content, 10-mesh, whse..ton.85.00 -95.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse. ton.95.00 -105.00

L

Ladyslipper root, bls.....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).
Lard,[1,7] pure, ref., tierces, c.l..lb. .33⅞ Nom.
prime steam, tierces, c.l.....lb. .33⅛ Nom.
Larkspur seed, bgs.....lb. .80 - .82
Laurel berries, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, Cyprus, bls.....lb. .18½- .19
Greek, bls. .....lb. .19 - .20
Portuguese, futures, bls....lb. .13 - .13½
good, bls.....lb. .15 - .15½
Turkish, bls., futures.....lb. .17 - .17½
Lavender flowers, medium, bls.lb. .60 - .65
ordinary, bls. .....lb. .35 - .43
select, bls. .....lb. .65 - .70
Lead, acetate,[1] white, broken, bbls..lb. .12½- —
cryst., bbls .....lb. .12½- —
gran., powd., bbls.....lb. .13¼- —
Arsenate,[1] basic powder, 8-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
1-lb. cns., c.l.....lb. .24 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .24½- —
standard paste, cns., c.l....lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07 - —
Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest.
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., 20-ton lots, dlvd. E..lb. .08½- —
dlvd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .08¾- —
dlvd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .09 - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, fib. dms.....lb. .49 - —
Iodide, NF V, bots.....lb. 2.80 - —
jars .....lb. 2.69 - —

IF YOU HAVE a problem that may be solved through the use of a catalyst—an adsorbent—a desiccant—Filtrol* engineers will gladly help you.

For years, Filtrol has maintained its leadership as the outstanding manufacturer of these highly activated, chemically treated materials for the petroleum industry, the fatty oil refiner, the drying of liquids and gases, and in protective packaging.

With vast new markets opening up to American business, based on the scientific advancements made during the war, we will gladly help you with our knowledge and manufacturing "know how" in the field of catalysts, adsorbents and desiccants.

THE FILTROL CORPORATION
General Offices: 634 South Spring Street, Los Angeles 14, California • Plants: Vernon, Calif., and Jackson, Mississippi

PRODUCT OF Filtrol*

CATALYSTS • ADSORBENTS • DESICCANTS
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
*Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

Lead, linoleate, pale, precip., bbls.	lb.	.22½- —
Metal,[1,8] (see Protective Coatings Materials market).		
Metallic paste, dms., works.	lb.	No stocks
Naphthenate, 24%-30%. Pb.	lb.	.16½- .20
Nitrate, bbls.	lb.	.12½- —
Oleate, bbls.	lb.	.17¾- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls.	lb.	.23 - .28
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts., in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.11 - —
other points	lb.	.10¾- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Tex., and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.11½- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah, and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.12 - —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo.	lb.	.11¾- —
other points	lb.	.11¼- —
smaller lots, Ala., etc.	lb.	.12 - —
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.12½- —
Colo., etc.	lb.	.12¾- —
other points	lb.	.11¾- —
in oil, kgs.	lb.	.15¾- —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., (20 tons), dlvd., Ala., Ariz., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Tex., Utah, Wyo. and E. of Cascade Mts. in Wash. and Ore.	lb.	.11¼- —
other points	lb.	.11 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.11¾- —
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.12¼- —
Colo., etc.	lb.	.12 - —
other points	lb.	.11¼- —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala.	lb.	.12¼- —
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.12¾- —
Colo., etc.	lb.	.12½- —
other points	lb.	.12 - —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., (20 tons), dlvd., Ala., etc.	lb.	.11½- —
other points	lb.	.11¼- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.12 - —
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.12½- —
Colo., etc.	lb.	.12¼- —
other points	lb.	.11¾- —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.12½- —
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.13 - —
Colo., etc.	lb.	.12¾- —
other points	lb.	.12¼- —
Resinate, precip., 23.8% Pb dms.	lb.	.20 - —
Silicate, bgs.	lb.	.0730- .078
Soyate, 20.15% Pb., dms.	lb.	.22½- —
Stearate, bbls.	lb.	.34½- .35½
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white, basic sulphate).		
Tallate, 19% Pb. dms.	lb.	.08½- —
Titanate, bgs., bbls., c.l., l.c.l., 6 tons, one delivery, E., frt. alld.	lb.	.11½- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse.	lb.	.11¼- —
smaller lots. E. frt. alld.	lb.	.11¼- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse.	lb.	.11¾- —
White, basic carbonate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., and Wyo.	lb.	.10 - —
dlvd. other points	lb.	.09¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc.	lb.	.10¼- —
other points	lb.	.10 - —
basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc.	lb.	.09 - —
other points	lb.	.08¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc.	lb.	.09¼- —
other points	lb.	.09 - —
in oil, consumers, kgs.	lb.	.13 - —
painters, kgs.	lb.	.14 - —
Lecithin, edible, dms., c.l.	lb.	.25¼- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.26½- .45
in cocoa butter, dms., c.l.	lb.	.39¼- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.40¾- .50
tech., dms., c.l.	lb.	.25¼- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.26¼- .45
vegetable, pure, bots., 400 lbs.	lb.	2.75 - —
Lemon peel, bls.	lb.	.35 - .40
Licorice extract, mass, cns.	lb.	.40 - .42
powd., bbls.	lb.	.60 - .62
Root, Indian, bls.	lb.	.12 - .14
powd., bbls.	lb	.18 - .20
Russian, bls.	lb.	.12 - .13
Spanish, bls.	lb.	.12 - .13
Turkish, bls.	lb.	.12 - .13
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.04 - —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, Adams, Mass.	ton.	9.00 - —
Annville, Pa.	ton.	8.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.	8.50 - —
Berkeley, W. Va.	ton.	8.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.	ton.	10.25 - —
Carey, Ohio.	ton.	7.00 - —
Cedar Hallow, Pa.	ton.	9.00 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.	ton.	7.90 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.	ton.	8.50 - —
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	9.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio.	ton.	7.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo.	ton.	7.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.	ton.	7.90 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.	ton.	7.90 - —
Limedale, Ark.	ton.	8.00 - —
Longview, Ala.	ton.	7.90 - —
Manistique, Mich.	ton.	8.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio.	ton.	8.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.	ton.	8.00 - —
Menominee, Mich.	ton.	8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.	ton.	7.50 - —
Newala, Ala.	ton.	7.90 - —
Ripplemead, Va.	ton.	8.50 - —
Riverton, Va.	ton.	8.50 - —
Rockland, Maine.	ton.	8.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.	ton.	6.50 - —
Sherwood, Texas.	ton.	7.90 - —
Sherwood, Wisc.	ton.	8.50 - —
Springfield, Mo.	ton.	8.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.	ton.	8.50 - —
York, Pa.	ton.	8.50 - —
Hydrated, Adams, Mass.	ton.	10.00 - —
Annville, Pa.	ton.	10.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.	10.00 - —
Berkeley, W. Va.	ton.	10.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.	ton.	10.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.	ton.	8.50 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa.	ton.	10.00 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.	ton.	10.65 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.	ton.	10.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	10.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio.	ton.	9.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo.	ton.	9.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.	ton.	11.65 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.	ton.	10.65 - —
LeRoy, Minn.	ton.	10.00 - —
Limedale, Ark.	ton.	10.00 - —
Longview, Ala.	ton.	11.65 - —
Manistique, Mich.	ton.	9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio.	ton.	10.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.	ton.	10.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.	ton.	10.00 - —
Lime, hydrated, Newala, Ala.	ton.	11.65 - —
Petoskey, Mich.	ton.	10.00 - —
Port Island, Mich.	ton.	9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. Dak.	ton.	12.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.	ton.	10.00 - —
Rockland, Maine.	ton.	9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.	ton.	8.00 - —
Sherwood, Tenn.	ton.	11.65 - —
Sherwood, Wisc.	ton.	10.00 - —
Springfield, Mo.	ton.	9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.	ton.	8.50 - —
York, Pa.	ton.	10.00 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass.	ton.	10.00 - —
Annville, Pa.	ton.	10.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.	10.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.	ton.	11.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	9.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio.	ton.	10.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio.	ton.	10.00 - —
Rockland, Maine.	ton.	10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.	ton.	10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.	ton.	10.00 - —
York, Pa.	ton.	10.00 - —

Lime salts (see Calcium).

Lime-ammonia-nitrogen[6] 20.5% N. (see Ammonia nitrate-lime-stone).

Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, bots.	lb.	8.50 - —
ex lignaloe wood, bots.	lb.	7.75 - 8.40
ex petitgrain, bots.	lb.	3.90 - 4.10
Linden flowers with leaves, bls.	lb.	.55 - .60
without leaves, bls.	lb.	.60 - .65
Linseed meal,[7] 34%, bulk, c.l.	ton.	93.00 - —
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l. dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Tex., Utah, Wyo. and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.10 - —
other points	lb.	.09¾- —
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Tex., and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.10½- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah, and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.11 - —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo.	lb.	.10¾- —
other points	lb.	.10½- —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.11 - —
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.11¼- —
Colo., etc.	lb.	.11½- —
other points	lb.	.10¾- —
Lithium bromide, bbls., 100-lb. lots, works, frt. equald.	lb.	1.90 - —
smaller lots, works	lb.	1.92 - 1.95
Carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs.	lb.	1.25 - 1.30
Chloride, jars	lb.	1.65 - 1.70
Citrate, bbls., dms., kgs.	lb.	1.40 - 1.41
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	2.45 - 2.60
Hydroxide, jars	lb.	1.25 - 1.46
Iodide, bots.	lb.	5.20 - —
jars	lb.	5.05 - —
Stearate, fib. dms., works.	lb.	.53½- —
Lithopone,[7] ordinary, bgs., c.l. (20 tons).	lb.	.0440- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.0465- —
bbls., c.l.	lb.	.0465- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.0490- —
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l.	lb.	.05¾- —
smaller lots	lb.	.06 - —
bbls., c.l.	lb.	.06 - —
smaller lots	lb.	.06¼- —

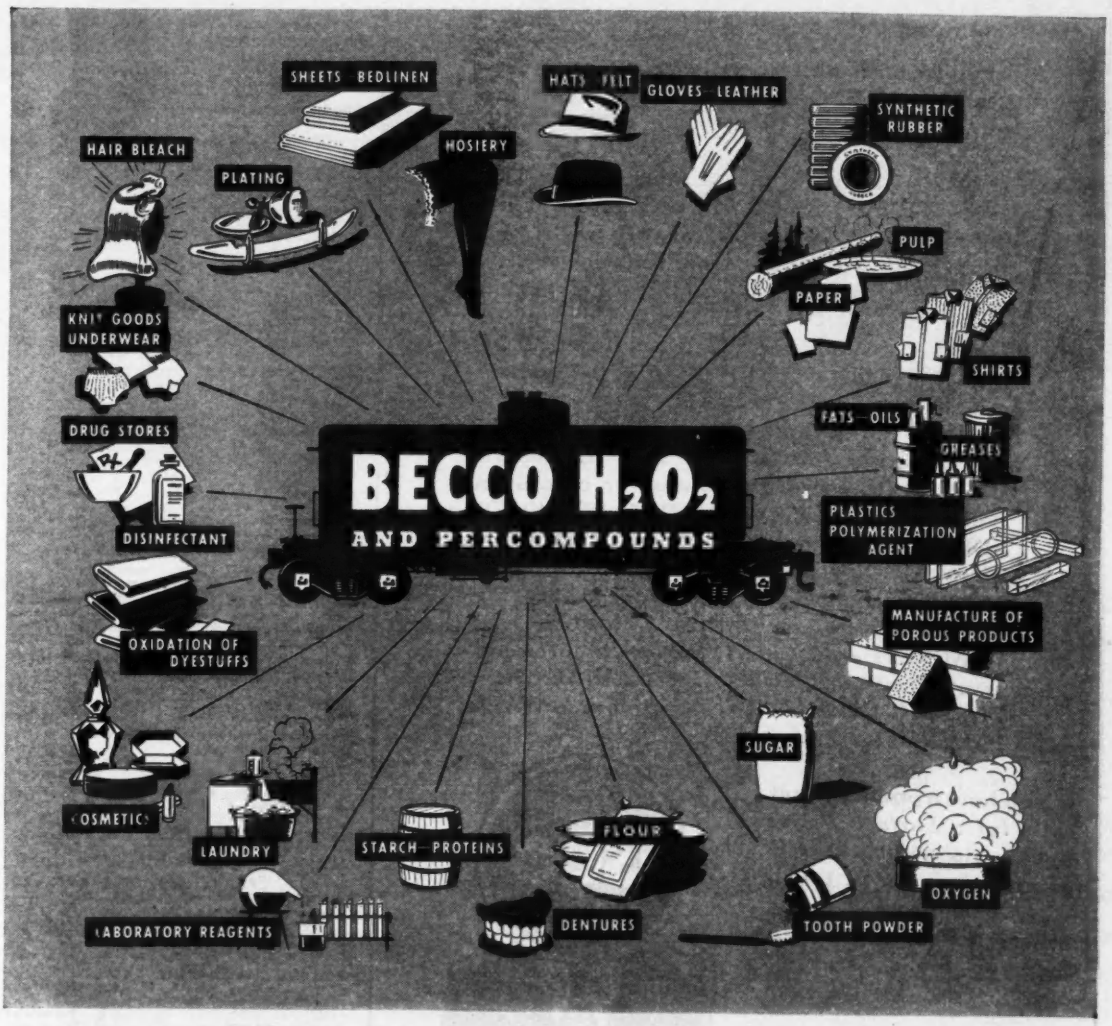
Lithopone, c.l., dlvd. Pac. Cst., ¼c. higher; l.c.l., ex whse. Pac Cst., ½c. higher.

Liverwort leaves, bls.	lb.	.75 - .80
Lobelia herb, bls.	lb.	.75 - .80
Lobeline sulphate, bots., wks.	oz.	25.50 -38.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.06 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.53 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.17 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.16 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.15½- —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.13 - —
solid, No. 1, bgs., l.c.l.	lb.	.28 - —
No. 2, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.26 - —
bbls., c.l., Zone 1	lb.	.09¼- —
No. 4, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.23 - —
No. 3, bgs., l.c.l.	lb.	.23¼- —
No. 5, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.21¼- —
No. 6, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.20¼- .44½
Lovage root, American (ligusticum actaeo folium), bls.	lb.	1.20 - 1.30
Lupulin, NF, tin.	lb.	12.75 -13.00
Lycopodium, USP, cs.	lb.	2.50 - 3.00

M

Mace,[7] Amboyna, cs.	lb.	.80 Nom.
Banda, cs.	lb.	1.10 Nom.
West Indian, bgs.	lb.	.90 Nom.
broken, bgs.	lb.	.55 Nom.
Madder, Dutch, bbls.	lb.	.24 - .29
Magnesia arsenate,[1] dms.	lb.	.153 - .16
Calcined, tech., USP, bbls., works.	lb.	.26 - —
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., l.c.l., Zone 1.	lb.	.07¼- —
bbls., c.l., Zone 1.	lb.	.07¼- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.	lb.	.08¼- —
kgs., c.l., Zone 1.	lb.	.08¾- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.	lb.	.09¼- —
USP, bgs., c.l., Zone 1.	lb.	.08 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.	lb.	.09 - —
bbls., c.l., Zone 1.	lb.	.08½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.	lb.	.09¾- —
kgs., c.l., Zone 1.	lb.	.09¼- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.	lb.	.10¾- —

Magnesia carbonate prices, basis Philipsburg, N. J., and Plymouth Meeting, Valley Forge, Pa.; l.c.l. prices ½c. lower, Zone 3, store delivery; store door delivery, both senses. Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Md., Mass., N. J., N. Y., Pa., and R. I.; Zone 2, remainder of U. S.



BECCO SODIUM PYROPHOSPHATE PEROXIDE

While Becco Sodium Pyrophosphate Peroxide has many industrial applications, the following are a few of the important ones: Cosmetics. Pharmacology: Ingredient of dentrifices and denture cleaner. Metal Cleaning: In dertergent mixtures for cleaning metal surfaces. Textiles: Mild bleaching agent. Development of dyestuffs. Detergent for laundering and other purposes. Has possibilities in water treatment.

PROPERTIES

FORMULA: (approximate): $Na_4P_2O_7 \cdot 2H_2O_2$
ACTIVE OXYGEN: 9.0%

SOLUBILITY: 15% in water
STABILITY: Reasonably stable for 1 to 2 years at room temperature.
COLOR, FORM: White powder.

OTHER BECCO PRODUCTS:
Electrolytic Hydrogen Peroxide—100 vol. (27.5% by weight)
Electrolytic Hydrogen Peroxide CP—30 and 90% by weight
Sodium Carbonate Peroxide
Acetyl Peroxide Solution
Calcium Peroxide 60%
Magnesium Peroxide 50%
Zinc Peroxide 55%
Urea Peroxide
Potassium Persulfate
Ammonium Persulfate

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for industrial application without end

Where the problem is one of . . .

- **Wetting**
- **Dispersing**
- **Emulsifying**
- **Penetrating**
- **Suspending**

. . . and many other actions, you'll do well to turn to our exceptional *Surface Active Agents* covering the complete field.

Application is almost without end in everyday industrial usage . . . and there are numerous unusual uses, too: in ADHESIVES, to increase spreading power . . . LAUNDERING, for washing delicate fabrics . . . FIRE EXTINGUISHING COMPOUNDS, to wet inflamed fabric, material, or other articles . . . GLUES, to enhance swelling power . . . DUSTING POWDERS, to improve their action . . . WASHING OF FRUIT against poisonous residues of arsenic and lead . . . LAYING OF DUST in roadways or in any other case where dust is undesirable . . . in GALVANIZING FLUXES . . . manufacture of PENCIL LEADS for smoother formation . . . CLEANING CLOTHS, to remove mistiness or bloom on polished surfaces . . . WASHING POLISHED SURFACES, automobiles, etc. . . . Treatment of GRAIN FODDER . . . Kiln drying of LUMBER . . . flotation process for separating MINERALS . . . for wetting CEMENTS and CONCRETE emulsions to prevent fissures and crystallization . . . RUG CLEANING . . . PLATING OF METAL . . . removing WALL PAPER.

If you have a problem that calls for a *Surface Active Agent*—non ionic, cationic or anionic—get in touch with us. From helping others we know we can help you, too.

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INNIS, SPEIDEN & CO.

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BOSTON CHICAGO CINCINNATI
CLEVELAND GLOVERSVILLE PHILADELPHIA

Magnesia chloride, anhyd., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.12½- —
flake, bbls., c.l., works	ton.	32.00 - —
l.c.l., works	ton.	39.00 -42.00
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.20 - .25
Hydroxide, medicinal, bbls., dms., bgs.	lb.	.20 - .30
Hypophosphite, cns.	lb.	1.45 - —
Laurate, bbls.	lb.	.28 - .30
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).		
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works	lb.	1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, USP, bbls.	lb.	.09 - —
Silicate (see Talc).		
Silicofluoride, bbls.	lb.	.08 - .09
Stearate, ctns., 2,000 lbs. to c.l.	lb.	.34½- —
less than ton	lb.	.35½- —
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).		
Trisilicate, dms., 1,000-lb. contracts	lb.	.07 - —
smaller lots	lb.	.08 - —
Magnesite, cal., powd., bgs., c.l., mines, Calif.	ton.	23.75- —
dead-burnt,[1] bulk, c.l., Chewelah Wash.	ton.	22.00 -23.00
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l.	lb.	.35 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.39 - —
Malva flowers, black, bls.	lb.	No stocks
blue, bls.	lb.	1.55 - 1.60
Leaves, bls.	lb.	.03 - .4
Manaca root, bls.	lb.	.50 - .51
Mandrake root, bls.	lb.	.93 - .94
Manganese acetate, dms.	lb.	.25½- —
Arsenate,[2] bgs.	lb.	.12 - .12½
Borate, tech., bbls.	lb.	.16 - .18
Carbonate, bbls.	lb.	.19 - —
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., wks.	lb.	.14 - .16
Dioxide, African, battery, 84%-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works	ton.	74.00 - —
smaller lots, works	ton.	77.00 -82.00
85-90%, bbls., c.l., works	ton.	74.00 - —
smaller lots, works	ton.	77.00 -82.00
burlap bgs., c.l., works	ton.	71.75 - —
l.c.l., works	ton.	74.75 -79.75
paper bgs., c.l., works	ton.	70.00 - —
l.c.l., works	ton.	73.00 - —
Glycerophosphate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots.	lb.	3.05 - —
100-lb. lots	lb.	3.15 - —
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	3.27 - —
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.26 - —
Iodide, bots.	lb.	3.70 - —
jars	lb.	3.55 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms.	lb.	.20 - —
solid, precip., 8.2%, bbls.	lb.	.22 - —
Naphthenate, 6% Mn, dms.	lb.	.15½- .16
precip., dms.	lb.	.17½- —
precip., dms.	lb.	.14½- .15½
Soyate, 8.2% Mn, dms.	lb.	.22 - —
Sulphate, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	No stocks
feed grade, 77-80%, bgs.	lb.	.04 - .05
fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. East.	ton.	52.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis, or Baltimore or Cincinnati	ton.	65.00 - —
industrial grade, 80%, bgs.	lb.	.05 - .05½
Tallate, 4% Mn, dms.	lb.	.09 - —
Mangrove bark,[1,3] E. Africa, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock, U. S. ports.	ton.	58.00 - —
Manna, flake, large, cs.	lb.	1.50 - 1.55
small, cs.	lb.	No stocks
Manitol,[3] com'l, bbls., works	lb.	.35 - .40
reagent, cs. or multiples, works	lb.	.85 - —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls.	lb.	.14 Nom.
California, French type, new crop, bls., Pacific Coast	lb.	.25 - .30
Chilean, bls.	lb.	.08½- .09
Matico leaves, bls.	lb.	.22 - .30
Menadione, USP, bots., works, gram		.10 - —
Menthol, natural, USP, cns.	lb.	8.25 - 8.50
synthetic, tech, cns.	lb.	No prices
USP, laevo, cns.	lb.	No prices
racemic, cns.	lb.	6.10 - 6.20
Menthyl salicylate, tins.	lb.	3.00 - 3.10
Mercurial ointment, USP, mild, 30%, tube.	lb.	.70 - .72
30%, pails	lb.	1.30 - —
50%, pails	lb.	1.92 - 1.96
Mercury bichromate (see Corrosive sublimate).		
Bisulphate, dms.	lb.	2.50 - 2.61
Chloride (see Calomel).		
Cyanide, cryst., powd.	lb.	3.56 - —
Iodide, red, NF, dms., kgs.	lb.	4.30 - —
yellow, fib. dms., kgs.	lb.	4.36 - —
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).		
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate).		
yellow, USP, fib. dms.	lb.	2.94 - 2.96
tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).		
Mercury and chalk, dms.	lb.	1.66 - 1.76
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.11½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.12 - —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.10½- —
Metal leaf, composition, 5½x5½ in.	pkg.	No stocks
Gold X+, deep, 2⅜, 3⅝x3⅝ in.,	pkg.	No stocks
Silver, 3⅛x3⅛ in.	pkg.	No stocks
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls.	lb.	1.06 - 1.10
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs.	lb.	.65 - —
Metatoluylenediamine, kgs.	lb.	.70 - —
Methanol,[1] natural, all grades, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R	gal.	.62 - —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.73 - —
tanks, same basis	gal.	.60 - —
Inside prices on natural methanol W. of Miss. R., 3c. higher.		
synth., dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld.	gal.	.31 - —
2, frt. alld. or dlvd.	gal.	.34 - —
3, frt. alld.	gal.	.38 - —
4, frt. alld.	gal.	.38 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or dlvd.	gal.	.36 - —
2, frt. alld.	gal.	.43 - —
3, dlvd. S. F. and L. A.	gal.	.41 - —
4, frt. alld. or dlvd.	gal.	51½- —
tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld.	gal.	.24 - —
2, frt. alld.	gal.	.27 - —
3, frt. alld.	gal.	.29 - —
4, frt. alld.	gal.	.29 - —

Synthetic methanol zoned are:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me. Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., and Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., N. Mex., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and Wyo. Zone 3—Los Angeles and San Francisco. Zone 4—Ariz., Calif. (with exception of Los Angeles and San Francisco), Ida., Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah, and Wash. Buyers in zone 4 have the option of buying at the delivered zone 4 price or at the zone 3 price, f.o.b. Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09½- —
10 dms., dlvd.	lb.	.10½- —
1-9 dms., dlvd.	lb.	.11½- —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13½- .16%
10 dms.	lb.	.14½- .18
1-9 dms.	lb.	.15½- .19
Acetate, CP, 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss.	lb.	.10½- .12
W. of Miss.	lb.	.11½- .12
l.c.l., E. of Miss.	lb.	.11 - .14
W. of Miss.	lb.	.12 - .18½
tanks, E. of Miss.	lb.	.09½- —
W. of Miss.	lb.	.10½- —
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Miss.	lb.	.07 - .09
W. of Miss.	lb.	.08 - —
l.c.l., E. of Miss.	lb.	.07½- .11
W. of Miss.	lb.	.08½- .10½
tanks, E. of Miss.	lb.	.06 - —
W. of Miss.	lb.	.07 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.30½- —
Acetone, natural, Group A, dms. incl. E. of Miss., frt. alld.	gal.	.66 - —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.76 - —
tanks, same basis	gal.	.60 - —

Natural methyl acetone prices W. of Miss. R., 3c. per gal. higher.

Group B, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld.	gal.	.62 - —
Zone 2, same basis	gal.	.65 - —
Zone 3, same basis	gal.	.67 - —
Zone 4, same basis	gal.	.69 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, same basis	gal.	.66 - —
Zone 2, same basis	gal.	.68 - —
Zone 3, same basis	gal.	.70 - —
Zone 4, same basis	gal.	.68 - —
tanks, Zone 1, same basis	lb.	.60 - —
Zone 2, same basis	gal.	.62 - —
Zone 3, same basis	gal.	.64 - —
Zone 4, same basis	gal.	.64½- —

Natural methyl acetone zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. of C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo. Zone 3—Los A., San Fran., Seattle, Wash.; Portland, Ore. Zone 4—Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., N. Mex., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

synthetic, dms., c.l., Zone 1.	gal.	.51 - —
Zone 2.	gal.	.53 - —
Zone 3.	gal.	.53½- —
Zone 4.	gal.	.54½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1	gal.	.54½- —
Zone 2.	gal.	.57 - —
Zone 3.	gal.	.58 - —
Zone 4.	gal.	.59½- —
tanks, Zone 1.	gal.	.43 - —
Zone 2.	gal.	.44½- —
Zone 3.	gal.	.45½- —
Zone 4.	gal.	.45½- —

Synthetic methyl acetone zones are:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo. Zone 3—Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore. and Seattle, Wash. Zone 4—Ariz., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.

Cinnamate, cns.	lb.	2.50 - 2.60
Anthranilate, dms.	lb.	1.80 - 1.85
bots., cns.	lb.	2.30 - 2.35
Benzoate, cns.	lb.	.45 - .55
Bromide, cns.	lb.	.63 - .65
cyls.	lb.	.55 - .70
Chloride, refrigeration, cyls., 500 lbs. and up, machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders	lb.	.32 - —
service men and consumers, cyl.	lb.	.36 - —
60 to 499 lbs., mach. mfrs. and jobbers	lb.	.34 - —
service men and consumers, 500-lb. cyl.	lb.	.38 - —
tanks, multi-unit, machine mfrs. and jobbers	lb.	.31 - —
service men and consumers	lb.	.34 - .40
60-499 lb. cyl.	lb.	.40 - —

Methyl chloride quotations are spot or contract, ship. point; prices above are in 60, 90 and 130-lb. cylinders; 20-lb. cylinders 10c. per pound higher.

Alcohol (see Methanol).

Formate, dms.	lb.	.30 - —
Iodide, bots.	lb.	4.00 - 4.15
Lactate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	No stocks
Oleate, dms., c.l.	lb.	.35 - —
Salicylate,[1] dms., 500 lbs.	lb.	.35 - —
25-50 lbs.	lb.	.37 - .39
Methylamyl ketone, cns., dms., works	lb.	No stocks
Methylcellulose, special, vis. (4,000 cps.) fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld.	lb.	.60 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld.	lb.	.65 - .70
standard vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld.	lb.	.53 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld.	lb.	.58 - .60
Methylcyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., works	lb.	.16 - —
Methylcyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms works	lb.	.33 - —
Methylcyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works	lb.	No stocks
Methylene blue, USP, kgs., works	lb.	2.00 - 2.15
cns., works	lb.	2.35 - —
Chloride, refrig., dms., wks.	lb.	.18 - .20
solvent, dms., works	lb.	.12 - .16
Methylenedianilin, lbs., ton lots, min. frt. alld.	lb.	.36 - —
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.37 - —
Methylethyl ketone, dms., dlvd.	lb.	.09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09½- —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.06 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., works	lb.	.60 - —
Methylisobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).		
Methylisobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.11½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.12 - —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.10½- —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cns.	lb.	3.75 - —
Methylpentanediol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16½- —
1 and 5-gal. cont., works	lb.	.20½- .22½
tanks, works	lb.	.15 - —

OPD—8-26-1946 21

...Full control—perfect co-ordination—without each man on his toes it would have been difficult for an old-time sailing vessel to weather a storm rounding the *Horn*.

...The mariners who brought our ships through the deadly waters south of *Tierra del Fuego* had an easy time of it when their efforts are compared to the crew's work in a modern pharmaceutical laboratory.

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CLEVELAND 4, OHIO

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SUBSIDIARY OF STANDARD BRANDS INCORPORATED

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS SINCE 1833

Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.47.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.51.00 - —
roofing, 20 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.32.50 -33.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.36.00 -40.00
30-31 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, ton.32.50 -35.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.37.50 -40.00
40-45 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, ton.32.50 -35.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.37.50 -40.00
80 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, ton.40.00 -42.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.44.00 -45.50
graphitic, bulk, Pa., mines, ton.80.00 - —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., ex whse., or frt. alld. E..lb. .05 - —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .05½- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .06 - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .05¾- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .06 - —
white, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .07 - —
Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ½c. higher. W. of Rockies, ¾c higher.

Milk powder,[1,7] skimmed, roller, bulk, c.l..lb. .16½ —
spray, bulk, c.l.....lb. 15¾- —
whole, roller, bbls., c.l.....lb. .31½- .32½
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb. .32½- .34½
Milk sugar,[1] bbls., c.l., works..lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26¾- .27½
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits).
Molasses,[1,6] blackstrap, tanks, works, Area 1..gal. .18 - —
Area 2.....gal. .18½- —
Area 3.....ton.26.00 - —
Area 4.....ton.29.00 - —
tanks, Area 5.....ton.34.60 - —

Area 1, Fla., Ga., La., Tex.; Area 2, Mass., Md., N. J., N. Y.; Area 3, Calif.; Area 4, Colo., Idaho, Kan., Mont., Neb. (excepting Grand Island), S. D., Utah, Ore., Wash., Wyo.; Area 5, Ia., Md., Mich., Minn., Grand Island, Neb., Ohio, Wis.

Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).
Molybdenum metal,[6] kgs., 90%, powd..lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Trioxide,[1,6] pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content..lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content..lb. .80 - —
Monoamylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .64 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works..lb. .05½- .07
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .08
Monoethanolamine (see Ethanolamine).
Monoethylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis 100% basis, works....lb. .15 - —
Monomethylamine, works, frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. .33 - .43½
tanks, same basis.....lb. .32 - —
Monomethylpara-aminophenol sulphate, dms..lb. 2.40 - 2.90
Monosodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, monobasic).
Morphine, bots., 5 ozs.....oz.11.10 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz.10.90 - —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Hydrobromine, 5 ozs.....oz. 8.95 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 6.75 - —
Hydrochloride, bots., 5 ozs..oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Morphine sulphate, bots., 5 ozs..oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Morpholine, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .67 - —
Mullein leaves, cns.....lb. .12 - .15
smaller containers, works...lb. .75 - —
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots., oz.55.00 -60.00
synthetic, ambrette, cns., 100 lbs., or more..lb. 4.00 - 9.10
25 lbs.....lb. 4.10 - 9.20
5 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.45
ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.15 - 9.25
25 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.35
5 lbs.....lb. 4.40 - 9.70
xylol, dms.....lb. 1.40 - 2.00
25 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - 2.60
5 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - 2.90
Muskroot, bls.....lb. No prices
Mustard seed, Calif., Brown, bgs., lb. .17 - .17½
yellow, bgs.....lb. .21 Nom.
Danish, yellow, bgs.....lb. .26 Nom.

Montana, brown, bgs., futures..lb. .08½- .09
oriental, bgs.....lb. .14 - .14½
futures.....lb. .07 - .07½
yellow, bgs.....lb. .25 Nom.
futures.....lb. .10 - .10½
Swedish, bgs., futures.....lb. .32 - .33½
Washington, yellow, bgs....lb. .29 Nom.
Myrobalans,[1] whole J1, U. S. ports, ex dock..ton.51.00 -52.00
J2, same basis.....ton.48.00 -49.00

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74°, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .03 - .03½
bbls., c.l., same basis...lb. .0335- .0375
tanks, same basis.....lb. .0275- .0325
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .0325- .0375
bbls., c.l., same basis...lb. .0325- .0375
tanks, same basis.....lb. .03 - .0350
refined, balls, flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, works..lb. .09½- —
50-lb. cs., same basis....lb. .09¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., same basis...lb. .11 - —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., works, lb. 7.00 - 7.10
Nepheline syenite, glass grade, 94 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton.12.00 - —
pottery grade, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton.15.50 - —
Nepheline syenite in bgs. is $2 per ton higher than bulk.
Neroiin, crys., cns.....lb. 1.70 - 1.80
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Nickel, carbonate, bbls.....lb. .36 - .36¼
Chloride, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Cyanide, bots., dms.....lb. No stocks
Oxide, black, bbls.....lb. .35 - .39
Salt, bbls.....lb. .13 - .13½
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, dms., 50 lbs. to dealers, frt. allowed over 96 lbs..lb. .8060- —
tins, 10 lbs.....lb. 1.015 - —
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., works, kilo.11.00 -11.30
Nikethamide, bots., cbys.....lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Nitercake, bulk, works.....ton.16.00 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., lb. .06 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .09 - —
tanks.....lb. .07 - —
Nitrocellulose, alcohol-soluble, ⅛ sec., 30-35 cps., bbls., works, dry weight..lb. .26 - —
5-6, 40-60 cps., same basis, lb. .27 - —
Ester-soluble, ¼, ½ sec., 30-35 cps., bbls., works, dry weight..lb. .23 - —
5-6, 15-20 cps. and higher, bbls., works, dry weight, lb. .25 - —
Nitrocellulose:—Denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels extra, but returnable.
Nitroethane, dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solut., tanks.....ton.103.21 - —
Prices adjusted to ammonia sulphate basis from ports, and anhydrous ammonia basis, Hopewell, Va., bulk, works.
Nitrogenous process tankage,[1,7] bulk, works..unit-ton. 3.15 - 3.50
Sewage sludge,[1] bulk, works, unit-ton, 2.60 + .40 - 3.00 + .40
Nitromethane, dms., c.l., works, lb. .25 - —
Nitronaphthalene, bots.....lb. .24 - .25
Nitropropane I, dms., works..lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25 - —
Nutgalls,[6] bgs.....lb. .50 - .53
Nutmegs,[7] West Indian, bgs., July-Sept..lb. .70 - .71
Nux vomica, bls.....lb. .09½- .10
powder, bbls., bgs.....lb. .13 - .14

O

Oakbark extract,[1,6] 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
Octane,[1] 100° C-140° C, industrial grade, dms., c.l., G.3..gal. .15½- —
l.c.l., G. 3.....gal. .20 - —
10 gals., G. 3.....gal. .55 - —
tanks, G. 3.....gal. .13 - —
Octanol, normal, tech., 260-lb. dms., divd..lb. .35 - —
Oil, almond, artificial (see Benzaldehyde).
Bitter, F.F.A., bots.....lb. 4.75 - 5.00
USP, bots.....lb. No prices
sweet, exp., dms., cns.....lb. 1.15 - 1.45
Angelica root, bots.....lb.40.00 -140.00
Seed, bots.....lb. No stocks
Anilin (see A)
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms..lb. 1.70 - 2.75
Russian, cns.....lb. 3.75 - —
Apricot kernel, cns.....lb. .60 - .65
Avocado, cns., dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Babassu,[1,7] tanks.....lb. .12 - —
Bay, W. I., 50-55%, cns.....lb. 1.30 - 1.65
Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns..lb. 1.58 - 1.75
Bergamot, artif., cns.....lb. 2.25 - 5.50
natural, Italian, cns.....lb. 4.85 - 6.50
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birchtar, crude, cns.....lb. 5.00 - 6.00
rectified, cns.....lb. No stocks
Bois de rose, Brazil, cns.....lb.5.15 - 6.00
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works.....gal. .65 - .70
Cade, USP IX (see Juniper tar).
Cajeput, tech., dms.....lb. 2.25 Nom.
redistilled, USP IX, cns....lb. 2.40 - 2.75
Calamus, cns.....lb.20.00 -30.00
Camphor, white, nat., cns....lb. 1.25 - —
synthetic, cns.....lb. .15 - .22
Cananga, native, cns.....lb. 8.00 -14.00
rectified, cns.....lb.12.50 -17.00
Capsicum (see Capsicum, oleoresin).
Caraway, NF, cns.....lb. 6.85 - 8.75
Cardamom, bots.....lb.17.00 -23.50
Cassia, USP, cns.....lb. 4.50 - 6.50
Castor,[1] blown, rct. dms., c.l. lb. .16½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .17½- —
cold pressed, USP, cns.....lb. .17 - .19
dms., c.l.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .15¾- —
tanks.....lb. .1480- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l. lb. .1975- —
l.c.l.....lb. .2015- —
tanks.....lb. .1885- —
unbodied, dms., c.l.....lb. .1875- —
l.c.l.....lb. .1915- —
tanks.....lb. .1835- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l....lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .15¼- —
tanks.....lb. .14 - —
sulphonated, 50% (45% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .10 - .10¼
l.c.l.....lb. .10¼- .11
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12¼- .12¾
l.c.l.....lb. .13 - .13½
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12¾- .13
l.c.l.....lb. .13¼- .13½

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• Hundreds of products that formerly were associated with disagreeable odors are now enjoying respectability and acceptance due to the art of industrial perfuming.

• Felton Chemists and Perfumers daily apply the practical science of industrial perfuming by combining the CORRECT PERFUME with a particular product to give it *Extra* Acceptance and *Extra* Saleability.

FELTON INVITES YOU TO SEND SAMPLES OF YOUR PRODUCTS FOR CORRECT PERFUMING TO CONVINCE YOU THAT

"When it smells better . . . it sells better"

THAT SMELLS BETTER . . . SELLS BETTER

THAT SMELLS BETTER . . . SELLS BETTER

THAT SMELLS BETTER . . . SELLS BETTER

THAT SMELL BETTER . . . SELL BETTER

THAT SMELL BETTER . . . SELL BETTER

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MANUFACTURERS OF AROMATIC CHEMICALS, ESSENTIAL OILS, PERFUMES AND FLAVORS

Oil, cedarleaf,[1] USP, cns., dms..	lb.	2.55 - 2.70
Cedarwood, USP, cns.	lb.	.89 - 1.30
dms.	lb.	.86 - 1.15
Celery, bots.	lb.	16.50 -20.00
Chaulmoogra, USP, cns.	lb.	.60 - .85
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).		
Cinnamon bark oil, bots.	lb.	32.00 -41.00
leaf, dms.	lb.	1.40 - 1.85
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.	lb.	1.85 - 2.75
Clove, USP, cns.	lb.	1.50 - 1.85
Coconut,[1,7] crude, Ceylon, bulk, c.l.f., N. Y.	lb.	.0585- —
Cochin type, bulk, c.l.f. N. Y.	lb.	.0665- —
Manila, bulk, c.l.f. N. Y.	lb.	.0685- —
ref. dms.	lb.	.0685- .0695
edible, ex tax, bulk	lb.	.0665- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms.	gal.	.88 - .90
tanks	gal.	.86 - —
Codliver, USP, bbls., dms.	gal.	2.15 - 3.25
Coriander, bots.	lb.	18.00 -22.50
Corn,[1,7] crude, tanks, works.	lb.	.12¾- —
edible, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.16½- .16¾
tanks	lb.	.1502- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.07¼- —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.06¾- —
Cottonseed,[7] crude, tanks, works.	lb.	.16¼- —
foots, acid 95%, tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.07¾- —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.03¾- —
salad, l.c.l., dms.	lb.	.20 - .20½
Creosote (see C).		
Croton, NF, cns.	lb.	4.25 - 4.75
Cubeb, cns.	lb.	No prices
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).		
Cumin, bots.	lb.	8.50 -22.00
Cypress, bots.	lb.	12.00 -15.00
Degras (see D).		
Dillseed, bots.	lb.	6.00 - 7.00
Dillweed, bots.	lb.	4.25 - 5.00
Dip (see D).		
Erigeron, cns.	lb.	2.25 - 2.40
Eucalyptus, USP, rect., 80-90%, cns.	lb.	1.18 - 1.40
70-80%, cns.	lb.	1.05 - 1.15
Fennel, sweet, cns.	lb.	3.75 - 4.00
Fir, Canada, cns.	lb.	2.50 - 2.85
Fishliver,[1] dms., less than 40,000 A units per gram... per million units.		.14 - —
for each 1,000 additional A units up to 200,000 per gram.. per million units.		.001 - —
200,000 or more A units.... per million units.		.30 - —
Fuel (see Petroleum, fuel oil).		
Garlic, pure, bots.	oz.	15.00 - —
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).		
Geranium, Algerian, cns.	lb.	18.00 -28.00
Bourbon, cns.	lb.	16.25 -22.00
Russian, cns.	lb	No stocks
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).		
Ginger, dist., bots.	lb.	12.00 -14.00
Grapefruit, Florida, cns.	lb.	2.20 - 2.25
California, bots., cns.	lb	2.05 - 2.15
Grease,[1] common, No. 1, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.14 Nom.
extra, No. 1, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.14½ Nom.
Winter strained, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.15 Nom.
prime, burning, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.16 Nom.
inedible, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.15½ Nom.
Guaiacwood, cns.	lb.	2.90 - 4.00
Hemlock, cns.	lb.	2.60 - 2.75
Herring,[1] crude, tanks, Pac. coast.	lb.	.089 - —
Juniper, berry, dom., bots.	lb.	6.50 - 8.50
Juniper tar, USP (see Juniper Tar).		
Juniper wood, tech., cns.	lb.	.85 - 1.00
Lard oil (see Oil, grease).		
Laurel, bots.	lb.	No prices
Lavandin, cns.	lb.	4.50 - 5.50
Lavender flower, French, 38%-42% ester, cns.	lb.	11.00 -17.00
30-32% ester	lb.	6.00 -10.00
Russian, cns.	lb.	13.75 - —
spike, Spanish, pure, cns.	lb.	2.55 - 3.10
tech., cns.	lb.	2.25 - 2.50
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns.	lb.	3.25 - —
Messina,[1] cns.	lb.	3.25 - 4.65
Terpeneless, bots.	lb.	40.00 -50.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms.	lb.	4.00 - 4.30
Lignaloe seed, Mexican, cns..	lb.	No stocks
wood, Mexican, cns.	lb.	4.75 - 5.75
Brazilian (see Bois de Rose).		
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns.	lb.	5.50 - 7.25
West Indian, cns.	lb.	6.10 - 7.50
expressed, West Indian, cns.	lb.	13.50 -15.00
Linseed,[1,7] raw, dms., c.l.	lb.	.1680 Nom.
l.c.l.	lb.	.1730- .1790
tanks	lb.	.1600 Nom.
tankwagon	lb.	.1600 Nom.
Boiled linseed oil, .004 higher than raw.		
Linseed, replacement, dms., c.l.,	lb.	.1680 Nom.
tanks	lb.	.1600 Nom.
Lubricating,[1] at refinery, ex tax, California, neutral, pale, 200-300 vis., 2¼-4 pour, tanks.	gal.	.07¼- .11
red, 200-900 vis., 4-6½ pour, plus tanks.	gal.	.07¼- .11¼
Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 0.25 pour, tanks,	gal.	.23 - .25
neutral, 300 vis., No. 3, col., 0-10 pour, tanks.	gal.	.18½- .19
200-300 vis., No. 3, col., 15-25 pour, tanks,	gal.	.16 - .18
145-155 vis., No. 3 color, 10-25 pour, tanks.	gal.	.26 - .31
cylinder oils, 600-630 flash, tanks.	gal.	.17 - .19
600-650 steam, refd., tanks.	gal.	.15½- .20
neutral, 70° F., No. 3 color, 150 vis., 25 pour, tanks.	gal.	.26 - .36
200 vis., 25 pour, tanks,	gal.	.28 - .38
Mace, dist., cns., dms.	lb.	6.50 - —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white)		
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns.	lb.	6.60 -10.00
Menhaden,[1,7] crude, tanks, Balto.	lb.	.089 Nom.
refined, alkali, dms., c.l.	lb.	.1400 Nom.
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.1500 Nom.
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.1300 Nom.
tanks	lb.	.1220 Nom.
Mustard, artif., USP, cns.	lb.	1.45 - 1.65
Seed, exp., dms., extra	lb.	.14¾- —
Neatsfoot,[1] 15°, bbls.	gal.	1.80 Nom.
20°, bbls.	gal.	1.75 Nom.
30°, bbls.	gal.	1.55 Nom.
pure, bbls.	lb.	.22 - —
Neroli, French, bots.	lb.	195.00 -290.00
Haitian, bots.	lb.	195.00 -200.00
Nutmeg, cns.	lb.	6.50 - —
Ocotea cymbarum, dms.	lb.	.80 - .90
Olticica,[1] liquid, dms., c.l.	lb.	.25½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.26 - .27
Oleo[1], extra, tcs.	lb.	.28½- .30
Olibanum, bots.	lb.	5.00 - 5.20
Olive, denat., dms.	gal.	No stocks
edible,[1] Calif., 3%-½% f.f.a., dms., extra, works.	gal.	4.30 - 4.50
imported, dms.	gal.	4.91½- 5.11½
foots,[1] dom., dms., c.l.	lb.	.18 - —
tankcars, works.	lb.	.17 - —
imp.,[1] dms., c.l., ex dock.	lb.	.18 - —
tankcars, ex dock	lb.	.17 - —

Oil, olive, sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	No stocks
l.c.l.	lb.	No stocks
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	No stocks
l.c.l.	lb.	No stocks
85% (68% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	No stocks
l.c.l.	lb.	No stocks
Orange, sweet, dist., cs.	lb.	1.25 - 1.75
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns.	lb.	1.45 - 2.00
Calif., cns.	lb.	1.75 - 2.00
Florida, cns., dms.	lb.	1.50 - 1.80
Messina, coppers.	lb.	No stocks
West Indian, cns.	lb.	2.25 - 3.75
sesquiterpeneless, bots.	lb.	100.00 -114.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs.	lb.	2.85 - 3.10
Palm,[1,7] Niger, dms.	lb.	.0965- —
Palmarosa, cns.	lb.	8.50 - —
Palmkernel,[1,7] crude, bulk, c.l.f. N.Y.	lb.	.0835 Nom.
Paraffin,[1] 300° flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, G.3.	gal.	.05¾- —
320° flash, 60-70 vis., tanks, G.3.	gal.	.05¼- —
350° flash, 70-80 @ 100 vis., 0/10 pour, G.3.	gal.	.08 - —
80-85 vis., 0/10 pour, bbls., extra, Ind. ref'y.	gal.	.12 - —
100-110 vis., 0/10 pour, camp basis.	gal.	.08½- —
10/35 pour, same basis.	gal.	.08¼- —
Patchouli, imported, cns.	lb.	103.00 -114.00
Peanut,[1,7] bleached, deod., tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.1501- —
crude, tanks, works.	lb.	.12¾- .13¾
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.08 - —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.04 - —
hydrogenated, tanks, dlvd. E.,	lb	.1378- .1578
Pennyroyal, dom., dms., cns.	lb.	3.25 - 3.60
import, cns.	lb.	3.75 - 4.10
Peppermint,[1] natural, dms.	lb.	6.80 - 7.50
redist., USP, dms.	lb.	7.20 - 7.95
Perilla, crude, dms.	lb.	No stocks

Oil, petitgrain, Paraguay, cns., dms.	lb.	4.00 - 4.35
Pimento, berry, dms.	lb.	6.85 - 8.00
leaf, cns.	lb.	3.25 - 3.65
Pine, ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	gal.	.75 - .78½
l.c.l., dlvd. E.	gal.	.80 - .90
tanks, works	gal.	.65 - —
Pinenedle, cns.	lb.	3.35 - 3.65
Putty, bbls., E. Segundo, Richmond, Cal.	gal.	.22½- —
contracts -	gal.	19½- —
dms., c.l., Whiting, Ind.	gal.	*.54 - —
Boston, Providence	gal.	.58 - —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.57 - —
tanks, same basis	gal.	.16 - —
Martinez, Cal.	gal.	.23 - —

* Extra for bbls., but subject to quantity discounts, ranging from 3c. to 5c. per gal lon, according to amount purchased

Rapeseed,[1] bulk	lb.	.13 - —
Red,[1] ret. bbls., c.l., dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.13¼- —
W. of Rockies	lb.	.14¼- —
Texas and Okla	lb.	.13¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.12½- —
W. of Rockies	lb.	.13½- —
Texas and Okla	lb.	.13 - —
double dist., ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.15¾- —
W. of Rockies	lb.	.16¾- —
Texas and Okla	lb.	.16¾- —
special, non-ret. dms., bbls., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies.	lb.	.16¾- —
W. of Rockies	lb.	.17¾- —
Texas and Okla	lb.	.17½- —
Rose, natural, coppers	oz.	31.25 -40.00
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms.	lb.	1.20 - 1.50
USP, cns., dms.	lb.	1.48 - 1.75
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms.	gal.	.66 - —
2nd rectified, dms.	gal.	.68 - —

Oil, rosin, 3rd rectified, dms.	gal.	.72 - —
Rue, bots.	lb.	4.75 - 5.25
Sage, Dalmatian, cns.	lb.	6.25 - —
Spanish, cns.	lb.	2.43 - 3.50
Sandalwood, NF, Mysore, cns., case lots.	lb.	11.15 -11.25
Sardine, crude,[1,7] tanks, Pac. coast.	lb.	.089 Nom.
refined, alkali, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.1400 Nom.
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.1500 Nom.
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.1300 Nom.
tanks	lb.	.1220 Nom.
Sassafras, artificial	lb.	.80 - 1.10
natural, Brazilian (see Oil, ocotea cymbarum).		
domestic, USP XII, cns., dms.	lb.	1.00 - 2.30
Savin, cns.	lb.	27.00 - —
Savory, cns.	lb.	5.00 - —
Seal,[1] No. 1, tanks, U.S. ports.	lb.	.089 - —
Sesame,[1,7] tanks	lb.	.1430- —
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works.	gal.	.2165- —
l.c.l., works	gal.	.23 - .29
tanks, works	gal.	.15 - .16
Snakeroot, Canada, cns.	lb.	No stocks
Soybean,[1,7] clarified, dms.	lb.	No prices
tanks	lb.	No prices
crude, tanks, Decatur	lb.	.15 - —
deod., Winter, tanks.	lb.	.19 Nom.
ret. dms	lb.	.20 Nom.
refd., varnish, dms.	lb.	No prices
tanks	lb.	No prices
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.07¾- —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.06½- —
Spearmint, dms.	lb.	5.50 - —
Sperm, bleached, 33°, dms.	lb.	.1445- —
natural, 45°, dms.	lb.	.1210- .1311
Spruce,[1] cns., dms.	lb.	2.00 - 2.75
Sunflower,[1] imported, refined, tanks.	lb.	.1428- —
semi-refined, tanks.	lb.	.1420- —
Sweet birch, North, cns.	lb.	6.00 - 7.25
South, cns.	lb.	2.50 - 3.25

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The new odor successes in the perfume and cosmetic field will be based upon these:

CUIRUSAL
Powerful aldehyde useful in floral and many fancy bouquets. Russian Leather.

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Basic for Lilacs to create richer, stronger Lilac Odor. Add up to 10% Aldehyde FK.

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Basic for Tuberose odors and perfumes for creams, lotions, etc.

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A Ketone basis with Patchouly note for Violet Odors.

JASMINOL
Similar in odor to Alpha Amyl Cinnamic Aldehyde but softer and finer. Stable in soaps and creams. Basis for Jasmin Odors.

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Softener and homogenizer for all types of Floral Odors.

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9 S. CLINTON STREET, CHICAGO 6 — 1019 ELLIOTT STREET, W. WINDSOR, ONT.

ESTABLISHED 1935 GD AROMATICS DIVISION

Oil, tall,[1] crude, dms., c.l., works. ton.58.65 -55.00
l.c.l., works ton.58.65 -63.65
tanks, works ton.40.00 -45.00
refined, dms., c.l., works..lb. .05 - .05½
l.c.l., works lb. .06½-
tanks, works lb. .04½- —
Tallow,[2] acidless, bbls., Chicago. lb. .14½- —
tanks, Chicago lb. .13¾- —
Tansy, cns lb. No stocks
Tar,[1] pine, crude, dms., c.l., divd. E. cities..gal. .32½- —
l.c.l., works gal. .29½- —
tanks, divd. E. cities gal. .27 - —
rectified, USP, bbls. gal. .60½- —
Tar acid (see T).
Thyme, NF, red, cns. lb. 2.00 - 2.65
white, cns. lb. 2.85 - 3.75
Tung,[1] dms., c.l. lb. .39 - .39½
l.c.l. lb. .40 - .43
tanks lb. .34½- —
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).
Turpentine, rectified, USP, cns., dms. lb. .26 - .29
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns. lb. 37.50 -42.50
Whale,[1] ref., natural, dms. lb. No stocks
Winter bleached, dms. lb. No stocks
Wheat germ, cns. gal. 10.00 12.50
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., dms., incl., c.l. gal. .37 - —
l.c.l. gal. .40 - .44
65-75 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l. gal. .38 - —
l.c.l. gal. .41 - .45
USP, 80/90 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l. gal. .40 - —
l.c.l. gal. .43 - .47
125/135 vis., dms., dm. incl., c.l. gal. .49 - —
l.c.l. gal. .53 - .58
145/155 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l. gal. .51 -
l.c.l. gal. .54 - .58

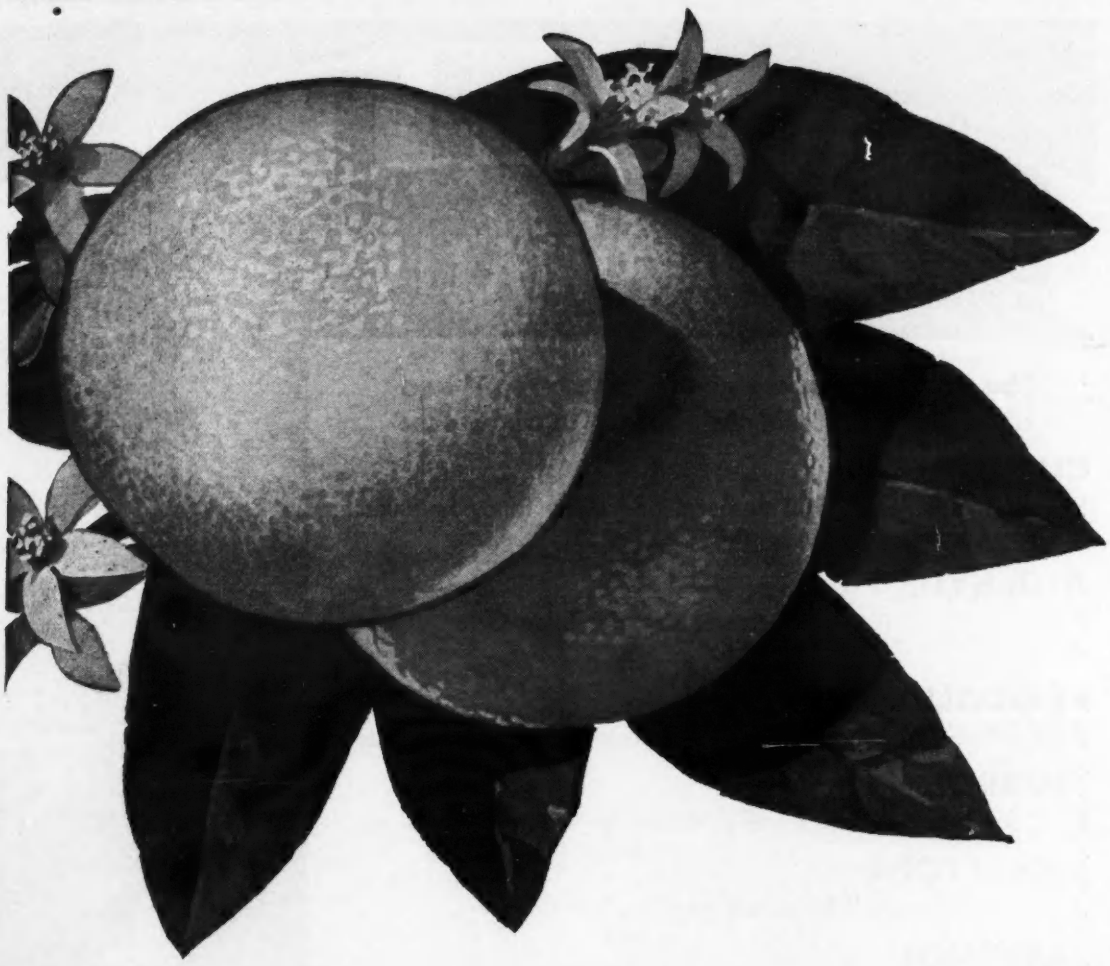
Oil, white, mineral, USP, 175/185 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l. gal. .52 - —
l.c.l. gal. .55 - —
200/210 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l. gal. .56 - —
l.c.l. gal. .59 - .63
335/345 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l. gal. .54 - —
l.c.l. gal. .57 - .71
55, 70 and 80 vis., non-ret. dms., San Francisco gal. .42 - —
smaller lots, same basis gal. .44 - .47
100 vis., non-ret. dms., 65 dms., San Francisco gal. .51½- —
100 vis., non-ret. dms., San Francisco, smaller lots, same basis gal. .53½- .56½
145 vis., non-ret. dms., 65 dms., San Francisco gal. .59 - —
smaller lots, same basis gal. .61 - .64
180 vis., non-ret. dms., 65 dms., San Francisco gal. .63½- —
smaller lots, same basis gal. .64½- .67½
340 vis., non-ret. dms., 65 dms., San Francisco gal. .74 - —
smaller lots, same basis gal. .76 - .79
Wintergreen, natural, North, cns. lb. 5.50 -13.00
South, cns. lb. 3.65 - 4.40
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, cns. lb. 6.00 - 8.10
Wormwood, cns. lb. 4.85 -10.00
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, extra, bots. lb. 18.50 -24.00
first, bots. lb. 14.50 -17.50
second, bots. lb. 10.50 -14.00
third, bots. lb. 5.75 - 9.00
Oleostearin,[1,7] loose lb. .17½- —

Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines.. ton. 7.00 - 9.50
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton. 8.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works ton. 9.50 - —
tamps, paper bgs., c.l., works, ton. 7.00 - —
spalls, paper bgs., c.l., works, ton. 5.00 - —
Opium gum, USP, cns., 80-lb. lots. lb. 13.00 - —
25-lb. lots lb. 13.25 - —
smaller lots lb. 13.50 -13.60
Prices on powd. and gran. USP opium are $1.50 per pound higher
Orange, cadmium, selenide, bbls., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 1.50 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., divd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts.. lb. .17½- —
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, divd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1½c., Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1½c.; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c.; El Paso, Tex., 2c.; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher divd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dinitroaniline, toner[1] lb. 1.85 - —
Molybdate,[1] bbls. lb. .32 - —
Orthonitroaniline toner,[1] bbls., kgs., works lb. .80 - 1.05
German,[1] bbls. lb. .80 - .45

Orange mineral, American, bbls., 5 tons, divd. Ala., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash. lb. .14 - —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash. lb. .14½- —
Mont., Wyo., Colo., N. Mex. lb. .14¼- —
other points lb. .13¾- —
smaller lots, Ala., etc. lb. .14½- —
Ariz., etc. lb. .15 - —
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo. lb. .14¾- —
other points lb. .14¼- —
Orange flowers, cs. lb. .46 - .49
Orange peel, Haitian, bls. lb. .13 - .15
sweet, bls. lb. .13½- .14
Oregano, Mexican, curly leaf, bgs. lb. .10 - .10½
flat leaf, bgs. lb. .09¾- .10½
Orris root, Florentine, bls. lb. .40 - .41
Verona, bls. lb. .35 - .36
Portuguese, bls. lb. .35 - .36
Orthoamyiphenol, dms., works lb. .25 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls. lb. .70 - —
Orthochloraniiin, dms. lb. .60 - —
Orthochlorophenol, dms. lb. .25 - .27
Orthocresol,[3] 30.4° C., min., M.P., dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- .18
l.c.l., works lb. .18 - .18½
29° C. min., M.P., dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- .17
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - .17½
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .06½- —
Orthodichlorobenzene prices W. of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.
Orthonitroaniiin, dms. lb. .43 - .45
Orthonitrobiphenyl, tech., grade A., dms., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .11 - —
grade B, dms., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
Orthonitrochlorobensene, dms. lb. .15 - .18
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns. lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms. lb. .09 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms. lb. .82 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms. lb. .19 - —
Osage orange crystals, bbls. lb. .29 - —
extract, No. 1, bbls. lb. .14 - —
Ouabaine, USP, bots. gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs., works lb. 3.50 - —
small lots, works lb. 3.75 - 4.15

P

Papain, powd., cs. lb. 5.25 - 5.50
Papaverine, natural or synthetic, hydrochloride, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 7.00 - —
smaller lots oz. 7.05 - 7.35
Sulphate, cns. oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika,[4] Calif., sweet Caliente, ground, bgs. lb .40 - .41
Chilean, bgs. lb. .38 - .38½
Portuguese, bgs. lb. .38 - .41
Spanish, bgs. lb .43 - .44
Para-anisidin, dms., works lb. .75 - —
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works, lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25 - .27
Paracresol, bbls., works lb. .41 - —
Paracymene, dms., c.l., works lb. .1595- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1645- —
tanks, same basis lb. .1545-
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works lb. .11 - .12
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12½- .13
Paraffin,[1] crude scale, white or yellow, 124-126 ASTM, bbls., c.l., refinery lb. .04¼- —
fully ref'd slabs, loose, 122-124 ASTM, c.l. refinery lb. 06 - —
125-125 ASTM, refinery lb. .0520- —
125-127 ASTM, refinery lb. .0530- —
128-130 ASTM, refinery lb. .0560- —
130-132 ASTM, refinery lb. .0585- —
133-135 ASTM, refinery lb. .0615- —
135-137 ASTM, refinery lb. .0640- —
Prices in bags 4/10c. lb. higher.
Paraformaldehyde, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .21 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .22 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 96%, 55 and 110-gal. dms., l.c.l., wks. lb. .12 -
10-gal. dms., works lb. .15 - —
USP, cbys., cns. lb. .45 - .49
Paranitroaniiin, kgs., works lb. .41 - .49
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., wks. lb. .15 - —
Paranitrophenol, kgs. lb. .35 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works lb. .30 - —
Paraphenylenediamine, tech., kgs. lb 1.25 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bulk lb .70 -
Paratoluidin, bbls., works lb. .45 - —
Paris green,[1] dealer, distributor, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27 - —
Passion flower herb, bls. lb. .60 - .63
Patchouli leaves, bls. lb. .38 - .40
Pectin, bbls. lb. 1.25 - —
Penicillin,[4,6] ampule, per 100,000 units. .48 - —
Pennyroyal leaves, bls. lb. .34 - .35
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works, lb. .30 - .34
Pentaerythritol, CP, bbls., divd. lb. .75 -
smaller containers lb. 1.00 - —
tech., bbls., c.l. lb. .27 - —
l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
Pentane, 28°-38° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3. gal. .11 - —
l.c.l., dms., Group 3. gal. .19 -
laboratory grade, tanks, Group 3. gal. .07½- .07¾
10-gal. cns., divd. E. gal. .55 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3 gal. .16 -
l.c.l., Group 3 gal. .29 - —
Pepper, black,[1,7] bgs., c.l. lb. .1515 Nom.
red, capsicum, Carolina, long, new crop, bgs., ship't point. lb. .48 - .49
sports, old crop, bgs. lb. No stocks
Louisiana, sports, bgs. lb. No stocks
long, new crop, bgs., ship't point. lb. No stocks
Chillies, Haitian, bgs. lb. .55 - .60
Mexican, long lb. .49 - .50
White,[1,7] bgs., 15 tons lb. No stocks
Peppermint, dom., USP, bls. lb. 1.20 - 1.26
imported, USP, bls. lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., Zone 1, works, frt. alld. lb. .0772- .0800
Zone 2, same basis lb. .0832- .0860
Zone 3, same basis lb. .0892- .0920
Zone 4, same basis lb. .0976- .0900



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Producing Plant:
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Exchange
OIL OF
ORANGE
U. S. P.

Perchloroethylene, l.c.l., Zone 1, same basis	lb.	.0882-	.0850
Zone 2, same basis	lb.	.0932-	.0900
Zone 3, same basis	lb.	.0982-	.0950
Zone 4, same basis	lb.	.0926-	.0950
Perchloroethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kansas, La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3), Col., Mont., (E) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.			
Peru balsam, dms.	lb.	1.25	- 1.80
Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls., c.l., Group 3	lb.	.021	- —
golden topaz, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.032	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.036	- —
red, veterinarian, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.024	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.028	- —
USP, amber, non-ret. dms., c.l.	lb.	.03¾	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¾	- —
extra amber, dms., c.l.	lb.	.04	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.05	- —
cream, c.l., dms.	lb.	.05¾	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06¾	- —
white, lily, dms., c.l.	lb.	.06½	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.07¾	- —
snow, dms., c.l.	lb.	.06¾	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.08¾	- —
soft, dms., c.l.	lb.	.06½	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.07½	- —
yellow, soft, dms., c.l.	lb.	.03¾	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¾	- —
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California, heavy grades	bbl.	1.28	- 1.98
Illinois	bbl.	1.67	- —
Kentucky, Union County	bbl.	1.62	- 1.67
Louisiana-Arkansas	bbl.	1.16	- 1.50
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl.	1.15	- 1.55
Pennsylvania, lower field	bbl.	3.23	- 3.35
Upper field	bbl.	1.96	- 3.00
Texas, East	bbl.	1.60	- —
Gulf coast	bbl.	1.40	- 1.83
North, North-Central	bbl.	1.36	- 1.60
Panhandle	bbl.	1.08	- 1.50
West	bbl.	1.00	- 1.40
Wyoming	bbl.	1.15	- 1.55
Ether, laboratory grade, 30°-60° C, 10-gal. cns., divd. E.	gal.	.55	- —
dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.16	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.29	- —
35°-60° C., 10-gal., cns., divd.. E.	gal.	.55	- —
dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.16	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.29	- —
40°-75° C, 10-gal., cns., divd., E.	gal.	.55	- —
dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.16	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.29	- —
Fuel oil, furnace, tanks, at refinery, Arkansas, No. 2	gal.	.04½	- —
No. 3	gal.	.04¼	- —
Bayonne, No. 2, tanks	gal.	.0630-	.0640
California, heavy	bbl.	1.25	- 1.30
light	bbl.	1.35	- 1.40
diesel	gal.	.04¾	- .05¼
Group 3, No. 1	gal.	.04¾	- .04⅞
No. 2, straw	gal.	.04½	- .04⅝
No. 3	gal.	.04	- .04½
Oklahoma, No. 1, p.w.	gal.	.04⅜	- .05⅛
No. 1, straw	gal.	.04¾	- —
No. 2, straw	gal.	.04½	- .04⅝
No. 3	gal.	.04	- .04½
No. 6	bbl.	1.15	- 1.35
range	gal.	.04½	- —
Pennsylvania, No. 1	gal.	.06⅝	- .07
No. 2	gal.	.06¼	- .06⅞
No. 3	gal.	.06½	- .06⅞
36-40 gravity	gal.	.06¼	- —
bunker C (No. 6), tanks, Albany, N. Y.	bbl	1.92	-
Baltimore, Md.	bbl.	1.72	- —
Boston, Mass.	bbl.	1.965	- —
Charleston, S. C.	bbl.	1.83	- —
Jacksonville, Fla.	bbl.	1.63	- 1.83
New York, N. Y.	bbl.	1.92	- 2.02
Norfolk, Va.	bbl.	1.88	- 1.93
Philadelphia, Pa.	bbl.	1.92	- 2.02
Portland, Me.	bbl.	2.01	- 2.06
Providence, R. I.	bbl.	1.98	- 2.04
Savannah, Ga.	bbl.	1.88	- —
Lacquer diluent, California, 100 l.b.n., 200 e.p., tanks, divd. Los Angeles	gal.	.12	- —
Fort Wells, Wash.	gal.	.13	- —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks, refinery	gal.	.12	- —
Group 3, benzol type, tanks	gal.	.08⅞	- —
toluol type, tanks	gal.	.08⅝	- —
San Francisco	gal.	.11½	- —
Willbridge, Ore.	gal.	.12	- —
Mineral spirits, California, San Francisco, 168-252 b.r., tanks	gal.	.10¼	- —
198-290 b.r., tanks	gal.	.11¼	- —
246-397 b.r., tanks	gal.	.11½	- —
312-406 b.r., tanks	gal.	.10	- —
362-458 b.r., tanks	gal.	.10	- —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks, refinery	gal.	.10½	- —
Group 3, tanks, refinery	gal.	.07½	- —
Gulf coast, tanks	gal.	.07⅞	- —
tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.15½	- —
Boston	gal.	.12½	- —
Bridgeport, Conn.	gal.	.1680	- —
Buffalo	gal.	.11	- —
Camden, N. J.	gal.	.11	- —
Chicago	gal.	.1460	- —
Detroit	gal.	.1710	- —
Hartford	gal.	.1680	- —
Kansas City, Mo.	gal.	.1280	- —
Lancaster, Pa.	gal.	.12½	- —
Newark	gal.	.13	- —
New York	gal.	.11½	- —
Philadelphia	gal.	.11½	- —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.13	- —
Providence	gal.	.13½	- —
Rochester	gal.	.12	- —
St. Louis	gal.	.1370	- —
Syracuse	gal.	.1270	- —
Washington, D. C.	gal.	.15½	- —
Wilmington, Del.	gal.	.11½	- —
Naphtha, cleaners, California, tanks, San Francisco	gal.	.13	- —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks, refinery	gal.	.11½	- —
Group 3, tanks, refinery	gal.	.08¼	- —
tankwagon, Newark	gal.	.12½	- —
Bridgeport	gal.	.18	- —
Chicago	gal.	.14¼	- —
Detroit	gal.	.15½	- —
New York	gal.	.12	- —
Philadelphia	gal.	.125	- —
St. Louis	gal.	.1470	- —
high-solvency, No. 8, tanks, Paulsboro, N. J.	gal.	.16	- .225
No. 30, tanks, same basis	gal.	.17	- .220
No. 40, tanks, same basis	gal.	.17¼	- .220
No. A-80, tanks, Carteret, N. J.	gal.	.21½	- —
Chicago, Cincinnati, Detroit	gal.	.24	Nom.
Petroleum naphtha, high solvency, No. B-90, tanks, all shipping points	gal.	.24½	- —
No. F-80, tanks, Carteret, N. J.	gal.	.23	- —
V.M.&P., at refinery, California, 46.5, 254 i.b.p., 380 e.p., tanks, El Segundo	gal.	.12	- —
Richmond	gal.	.12½	- —
Willbridge, Ore., Pt. Wells, Wash.	gal.	.13	- —
64-77, 190 i.b.p., 310 e.p., Los Angeles	gal.	.11	- —
San Francisco	gal.	.11½	- —
Portland, Seattle	gal.	.12	- —
Group 3, tanks	lb.	.06½	- —
Gulf Coast (dlvd. New Orleans), tanks	gal.	.08⅜	- —
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.13½	- —
Chicago	gal.	.1460	- —
Detroit	gal.	.1710	- —
Milwaukee	gal.	.15½	- —
Minneapolis	gal.	.1540	- —
Newark	gal.	.14½	- —
New York	gal.	.12½	- —
Philadelphia	gal.	.13	- —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.14	- —
St. Louis	gal.	.1470	- —
Solvent, rubber, at refinery, California, San Francisco	gal.	.26½	- —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.11½	- —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.08½	- —
Stoddard (CS 8-33), at refinery:—			
California (San Francisco), tanks	gal.	.12	- —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.10½	- —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.07⅛	- —
Pennsylvania, western, tanks	gal.	.07¼	- .07½
Petroleum solvent, Stoddard, tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.14	- —
Boston	gal.	.12	- —
Chicago	gal.	.14½	- —
Detroit	gal.	.16½	- —
Milwaukee	gal.	.15½	- —
Minneapolis	gal.	.1540	- —
Newark	gal.	.12	- —
New York	gal.	.12	- —
Philadelphia	gal.	.12	- —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.13½	- —
St. Louis	gal.	.14½	- —
Syracuse	gal.	.15	- —
Sulphonates, 68% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.09¾	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09¾	- .10¾
tanks, works	lb.	.09½	- —
50% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.09⅝	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09¾	- .10¾
tanks, works	lb.	.09½	- —
Phenobarbital, cns.	lb.	3.60	- 3.70
dms., 100 lbs.	lb.	3.50	- —
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.10¾	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.11½	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.09¾	- —
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.10¾	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.11½	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.09¾	- —
USP, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.10½	- .12½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.11¾	- .13¼
tanks, same basis	lb.	.09½	- .11½
Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.48	
smaller lots	lb.	.47	
Yellow, fib, dms., 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.57	
smaller lots	lb.	.62	- .67
Phenothiazin, NP, fib. dms., ton lots or more, works	lb.	.49	-
smaller lots, works	lb.	.54	-
Phenylacetaldehyde, solution, 50%, bots.	lb.	2.45	- 2.80
pure, bots.	lb.	4.00	- 5.00
Phenylethyl acetate, dms.	lb.	2.15	- 2.70
Phenylethylphenyl, acetate, bots.	lb.	5.85	- 7.80
Phenylhydrazin, base, CP, bots.	lb.	4.85	- —
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works	lb.	7.10	- —
commercial, kgs., works	lb.	1.75	- —
Phloroglucinol, CP, fib. dms.	lb.	13.75	-14.75
tech., fib. dms.	lb.	12.00	-12.65
Phosgene, ton lots, works	lb.	.19	
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D)			
Phosphate rock, Fla., land pebble ungrounds, run-of-mine, washed, dried, 66⅔-68% b.p.l., bulk, car at mine, c.l.	long ton.	3.60	- —
70%-68%, same basis	long ton.	3.00	- —
72%-70%, b.p.l., same basis	long ton.	3.60	- —
75-74%, b.p.l., same basis	long ton.	4.60	- —
77%-76%, b.p.l., same basis	long ton.	5.60	- —
entirely pebble, 50c. per ton higher than above prices.			
Finely ground, 66.5% b.p.l., 30% P_2O_5 minimum	short ton.	3.15	- —
68%, basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum	short ton.	3.35	- —
70%, basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum	short ton.	3.70	- —
Tennessee, brown, unground, run-of-mine, 70-68% b.p.l., 5¼% i. & a., same basis	long ton.	5.50	- —
72%-70%, b.p.l., 5¼% i. & a., same basis	long ton.	6.00	- —

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1-A

USES:

As a solvent for natural and synthetic resins; as a lacquer diluent; as a solvent for chlorinated rubber; in paint and varnish remover formulations.

SPECIFICATIONS	
Sp. Gr. @ 15.5°C.	.8324-.8423
Weight per Gal.	6.930-7.013
Flash Point T.C.C.	20-30°F
Kauri Butanol Value (Toluol = 100)	84-86
Nitrocellulose Dilution Ratio (Toluol = 3.10)	2.9
A.S.T.M. Distillation:	
I.B.P.	195° F. Min.
10%	205-215
50%	225-235
90%	245-255
F.B.P.	285°F. Max.

3-B

USES:

As a solvent for natural and synthetic resins in protective and decorative coatings, air-dry and bake; as a diluent in slow-drying lacquer.

SPECIFICATIONS	
Sp. Gr. @ 15.5°C.	.8602-.8816
Weight per Gal.	7.163-7.341
Flash Point T.C.C.	130°F.
Kauri Butanol Value (Toluol = 100)	74 Min.
A.S.T.M. Distillation:	
I.B.P.	350°F. Min.
10%	355-365
50%	365-375
90%	380-390
F.B.P.	405°F. Max.

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Phosphate rock, Tenn., brown, refinery ground, 29% P_2O_5, same basis..long ton. 5.15 - —
30% P_2O_5, same basis.... long ton. 5.38 - —
31% P_2O_5, same basis, short ton. 5.45 - —
32% P_2O_5, same basis.... short ton. 5.70 - —
33% P_2O_5, same basis.... short ton. 6.20 - —
Phosphorus, red, amorphous, cs. lb. .40 - .44
tins, export..... lb. .55 - —
yellow, cns..... lb. .23 - .25
dms., c.l..... lb. .14½ - —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l..... lb. .10½ - —
l.c.l., dms..... lb. .13½ - .15
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works.. lb. .11 - .13
l.c.l., works..... lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide, cs..... lb. .28 - .42
Trichloride, dms., c.l..... lb. .10½ - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .13½ - .15
Phthalamide, bbls., works..... lb. .32 - .40
kgs., works..... lb. .45 - .50
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., bbls., c.l. works, frt. alld. E. of Denver.. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .14 - —
Pichi leaves, bgs..... lb. .07 - .08
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).
Picrotoxin, bots..... oz. 8.00 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots., vls..oz. 5.25 - 6.50
Nitrate, bots., vls..... oz. 5.15 - 6.25
Pimento, Jamaica, bgs..... lb. .24 - .24½
Pinetar, retort, dms., incl., c.l., works, divd. E..gal. .31 - .31½
l.c.l., works, dms. incl..gal. .33 - —
tanks, divd. E..... gal. .27 - .29
Pinkroot, bls..... lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Piperazine hexahydate, bots..lb. 16.00 - —
Pitch, burgundy (see B).
Coaltar, 160° m.p., bbls., c.l., works..ton. 19.00 - —
l.c.l., works..... ton. 22.00 - —
Cottonseed, dms., works..... lb. .04 - .05
Hardwood, paper bgs., works.. lb. .03½ - —
Linseed, dms..... lb. .05 - .05½
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).
Pine, dms..... 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
stands, 200 lbs..... stand. 6.00 - —
Soybean, dms., works..... lb. .04 - .05
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).
Podophyllin, dms. ..... lb. 10.50 - 10.70
Pokeroot, bls..... lb. .19 - .20
Polystyrene, plain colors, dms., 30,000 lbs., works, frt. alld. lb. .23 - —
30,000 lbs., frt. alld..... lb. .25 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld..... lb. .34 - .36
Water-clear, polystyrene, 7c. per lb. less than plain colors.
Pomegranate, root bark, bgs..lb. .70 - .75
Poppy flowers, bls..... lb. .68 - .70
Seed, Argentine, bgs., futures. lb. .23 - .23½
Danish, bgs. ..... lb. .25 - .26½
Dutch ..... lb. .23 - .23½
Indian, white, bgs..... lb. No stocks
Swedish, bgs. ..... lb. .25 - .25½
Turkish, bgs..... lb. .25 - .26
Potash asietate..... lb. .60 - —
Acetate, USP, dms..... lb. .28 - —
Arsenite, USP, solut., cbys., djms..lb. .13 - .15
Bicarbonate, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., dms..lb. .19 - .21
Bichromate,[1] bgs., c.l., works. lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .19½ - .19¾
Potash bichromate in bbls. ¼c. higher.
Borate, gran., bbls., M. Y. or Chi..lb. .1615- —
Bromide, USP, gran., 500-lb. bbls., dms..lb. .25 - —
100-lb. kgs..... lb. .26 - —
Carbonate, calcined, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .06½ - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .06¾ - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .05½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .06¾ - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms....lb. .14 - .20
powd., bbls., dms.... lb. .19 - .21
Caustic, low-chloride, 90% basis, flake, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 9.31 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 9.68½ - —
liquid, dms., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 5.56 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 5.63½ - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 5.03 - —
solid .....100 lbs. 5.56 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.93½ - —
regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., l.c.l., works..... lb. .07½ - .07¾
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
works, frt. alld..lb. .03½ - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .03¾ - .03¾
tanks, same basis..... lb. .03¼ - —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .06¾ - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .06¾ - .06¾
Chromate, bgs ..... lb. .24 - .25
Chlorate,[1] cryst., kgs., c.l., works..lb. .11 - .11¾
l.c.l., works..... lb. .119 - .13
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works. lb. .09¾ - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .119 - .13
export, 1 to 10 tons, kgs., ex whse..lb. .10 - .15
Chloride, tech., cryst., 96%, bgs., kgs..lb. .06 Nom.
Citrate, USP, gran., bbls., dms. lbs. .23½ - .25½
powd., 3c. per lb. higher.
Cyanide, dms., works..... lb. .25 - —
Fluoride, bbls..... lb. .34 - .40
Glycerophosphate, 70% solution, cns., cbys..lb. 1.65 - 1.67
dms., 1,000-lb. lots..... lb. 1.62 - —
100-lb. lots..... lb. 1.69 - —
Guaiacolsulphenate, NF, dms..lb. 1.65 - 1.75
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms..lb. .24 - .30
Hypophosphite, cns..... lb. .72 - .75
Iodate, bots., 5 lbs..... lb. 2.40 - —
cns., 25 lbs..... lb. 1.85 - —
Iodide, bots., cns..... lb. 1.44 - 1.46
dms ..... lb. 1.35 - 1.38
Manure salt, 22%, K_2O, Carlsbad, N. M..unit-ton. .20 - —
25% K_2O, same basis.unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls..lb. .19 - .21
powd., bbls..... lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom., 60-62-68% K_2O, bulk, ex-vessel, ports.... unit-ton. .53½ - —
granular, 50 - 52% K_2O.... unit-ton. .53½ - —
Domestic muriate of potash prices, basis f.o.b Carlsbad, N. M., are 11.2c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price, basis Trona, Cal.; 8c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price at Pacific coast ports.
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral pure, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .27 - .30
tech. fine gran., bbls., dms. lb. .26 - .31
Potash perchlorate, kgs., works. lb. .09¾ - .11
Permanganate, tech., dms., works..lb. .19¾ - .20¼
USP, dms., works..... lb. .20½ - .21
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .20 - —
Prussiate, red, kgs..... lb. .50 - .55
Yellow, bbls..... lb. .16 - .17
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls..... lb. .18 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 200.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 15.25 - —
solution, 20° Be, ret. drums, c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works... 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
32° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Sulphate, NF, gran..... lb. .14 - .20
powd., bbls..... lb. .15 - .21
tech., dom., bulk,[5] basis 90-95% K_2SO_4, min. 90% ex vessel Atlantic or Gulf ports..ton. 36.25 - —
West coast potash ports, same basis..ton. 39.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, cryst., N.F., dms...lb. .62 - .70
Triocyanate (see Potash sulphocyanide)
Xanthate, dms., c.l..... lb. .12 - —
Potash-gold cyanide, 41% gold, bots., works..oz. 14.30 - 14.60
Potash-magnesia sulphate,[6] bulk, min., 40% K_2SO_4, 18.50% MgO, ex vessel, ports...ton. 36.00 - —
Potash-soda ferricyanide, kgs., works..lb. .40 - .45
Potash-titanium oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .45 - .50
Prickly ash bark, bls..... lb. .40 - .45
Berries, bgs..... lb. .20 - .22
Prince's pine herb bls..... lb. .50 - .55
Procaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-lb. lots..lb. 4.00 - —
smaller lots..... lb. 4.25 - 4.75
Propane, industrial grade, tanks, Group 2..gal. .08¾ - —
Propyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .14½ - —
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).
Pulsatilla, bls..... lb. .60 - .65
Pumice, grd., fine, bgs., ton lots. cs. .03¾ - —
smaller lots..... lb. .03¾ - .04
coarse, 0¾, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. .03¾ - —
smaller lots..... lb. .03¾ - .04¼
Chi., ton lots..... lb. .04½ - —
Pumice in bbls. is ½c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed, bgs..... lb. .27 - .28
Purple laks (see Red).
Putty, com'l, dms..... 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
linseed oil, raw, dms.....100 lbs. 5.00 - —
refined, dms..... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
standard, dms..... 100 lbs. 4.20 - —
Pyrethrum,[7] concentrate, dewaxed, 20% for aerosol bombs, dms., works..lb. 9.25 - 9.50
liquid (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins for 100 cc., dms., regular base, works..gal. 6.65 - —
odorless base, dms., works. gal. 6.75 - —
(30 to 1), base 3 grams pyrethrins, per 100 cc., bbls., works..gal. 10.00 - —
Flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. .33¾ - —
powder, 0.5% pyrethins, bbls., works..lb. .25 - —
Pyridin, denaturing, ret. dms., works, frt. equald..gal. 1.55 - 1.60
refd., 2°, ret. dms., same basis. lb. .45 - .45½
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atl. ports. ton ton. 8.00 -10.00
Pyrocatechin (see Catechol).
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, c.l., bulk, mines..ton. 12.00 -11.50
325 mesh, same basis.....ton. 13.00 -12.00
No. 3, 200 mesh, c.l., mines.ton. 9.50 - —
325 mesh, same basis.....ton. 11.50 - —
Pyrophyllite in paper bgs., $1.50 per ton extra.
Pyroxylin, swap, opaque, amber, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
black, cs., works..... lb. .17 - —
gray, cs., works..... lb. .17 - —
mixed, mottled, cs., wks..lb. .14 - —
opaque, white, China, ivory, cs, works..lb. .17 - —
dense, cs., works..... lb. .17 - —
translucent, pastels, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
transparent, cs., works..lb. .19 - —
colors, cs., works..... lb. .17 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works, lb. .17 - —
mixed colors, cs., works..lb. .14 - —
white, cs., works..... lb. .17 - —

Q

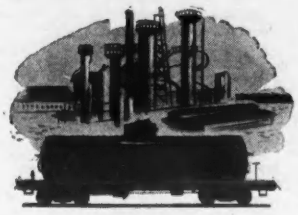
Quassia chips, bls..... lb. .08 - .09
Quebracho extract,[2] solid, 65% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, in bond..lb. .068125- .06525
clarified, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .068125- .070625
dissolved, 25% tannin, bbls., works..lb. .04575- .0508
tanks, works..... lb. .04075- —
ground, 76% tannin, bgs., c.l. lb. .089 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .0915- —
Quebracho extract prices based on $12 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.
Queen of the meadow root, bgs. lb. .12 - .15
Quercitron, crystals, bbls..... lb. .22 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1..... lb. .13 - —
solid, bxs. ..... lb. .25 - —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs. net) flask. 98.00 - 99.00
Quince seed, bgs..... lb. 1.30 - 1.75
Quinaldine,[8] NF V, cryst., cns..oz. No stocks
powd., pastils..oz. No stocks
Sulphate, USP, cns..... oz. No stocks
Quinine,[9] NF, cns., 100 cns....oz. No stocks
Acetate, cns., 100 cns..... oz. No stocks
Arsenate, cns., 100 cns..... oz. No stocks
Asenite, cns., 100 cns..... oz. No stocks
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 cns. oz. No stocks
Dihydrobromide, bots., 50 ozs., oz. No stocks
Citrate, cns., 100 cns..... oz. No stocks
Ethylcarbonate, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz No stocks
Ferrocyanide, cns., 100 ozs.oz No stocks
Quinine formate, cns., 100 ozs.oz. No stocks
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. No stocks
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 cns..oz. .85½ - —
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns., 100 ozs..oz. No stocks
Hydriodide, cns., 100 ozs..oz. No stocks
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 ozs.oz. No stocks
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.oz. No stocks
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. ozs..oz. No stocks
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .80½ - —
Sulphocarbolate, cns., 100 ozs.. oz. No stocks
Tannate, USP X, cns., 100 ozs. oz. No stocks
Tartrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Valerate, NF IV, 100 ozs..oz. No stocks
Quinine-urea hydrochloride,[4] USP. cns..oz. No stocks
Quinoline, dms., c.l., works...lb. .24½ - .30

R

R salt, dry, bbls..... lb. .05 - —
paste, dms..... lb. .02 - —
Raw berries, dried, bls..... lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Red, alizarin laxe, bbls., divd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis...lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Prices 1c. per lb. higher divd. Ala., Fla Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.); Miss., N. C. & C. Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1½c (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. per lb. higher divd. Pacific Coas prices equaled with Chicago divd. Denver Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.
Cadmium lithopone, deep shade, bbls., E. of Rockies..lb. 1.30 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.15 - —
medium shades, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.10 - —
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.
Selenide, dark, bbls., works.. lb. No prices
light, same basis..... lb. No prices
Orange (see Orange).
Carmine, No. 40, dms., bulk, works..lb. 5.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. 6.10 - —
Crocus Martis (see Red, purple oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Enamel toner, bbls., works....lb. 1.35 - —
Firetoner, dom., bbls., works.lb. .95 - —
Indian, com., pure, bls., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y..lb. .09¾ - —
80-85%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09¾ - —
imp., English, all shades..lb. .12 - —
Iron oxide, pure, bbls..... lb. .09 - .09½
reduced, 85% copperas oxide, bbls., c.l., Bethlehem, Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton, Pa., and E. St. Louis..lb. .08¾ - —
95% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis..lb. .09¾ - .09½
Lacquer, maroon, bbls., works, lb. 1.25 - —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works..lb. .90 - —
Lithol toner, alizarin, lake, bbls., works..lb. .90 - —
Pink, bbls., works..... lb. .20 - .25
Rose lake, bbls., works..... lb. .25 - .30
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls. works..lb. 1.10 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake 25% kgs., works..lb. .40 - —
Cadmium, bbls., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
deep, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.20 - —
Maroon, in smaller pkgs., 5c per lb higher.
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works..lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots, works...lb 2.02 - —
Metallic, bbls., works.....lb .92 - —
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide).
Para toner, concent., alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb .70 - —
Persian (see Orange)
Phloxin toner (see Red, eosin toner).
Phosphotungstic, rhodamine, Y, kgs., works..lb. 4.15 - —
Purple lake, kgs..... lb. 1.00 - —
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., works. lb. .55 Nom.
Spanish oxide, grade 1, c.l., bbls..lb. .04½ - .07½
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. 1.05 - —
MNPT maroon toner, kgs., lb. 2.25 - —
Turkey, bbls., works..... lb. .14½ - —
Tuscan, bbls., E. St. L..... lb. .17 - —
Venetian, 5%, bbls., wks.....lb. .0220- —
10%, bbls., works..... lb. .0245- —
15%, bbls. works..... lb. .0265- —
20%, bbls works..... lb. .02¾- —
25%, bbls., works..... lb. .03 - —
30%, bbls works ..... lb. .03½ - —
35%, bbls., works..... lb. .0360- —
40%, bbls., works..... lb. .04 - —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls..... lb. .25 - .40
Quicksilver, bbls..... lb. 2.50 - 2.60
Red precipitate, NF, powd., 8lb. dms..lb. 2.77 - 2.79
Red saunders wood grd., bbls.lb. .25 - —
Resorcinol, tech., dms., works.lb. .64 - .74
USP cryst., dms. frt. alld..lb 1.00 - —
Rhatany root, bgs..... lb. .14 - .16
Rhubarb, whole, cs..... lb. 1.75 - 1.80
powd., bbls. ..... lb. 1.85 - 1.90
Riboflavin, bots..... kilo. 200.00 - —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga., or Emeryville, Calif., seller's option lb. .19 - —
Rochelle salt, gran, powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .23½ - —
smaller lots..... lb. .25 - .29
Rose flowers, pale, bls..... lb. .33 - .34
Rosemary flowers, ols..... lb. 1.85 - 1.90
Leaves, Portuguese, bls..... lb. .05½ - .06
Spanish, bls..... lb. 12½ - 13
Rosin, gum—
B, dms., c.l..... 100 lbs. No prices
D, dms., c.l..... 100 lbs. No prices
E, dms., c.l..... 100 lbs. No prices
F, dms., c.l..... 100 lbs. No prices
G, dms., c.l..... 100 lbs. No prices
H, dms., c.l..... 100 lbs. No prices
I, dms., c.l..... 100 lbs. No prices
K, dms., c.l..... 100 lbs. No prices
M, dms., c.l..... 100 lbs. No prices
N, dms., c.l..... 100 lbs. No prices
WG, dms., c.l..... 100 lbs. No prices
WW, dms., c.l..... 100 lbs. No prices
X, dms., c.l..... 100 lbs. No prices
Wood, B (resin), dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.60 - —
FF, dms., c.l., works.100 lbs. 5.50 - —
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.95 - —
K, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.00 - —
M, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.05 - —
N, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.15 - —
WG, dms., c.l., works.100 lbs. 6.25 - —
WW, X, dms., c.l., works... 100 dms. 6.40 - —
Rotenone,[1] bbls., works.....lb. 12.05 -14.80
extract, liq., dms., works..... per unit 1.15 - —
powder (see Cube root).
Rottenstone,[1] bgs., c.l., mines.. ton. 25.50 - —
c.l., mines..... ton. 37.50 - —
Rue bls..... lb. .45 - .50

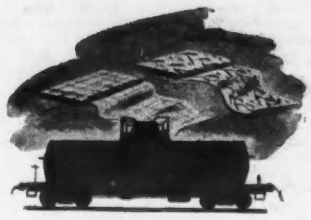
S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls....lb. .55 - .70
activated, ground with lime, bbls..lb. .35 - .70
Saccharin,[1] soluble and insoluble, 1,000 lbs. and up..lb. 1.30 - 1.35
smaller lots ..... lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Saffron, Mexican, bls..... lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Spanish, USP, tins..... lb. 39.00 -40.00
not USP, tins..... lb. 38.75 -39.00
Safrol, cns. ..... lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Sage, leucophylla, bgs., Pacific coast..lb. .32 - .33
Cyprus, good, bls..... lb. .18½ - .19
futures ..... lb. .17 - .17½
Dalmatian, bls., futures..... lb. .30½ - .31
Greek, bls. ..... lb. .20 - .20½
Palestine, bls. ..... lb. .16 - .16½
Spanish, bls. ..... lb. .13¾ - .13½
Washington, Dalmatian-type, bls..lb. .40 - .41
Sago flour, bgs..... lb. .14 - —
Salicin, bots., 5 lbs..... lb. No stocks
cns., 25 lbs..... lb. No stocks
Saligenin, dms., works..... lb. 15.00 -20.00
Salol, gran., bbls., kgs..... lb. .90 - —
fib. dms. ..... lb. .92 - .93
Powdered salol, 10c. higher.
Salt, rock, bgs., c.l..... ton. 14.20 - —
l.c.l., bgs ..... ton. 17.20 -18.00
vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l..ton. 15.70 - —
l.c.l. ..... ton. 19.00 -23.25
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works..ton. 15.00 - —
Chrome (see Chrome cake).
Saltpeter, dbl. ref., gran., bbls., 10 ton lots..100 lbs. 8.20 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 8.35 - 9.00
powd., bbls., 10-20 ton lots. 100 lbs. 9.20 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 9.35 - 9.60
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots.... oz. 3.75 - —
Santonin, cryst., powd., cns. kilo. 170.00-185.00
Saponin, No. 1, cns..... lb. 1.75 - 1.90
No. 2, cns..... lb. 1.40 - —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls..lb. .45 - .50
Honduras, bls. ..... lb. .45 - .47
Mexican, bls. ..... lb. .45 - .47
Sassafras bark, ord., bls..... lb. .45 - .50
select, bls. ..... lb. .70 - .75
Savory, Calif., bls..... lb. .75 - .76
Spanish, bls. ..... lb. .22 - .22½
Saw palmetto berries, bgs..... lb. .20 - .21
Scammony resin, lump, cns...lb. 1.30 - —
powd., cns. ..... lb. 1.35 - —
Root, bgs. ..... lb. .10 - .13½
Schaeffer's salt, bgs..... lb. .46 - —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipment..lb. .30¾ - —
smaller lots..... lb. .31¼ - —
kegs, 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't..lb. .31¼ - —
smaller lots..... lb. .31¾ - —
Selenium, pwd., cns., 10 lb. lots.. lb. 1.85 - —
cs., 1,000 lb. lots..... lb. 1.75 - —
Senega root, bls..... lb. 1.80 - 2.00
Senna, Alex., half-leaf, bls....lb. .27 - .28
siftings, bgs. ..... lb. .24 - .25
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls..... lb. .24 - .29
2, bls. ..... lb. .22 - .27
3, bls. ..... lb. .20 - .24
powd., bbls., bgs..... lb. .24 - .29
Pods, bls. ..... lb. .14 - .21
Serpentaria root, bls..... lb. 2.75 - 2.80
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bbls., 1,500-lb. lots..lb. No prices
Boston ..... lb. No prices
Chicago ..... lb. No prices
Pacific coast ..... lb. No prices
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, refined, bbls., 1,500-lb. lot. lb. No prices
Boston ..... lb. No prices
Chicago ..... lb. No prices
Pacific coast ..... lb. No prices
Bonedry shellac sales of less than 1,500 lbs., at following additions to prices: (1) packed in bgs., ¾c. per lb.; (2) bbls., 1c more; (3) kgs., 3c. more.
Superfine, 100 bgs., Boston, N. Y...lb. No prices
Chicago ..... lb. No prices
Pacific coast ..... lb. No prices
TN, 100 bgs., Boston, N. Y..lb. No prices
Chicago ..... lb. No prices
Pacific coast ..... lb. No prices
Shellac in cs., 2c. higher. Shellac sales 1 bg. or 1 cs., 5c. additional; 1 to 9 bgs. or cs., 3c. more; 10 to 99 bgs., cs., 1c. more
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill. works. ton. 17.00 - —
l.c.l., works..... ton. 20.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 18.00 - —
l.c.l., works..... ton. 19.00 -20.00
wet-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 18.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 30.00 - —
l.c.l., works..... ton. 35.00 -38.00
96%-98%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., wks..ton. 20.00 - —
l.c.l., works..... ton. 21.50 -23.00
99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 20.00 - —
l.c.l., works..... ton. 22.00 -25.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 15.50 - —
l.c.l., works..... ton. 18.50 - —
Silica, hard quartz, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works....ton. 11.00 - —
l.c.l., works..... ton. 16.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .18½ - .27
Silver bullion..... oz. .90¼ - .91
Cyanide, cns., 100 ozs..... oz. .7486- —
Nitrate, bots., cns., 2,500-oz. lots..oz. .58½ - —
1,000-oz. lots ..... oz. .58½ - —
500-oz. lots ..... oz. .58¾ - —
single ounces, bot..... oz. .59 - —
Neucleinate, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots..oz. .36 Nom.
Proteinate, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots..oz. .288 Nom.
Simarubra bark, bls..... lb. .87 - .88
Skullcap, Eastern, bls..... lb. .60 - .65
Western, bls. ..... lb. .50 - .55
Skunk cabbage root, bls..... lb. .45 - .50
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 11.00 - 12.00
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 12.00 - 13.00
Sloe berries, bgs..... lb. .40 - .41
Smalt, black, ctns..... lb. .05 - .06
Blue, ctns. ..... lb. .07 - .08½
Snakeroot, Canada, bls..... lb. .65 - .70



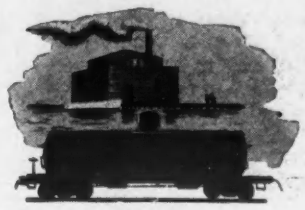
ALCOHOL

Clean, steel car, 6,000 to 10,000 gallon capacity.



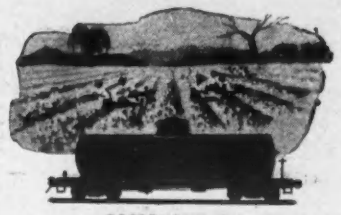
CAUSTIC SODA

Heavily insulated steel car, with or without heater coils, 8,000 or 10,000 gallon capacity. Usually specially lined.



CHLORINE

Insulated, welded car; built to withstand pressure up to 500 pounds; 15 or 30 ton capacity.

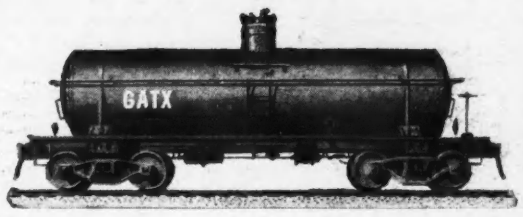


COTTONSEED OIL

Clean, steam coiled car of 3,000 gallon capacity.

FOR RENT

TANK CARS



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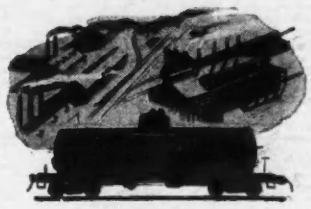
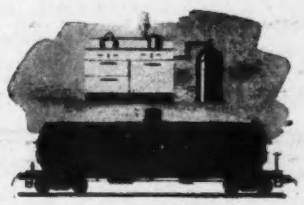
GENERAL AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION CORPORATION CHICAGO.



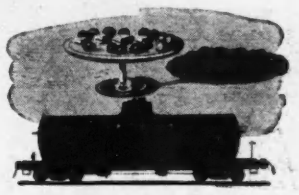
FUEL OIL

Steel car, steam coiled, 8,000 to 12,500 gallon capacity.



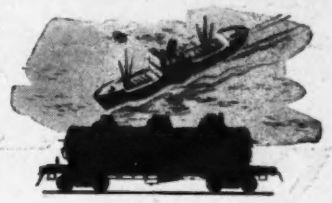
PROPANE

Heavily constructed car, welded and insulated. Built to withstand internal pressures to 300 pounds. Capacity 10,000 to 11,000 gallons.



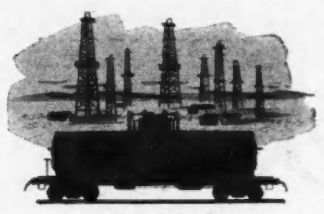
CORN SYRUP UNMIXED

Clean, steam coiled with heavy truck capacity. Usually lined with aluminum paint.



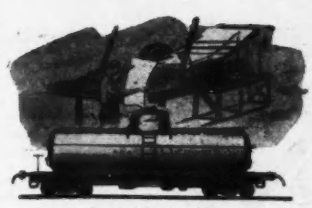
LUBRICATING OIL

Steel car, with steam coils, single or multiple compartment; usually 8,000 gallon capacity.



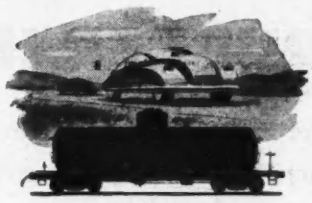
MURIATIC ACID

Car lined with pure or synthetic rubber; 8,000 to 10,000 gallon capacity.



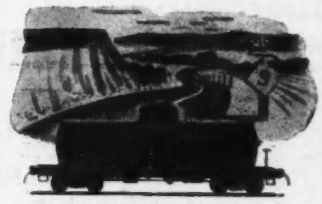
ACETIC ACID

Aluminum Car, 8,000 or 10,000 gallon capacity.



GASOLINE

Clean car, 6,000 to 12,500 gallons; single or multiple compartment.

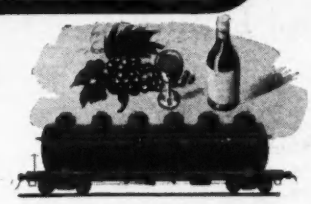


ASPHALT OR TAR

Heavily steam coiled car; with 2 or more inches of insulation; steam jacketed outlet; 8,000 to 10,000 gallon capacity.

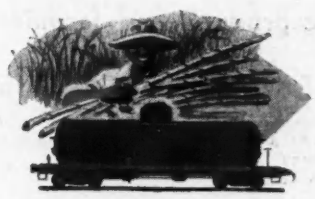
LARD

Clean steam coiled car, usually of 8,000 gallon capacity.



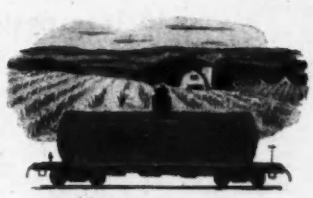
WINE

Insulated car with one to six compartments. Interior coated to preserve quality.



MOLASSES

Steam coiled car with heavy capacity trucks; 8,000 gallon capacity.



SULPHURIC ACID

Heavily constructed steel car with heavy truck capacity. Equipped to unload through dome.

Soapbark, bls.	lb.	.28	- .29
crushed, bls., bbls.	lb.	.33	- .34
cut., dom., bls., bbls.	lb.	.33	- .34
imp., bbls.		No stocks	
powd., bbls.	lb.	.31	- .32
Soda acetate, anhyd., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.08½-	.10
NF, cryst., bbls., kgs.	lb.	.14	- .16
tech., 60%, l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06½-	.06
Alginate, refined, water-soluble, bbls., works.	lb.	.79	- —
semi-refined, bbls., works.	lb.	.42	- —
white, powd., dms.	lb.	1.50	- 1.60
Aluminate, for water treat., bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	7.50	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.40	- —
other uses, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	7.00	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.50	- 8.00
Antimoniate, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.16	- .16½
Arsenate, dms., dealers, c.l., works.	lb.	.09½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.10¾-	.11¼
grey, dms., dealers, c.l., wks.	lb.	.06¼-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09	- .10

Soda arsenite, gray ¾c. higher in Chi.; 2c. higher in Houston, Tex., and Palo Alto, Calif.

Ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.15	- —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1	100 lbs.	2.18	- —
2	100 lbs.	2.23	- —
3	100 lbs.	2.58	- —
4	100 lbs.	2.98	- —
bbls., c.l., works, zone 1,	100 lbs.	1.35	- —
l.c.l., zone 1	100 lbs.	1.85	- —
2	100 lbs.	2.50	- —
3	100 lbs.	2.75	- —
4	100 lbs.	3.15	- —
bulk, c.l., works	100 lbs.	.95	- —

Soda ash, extra light, 58%, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	1.18	- —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1	100 lbs.	2.13	- —
2	100 lbs.	2.28	- —
3	100 lbs.	2.53	- —
4	100 lbs.	2.93	- —
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.45	- —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1	100 lbs.	2.45	- —
2	100 lbs.	2.60	- —
3	100 lbs.	2.85	- —
4	100 lbs.	3.25	- —
bulk, c.l.	100 lbs.	.90	- —
light, 58%, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.05	- 1.18
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1	100 lbs.	2.18	- —
2	100 lbs.	2.28	- —
3	100 lbs.	2.53	- —
4	100 lbs.	2.93	- —
bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.35	- —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1	100 lbs.	2.35	- —
2	100 lbs.	2.50	- —
3	100 lbs.	2.75	- —
4	100 lbs.	3.15	- —
bulk, c.l.	100 lbs.	.90	- —

Soda ash sales zones are:—(1) All States E of Miss. R. and N. of south bound. of Ky. and Va.; also Ala., La., and Miss., S. of 31°, Tex. E of 100°, S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones: Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark., E. of 98° Gts.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb. E. of 98°, N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 98°, Kans., Neb., W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

Soda benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons or more.	lb.	.30	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.40	- .41
USP, dms., 2 tons or more.	lb.	46	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.47	- .53
Bicarbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.85	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.90	- —
USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.10	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	2.45	- —
Bichromate,[1] bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.07¾-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07¾-	.08½
Soda bichromate, in bbls., ½c. higher.			
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	11½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12	- .14
kgs., same basis	lb.	.12½-	.14
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	3.00	- 3.10
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.50	- 3.60
solut., 32°, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.30	- —
c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.55	- —
30° bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.35	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.60	- —
35°, bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.40	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.65	- —
40°, bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.55	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.80	- —
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., 500 lbs., works.	lb.	28	- —
fiber dms., 100 lbs., works.	lb.	.26	- —
Cacodylate, beta., dms.	lb.	8.50	-10.50
Carbonate (see Soda ash, Soda monohydrate Soda sal).			
Caustic flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.70	- —
l.c.l., Zone 1, dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.55	- —
2, dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.70	- 5.05
3, dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.95	- 5.30
4 dlvd.	100 lbs.	4.35	- 5.70

Soda caustic, liquid, 47-49%, buyer's tanks, works.	100 lbs.	1.92½-	—
seller's tanks, works.	100 lbs.	1.85	-
70%, buyer's tanks, works.	100 lbs.	1.97½-	—
seller's tanks, works.	100 lbs.	2.60	-
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.30	- —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.15	- —
2, dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.30	- —
3, dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.55	- —
4, dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.95	- —
Caustic soda zones are same as soda ash.			
Chlorate, cryst., bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.06¼-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06½-	—
powd., kgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.06½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07	- .08½
Chloride (see Salt).			
Chromate,[1] bbls., cks., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.06½-	—
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.06¾-	.07¼
Soda chromate in bgs. is ½c. less.			
Citrate, USP VIII, bbls.	lb.	.18½-	—
dms.	lb.	.19¼-	.23½
USP XII, gran., bbls.	lb.	.24	- —
dms.	lb.	.25	- .30
powd., bbls.	lb.	.24½-	—
dms.	lb.	.25½-	.30½
Cyanide, 96-98%, dms.	lb.	.14½-	.15
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.09½-	.10½
anhydrous, dms., dlvd.	lb.	.12½-	—
Fluoride, white, 99%, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.07	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.08	- —
96%, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.08½-	—
Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.a.s. works.			
Formate, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.0635-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0695	- —
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs.	lb.	1.04	- 1.08
Glycerophosphate, NF, crys., bbls.	100 lbs.	1.25	- —
dms.	lb.	1.40	- —
powder, 5c. higher.			
solution, 50%, cbys., cns.	lb.	.82	- .90
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.16½-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.18	- —
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.	lb.	.67	- .70
Hypophosphite, NF, cns.	lb.	.67	- .75
Hyposulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	2.25	- —
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	2.50	- —
pea, cryst., bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.60	- —
Soda, hyposulphite, crystals, in bbls., 20c. higher; pea crystals, dms., 50c. higher.			
USP, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.10	- .12
Iodate, dms., jars	lb.	3.40	- 3.45
iodide, bots.	lb.	2.62	- 2.67
dms., jars	lb.	2.63	- —
Mandelate, dms.	lb.	3.25	- 3.35
Metaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0435-	—
l.c.l., N. Y., or Chi.	lb.	.051	- —
bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0435-	—
l.c.l., N. Y., or Chi.	lb.	.046	- —
Metanilate, bgs.	lb.	.43	- —
Metasilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	4.00	- —
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	4.90	- 5.00
gran., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	2.50	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	2.80	- 2.85
Methylate, bots., works.	lb.	1.00	- —
cns., works	lb.	.55	- .60
dms., works	lb.	.45	- .50
Molybdate,[1] anhyd., kgs., works	lb.	.47	- —
crystals, bgs., works	lb.	.50	- —
Monohydrate, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	2.40	-
works	100 lbs.	2.45	-
Naphthionate bbls.	lb.	.50	- —
Nitrate, crude, dom., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	30.05	- —
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	27.00	- —
refd., gran., bbls., 10 tons.	100 lbs.	3.60	- —
smaller lots	100 lbs.	3.75	- 4.00
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac. whse.	ton.	38.50	- —
bulk, same basis	ton.	35.50	- —
Nitrite, 96-98%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.06¾-	—
west coast ports	100 lbs.	8.00	- 8.05
l.c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	9.90	-11.90
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	4.50	- —
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	5.45	- 5.50
flake, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.10	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	4.80	- 4.85
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works,	lb.	.10	- —
Pantothenate, dextrorotary, 100-gram bots., per gram.		.10	- —
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.17	- .18
powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.16	- .16½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.17	- —
kgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.19	- —
Perborate, NF, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.14¾-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15½-	—
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss.	lb.	.14	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.17	- —
Phosphate, dibasic, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	6.00	- 6.20
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.40	- 6.75
cryst., bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.65	- 2.70
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.95	- 3.45
USP XII, dried, bbls., dms., works.	lb.	.150	- —
monobasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	7.25	- 8.25
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.65	- 9.00
tribasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	6.00	- 6.95
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	6.50	- 7.00
cryst., bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.70	- —
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	3.10	- —
kgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.40	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.80	- —
Soda phosphate is bbls. 20c. higher. TSP (see Sodium phosphate, dibasic)			
Prussiate, yellow, bgs.	lb.	.10½-	—
ores		.11	- —
Pyrophosphate, ferric, dms., 50 (50) lbs., works	lb.	.22	- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.22½-	—
tetra-basic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	5.25	- —
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.	lb.	.12	- —
Sal, bgs.	100 lbs.	1.85	- —
works	100 lbs.	1.10	- —
bbls.	100 lbs.	1.40	- —
works	100 lbs.	1.20	- —
Salicylate, dms.	lb.	.52	- .54
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., wks.	100 lbs.	1.50	- —
Phosphate, dibasic, tech.,			

Stauffer chemicals

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Since the turn of the century Stauffer has been supplying rubber-makers' sulphurs to the rubber industry. A more recent development is Crystex insoluble sulphur—an amorphous sulphur that prevents bloom in uncured rubber stocks.

If you require large quantities of quality chemicals it will pay you to investigate the products and facilities offered by Stauffer.

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*Aluminum Sulphate	Chlorine	Silicon Tetrachloride	Sulphur Chloride
Borax	Citric Acid	Sodium Hydrosulphide	*Superphosphate
Boric Acid	*Copperas	Stripper, Textile	Tartar Emetic
Carbon Bisulphide	Cream of Tartar	Sulphur	Tartaric Acid
Carbon Tetrachloride	Muriatic Acid	Sulphuric Acid	Titanium Tetrachloride
Caustic Soda	Nitric Acid		

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North Portland, Oregon—Houston 2, Texas

STAUFFER CHEMICAL COMPANY

Soda sesquicarbonate, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.70	—
l.c.l., zone 1, divd.	100 lbs.	2.70	—
2, divd.	100 lbs.	2.85	—
3, divd.	100 lbs.	3.10	—
4, divd.	100 lbs.	3.80	—
Soda sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones are same as those for soda ash.			
Sesquisilicate, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	3.05	—
l.c.l., divd.	100 lbs.	4.80	- 4.45
Silicate, 40° turbid, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	.80	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.05	- 1.20
tanks, works	ton.	13.00	—
52°, turbid, dms., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	1.40	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.65	- 1.80
tanks, works	ton.	25.00	—
Silicofluoride, bbs., c.l., works.	lb.	.06¼-	.07
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07	- .07½
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld.	lb.	23¼-	.23¾
Stearate, bbls., works	lb.	.19	- .24
Sulphate, NF, dried, powd., bbls	lb.	.07	- .07¼
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., wks.	100 lbs.	1.70	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.95	- 2.20
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).			
USP, cryst., gran., bbls.	lb.	.07	- .10
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.40	—
l.c.l., divd.	100 lbs.	2.90	- 3.15
solid, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.15	—
l.c.l., divd.	100 lbs.	3.65	- 3.80
Sulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.10	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.35	—
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.30	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.55	—
powd., bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.25	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.50	- 5.6
Sulphocarbolate, USP IX, gran., bbls., dms.	lb.	.23	- .25
powd., bbls.	lb.	.30	- .32
Sulphocyanide, (CP, dms.	lb.	.55	- .65
Sulphohydrate, liquid, 55%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis.	lb.	.06	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06	—
Sulphohydrate, liquid, 86%, tanks, 100% basis, works.	lb.	.08¾-	—
flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.04½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.05	—
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.	lb.	.12	—
Thiocyanate (see Soda, sulphocyanide).			
Thiosulphate (see Soda hyposulphite).			
Tungstate,[1,6] tech., kgs.	lb.	1.35	- 1.50
Soda-ammonia phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equid.	lb.	.26	—
Soda-cinchophen, bots., dms., works	lb.	3.75	- 3.85
Soda-formaldehyde sulphoxalate, stand. cont. 125-250 lbs.	lb.	.19	- .23
Soda-sulphadiazin, USP, dms., works	lb.	10.50	-10.60
Soda-sulphamerazin, dms., works.	lb.	10.50	-10.60
Soda-sulphapyridine, powd., bots., dms., works	lb.	5.00	- 5.20
Soda-sulphathiazole, USP, dms., works	lb.	2.60	- 2.80
Solvent naphtha, dms., wks.	gal.	.27	—
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.	gal.	.22	—
Minnequa, Colo.	gal.	.26	—
high-flash, coaltar, dms., works	gal.	.30	—
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha to 3c. per gal.	gal.	.25	—
petroleum, tanks, refinery, Baytown, Tex.	gal.	.19	—
wire enamel, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equalized	gal.	.27	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.30	—
tanks, works	gal.	.22	—
Sorbitol, com'l, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.20¼-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.20¾-	—
Soybean meal,[7] 41%, bulk, c.l., Decatur	ton.	85.00	—
Protein, alpha, bgs., 40,000 lbs., works	lb.	.20	—
20,000 lbs., works	lb.	.20¼-	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.20½-	.24
Sparteine sulphate, bots., cns.	oz.	2.95	- 3.25
Spearmint leaves bls.	lb.	.48	- .49
Spikenard root, bls.	lb.	.50	- .55
Spruce extract, liq., reg., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.02¼-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.01¼-	—
pwd., super, bgs., c.l., wks.	lb.	.04½-	—
Squaw vine, bls.	lb.	.53	- .55
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	1.60	—
White, bls.	lb.	.10	- .13
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.16	- .20
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
St. John's bread, edible, bls.	lb.	.10¾-	.11¼
Starch, corn, pearl, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.271	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	6.371	—
Chicago, c.l.	100 lbs.	5.87	—
powd., bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.421	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	6.521	—
Chicago, c.l.	100 lbs.	6.02	—
Potato, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.14	- .14¼
l.c.l.	lb.	.14½-	.17
Rice, bgs., c.l.	lb.	No stocks	
Sweetpotato, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Wheat, thick boil, bgs.	lb.	.05	—
Starch, iodide, lots.	lb.	1.87	—
Staves acre seed, bgs.	lb.	.60	- .61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).			
Stillingia root, bls.	lb.	.45	- .50
Stonecrop, bls.	lb.	.07¼-	.08
Storax, cs.	lb.	1.10	- 1.15
Stramonium leaves, bgs.	lb.	.16	- .17
Seed, bgs.	lb.	.30	- .31
Strontium bromide, cns., dms.	lb.	.53	- .55
Carbonate, 90%, bbls.	lb.	.14	- .16
98%, bbls.	lb.	.22	- .25
Chloride, tech., bbls.	lb.	.22	- .24
mesh 90%, bbls., works	ton.	55.00	—
Chromate, bbls., kgs., Phila.	lb.	.25	- .27
Iodide, bots.	lb.	3.06	- 3.15
jars, 25 lbs.	lb.	3.00	—
Loctate, dms.	lb.	1.30	- 1.35
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.07¾-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.08¼-	.08¾
Oxalate, bbls., works	lb.	.38	- .40
Salicylate, NF, dms.	lb.	1.10	- 1.15
Sulphate, hat		.025	
mesh 90%, bbls., works	ton.	58.00	—
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works	lb.	2.50	- 2.85
Strophanthin, bots.	oz.	30.00	-50.00
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs.	lb.	2.25	- 2.30
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	1.25	—
Sulphate, USP, powd., cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	1.00	—
Styrolyl acetate, bots.	lb.	2.50	- 3.10
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.45	—
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.40	—
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).			
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).			
Sulphadiazine, USP, dms., works.	lb.	9.60	- 9.10
Sulphaguanidin, dms., works	lb.	4.50	- 4.60
Sulphamerazin, dms., works	lb.	9.00	- 9.10
Sulphanilamide, USP, powd., bots., works	lb.	1.05	- 1.10
Sulphanilamide, 30-60 mesh, 10c. higher.			
Sulphapyridin, powd., bots., tins, works	lb.	5.00	- 5.30
Sulphathiazole, USP, powd., dms., works	lb.	2.50	- 2.80
Sulphonethylmethane, kgs.	lb.	6.75	- 6.85
Sulphonmethane, kgs.	lb.	5.25	- 5.35
Sulphur, crude, c.l., bulk, mines, contract	long ton.	16.00	—
vessels, Gulf ports, contract	long ton.	17.50	—
flour, comm'l, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.65	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.00	- 2.15
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs.,	lb.	.18	- .20
refined, flour, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.90	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.25	- 3.40
heavy, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.60	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.95	- 3.1
light, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.70	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.05	- 3.20
flowers, USP, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.05	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.40	- 3.55
Refined sulphur flowers in bbls., 25c. higher.			
rock, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.20	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.55	- 2.70
roll, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.40	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.75	- 2.90
rubbermakers', bgs., c.l., wks.	100 lbs.	1.85	
Sulphur chloride, 35-gal. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.03	- .03½
l.c.l., works	lb.	.04	- .04½
10-gal. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.07	- .07½
l.c.l.	lb.	.08	- .08¼
Dioxide, liquid, com'l, cyls., c.l., works	lb.	.07	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.08	—
multi-unit cars, works	lb.	.06	—
tanks, works	lb.	.04	—
refrigeration, cyls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.13	- .16
Iodide, bots., jars	lb.	3.90	- 4.1
Sumac extract, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.10¼-	—
No. 2, bbls.	lb.	.09	—
crystals, bbls.	lb.	.40	—
stainless, bbls.	lb.	.11	- .13¼
Superphosphate,[1] pulverized, run-of-pile under 22% a.p.a. bulk, production points, Baltc.	unit-ton.	.70	—
Florida	unit-ton.	.54	- .59
others	unit-ton.	.57	- .89

Delivery points, Ariz., Calif. Colo., Ida., Kans., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., 88½c., per unit-ton plus frt. charge from Anaconda, Mont., in excess of $5.03 per ton; guaranteed 18, 19 or 20% a.p.a., ½c. per unit-ton higher.

triple, 45% or more a.p.a., bulk, producing points, Florida,	unit-ton.	.68	—
South Carolina	unit-ton.	.75	—
Tennessee	unit-ton.	.80	—

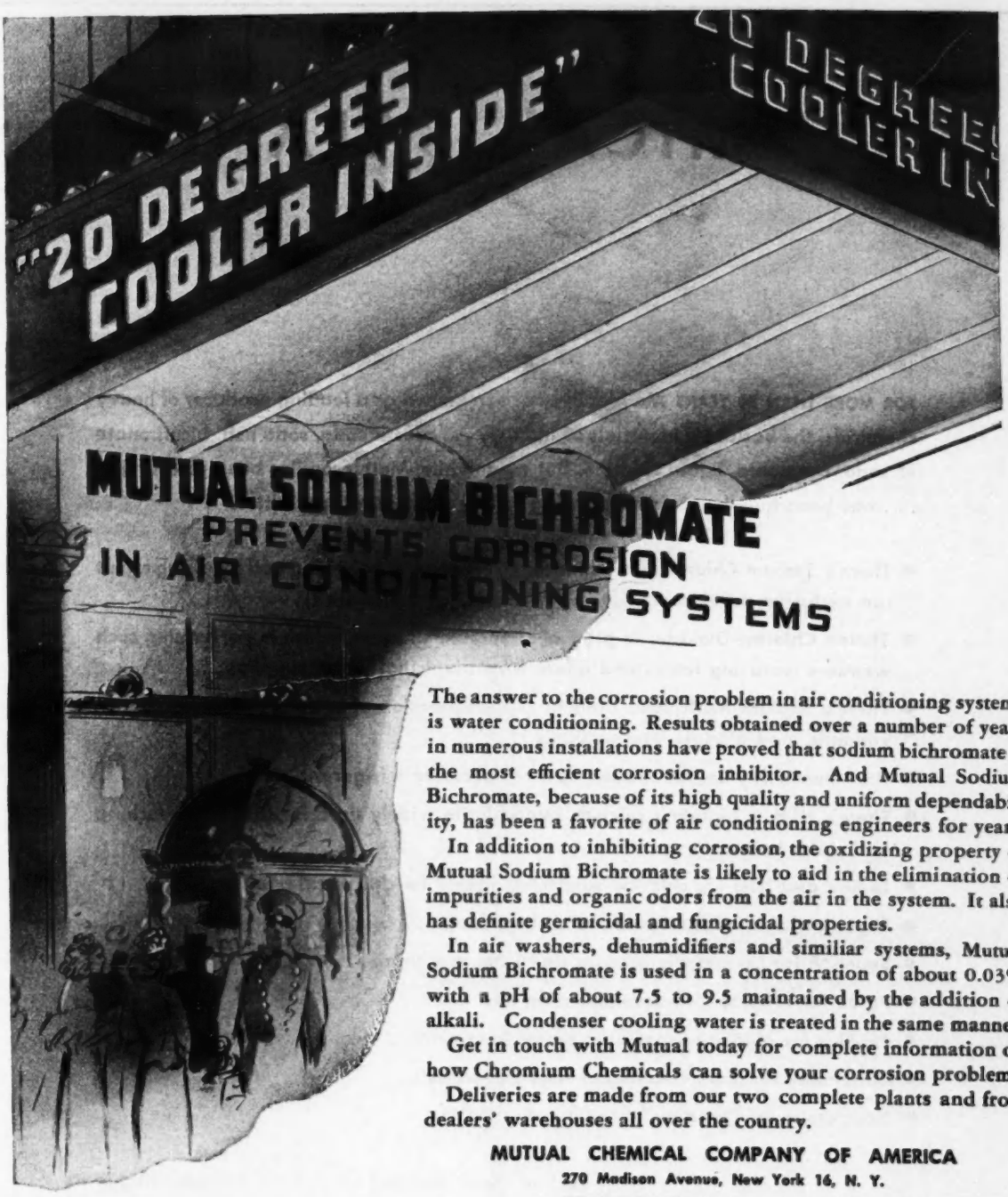
Other States and D.C., 62c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge for 45% from E. Tampa, Fla.

Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.

Sweet basil, bls.	lb.	.90	- 1.00

T

Talc, dom., ordinary, grd., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	14.50	-24.50
l.c.l., works	ton.	16.50	-30.00
Calif., bgs., c.l., wks.	ton.	17.50	-42.00
Pennsylvania, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	11.00	-13.50
l.c.l., works	ton.	12.00	-14.50
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works,	ton.	14.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	15.00	—
fibrous, grd., coarse, off-color, New York, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	13.00	—
grd., fine, New York, 325 mesh, 96-94%, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	13.00	-18.00
99 - 99.5%, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	15.25	-19.25
99.35 - 99.95%, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	17.00	-21.00
Imp. Canada, bgs., c.l.	ton.	24.00	-30.00
Tallow,[1,7] edible, tanks	lb.	.09⅝-	—
inedible, extra, loose	lb.	.08⅝-	—
special, loose	lb.	.08⅛-	—
sulphonated, 50% (42% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	.07	- .07½
(70% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	.10	- .10¼
Tallow, sulphonated, l.c.l., ½c. higher.			
Tamarind, bbls.	lb.	.12¾-	.12¾
Tankage,[1,7] animal, feed grd., 9-11% ammon., bulk	unit-ton.	16.00	—
Chicago	unit-ton.	19.00	—
fert. grd., 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., bulk	unit-ton.	5.00 & 10.00	
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, Chicago	unit-ton.	5.00 & 10.00	
Tapioca flour,[1,6] bgs.	lb.	.07	- .07¼
Tava, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	



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- ☐ Dyeing Chromic Acid Anodized Aluminum—Black Finishes
- ☐ Dyeing Chromic Acid Anodized Aluminum—Colored Finishes

Name.....
Company.....
Address.....

Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., works	gal.	.27½-	.30½
l.c.l., works	gal.	.29½-	.32½
25%, dms., c.l., works	gal.	.31½-	.35½
l.c.l., works	gal.	.33½-	.37½
Tar, pine (see Pinetar).			
Tara[1] pods, c.l., ex dock U. S. ports	long ton.	97.25	- —
powd., c.l., same basis	long ton.	125.00	- —
Tarragon herb, bgs.	lb.	.60	- .65
Leaves, bgs.	lb.	1.20	- 1.25
Tartar emetic, tech., grnn. or powd., bbls., kgs.	lb.	.47½-	.49
dms.	lb.	.48½-	.51
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs.	lb.	.53½-	.56
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.24½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.25	- .25½
USP, cryst., bbls., dms.	lb.	.70	- .75
powd., bbls., dms.	lb.	.75	- .80
Terpineol, alpha (see A).			
com'l, dms., c.l., South	lb.	.13½-	—
l.c.l., South	lb.	.14	- —
tanks, South	lb.	.13	- —
pure, dms.	lb.	.54	- .59
Terpingycol ether, dms. (extra), c.l., works	lb.	.19½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.20	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.19	- —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms.	lb.	.90	- .97
prime, cns., dms.	lb.	.63	- .70
Terra alba (see Gypsum).			
Tetrachlorocthane, dms., works.	lb.	.06	- .06¾
Tetrachloroethylene, NF VI, 55-gal. dms., works	lb.	.20	- .21½
smaller dms., works	lb.	.23½-	.25½
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).			
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., works	lb.	.65	- —
Tetralin, dms.	lb.	.19	- —

Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Soda pyrophosphate).			
Thallium sulphate, 90%, bots., works	lb.	12.50	Nom.
Theobromine, dms., 25-lb. lots	lb.	3.75	- —
smaller lots	lb.	3.95	- 4.10
Thiamine hydrochloride, dms., [10]0 grams or more	kilo.	160.00	- —
Thiocarbanilide, cms.	lb.	.24	- —
Thiouracil, dms., works	lb.	5.50	- 5.60
Thiourea, CP, dms.	lb.	.55	- .58
Thorium nitrate, cs., works	lb.	2.00	- —
Thyme, French, bgs.	lb.	.18	- .19½
futures, bgs.	lb.	.16	- .16½
Spanish, bls.	lb.	.13	- .13½
Thymol, cns.	lb.	2.40	- 2.75
Iodide, dms.	lb.	2.40	- 2.80
Timbo root (see Cube root).			
Tin chloride,[6] anhydrous	lb.	No stocks	
crystals,[6] bgs., bbls.	lb.	No stocks	
Metal,[1,6]	lb.	.53	- —
Bolivian	lb.	.53½-	—
Straits	lb.	No stocks	
Tin oxide,[1,6] bbls.	lb.	.54	- .56
Tetrachloride,[6] anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.31	- .33
Titanium dioxide,[1,4] chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., divd.	lb.	.15	- —
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.15½-	.15¾
nonchalking,[1,4] bgs., c.l., divd.	lb.	.16½-	—
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.16¾-	.17½
plain, bgs., c.l., divd.	lb.	.14½-	—
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.14¾-	.15½
Hydride, cns., works	lb.	7.00	- 8.00
Pigment, barium base,[1,4] bgs., c.l., divd.	lb.	.06¾-	—
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.06	- —
Calcium base,[1,4] bgs., c.l., divd.	lb.	.06½-	—
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.06¾-	—

Titanium, calcium-rutile base,[1,4] bgs., c.l., divd.	lb.	.05½-	—
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.06¾-	—
Magnesium base,[1,4] divd.	lb.	.05¾-	—
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.06	- —
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher; Pac. coast, c.l., divd., l.c.l., ex whse., ¼c. higher.			
Tetrachloride, CP, 55-gal. dms., works	lb.	.57	- —
smaller pkgs., works	lb.	.65	- 1.20
technical, 55-gal. dms., works.	lb.	.32	- —
smaller pkgs., works	lb.	.40	- 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns.	lb.	2.50	- 2.60
Toluene (see Toluol).			
Toluidin base, distilled, kgs.	lb.	.96	- —
Toluol (toluene), 2°, indust., dms., return, wks.	gal.	.27	- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.	gal.	.22	- —
West Minnequa, Colo.	gal.	.22	- —
1°, nitration, ret. dms., works.	gal.	.27	- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.	gal.	.22	- —
West Minnequa, Colo.	gal.	.22	- —
Tonga, 80% bark and vine, bbls.	lb.	.90	- .91
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks.	lb.	1.60	- 1.70
Brazilian, Surinam, cs.	lb.	.90	- .96
Tetaquine,[1,6] USP XII, 100-cmo. lots	cs.	.52	- —
Triacetin, dms., works	lb.	.26	- —
Triamylamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.96	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	1.01	- —
Tributyl citrate, dms.	lb.	.20	- .21
smaller pkgs.	lb.	.34	- .40
Phosphate, cns., l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.45	- .55
dms., l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.40	- —

Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.78	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.81	- —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.06	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.06¼-	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.07½-	—
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.15	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17	- —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., Zone 1, works, frt. alld.	lb.	.08	- —
Zone 2, frt. alld.	lb.	.08½-	—
Zone 3, frt. alld.	lb.	.09	- —
Zone 4, ex whse.	lb.	.09	- —
Trichloroethylene, l.c.l., prices, ½c. higher. Zones are—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K. C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E), N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.			
Tricresyl phosphate, tech., cns., works	lb.	.28	- .31½
dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.28	- —
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.32½-	—
tanks divd.	lb.	.34	- —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E.	lb.	.19½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18½-	—
Triethyl phosphate, cns.	lb.	.40	- —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%	lb.	.34	- —
l.c.l., works, basis 100%	lb.	.34	- —
tanks, works, basis 100%	lb.	.30	- —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E.	lb.	.13½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17½-	—
Trimethylamine, dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.33	- —
l.c.l., divd	lb.	.30	- —
Trimethylolpropane, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.28	- —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.31	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.29	- —
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	21.50	- —
double-grd., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	17.50	- —
once-grd., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	16.00	- —
Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate tribasic).			
Tube root (see Cube root).			
Tungsten metal, powd., 99-99.7%, dms., works	lb.	2.60	- 5.40
Oxide, kgs.	lb.	No prices	
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bls.	lb.	.19½-	.20
Haitian, bls.	lb.	.14½-	.15
Jamaica, futures, bls.	lb.	.15½-	.16
Madras, bgs.	lb.	.16¼-	.16¾
Turpentine, gum, ret. dms., c.l.	gal.	1.06½-	1.10
l.c.l.	gal.	1.07½-	1.12
tanks, Savannah	gal.	.06½-	—
Wood, d.d., dms., East.	gal.	.65	- .70
tanks, East	gal.	.60	- —
Turpentine, wood, steam-dist., ret. dms., East.	gal.	.90	- 1.03
tanks, East	gal.	.89	- .90
Sulphate, ret. dms.	gal.	.80	- .86

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).			
True (see Aletris root).			
Uranium,[6] oxide, black, bgs.	lb.	2.55	- —
yellow, kgs.	lb.	1.65	- —
Urea, dom., 46% N., bgs., c.l., works or ship. pts.	ton.	68.00	- —
l.c.l., ship. pts.	ton.	70.50	-80.00
import, pure, cs.	lb.	.12	- —
Fertilizer comp., 42% N., bulk, c.l., works or Atlantic or Gulf ports.	ton.	57.40	- —
fixed ammonia content, usual Atlantic and Gulf ports, NH_3.	ton.	116.80	- —
Urea-ammonia liquor (A and B), free ammonia content, Belle, W. Va., freight equalized with Hopewell, Va.	ton.	89.00	- —
fixed ammonia content, Belle, W. Va., freight equalized with Hopewell, Va., NH_3.	ton.	112.80	- —
C and D prices for Urea-ammonia liquor are $1.20 per ton of nitrogen higher than the A and B respectively for the same destinations.			
Urunday, extract, 63% tannin, ex dock, U.S. ports.	lb.	.06625-	.06875
Uva ursi leaves, bls.	lb.	.16	- .19

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls.	lb.	.58	- .77
Indian, bls.	lb.	.43	- .52
Valonia, beards, bgs., f.a.s.	ton.	No prices	
Cups, bgs., f.a.s.	ton.	No prices	
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works.	lb.	7.00	- —
tech., dms., works.	lb.	1.10	- —
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins.	lb.	7.75	- 8.50
Mexican, cuts, tins.	lb.	9.50	-10.00
whole, tins	lb.	10.50	-11.00
Tahiti, white label, tins.	lb.	3.50	- 3.75
yellow label, tins.	lb.	3.25	- 3.50
West Indian, tins.	lb.	No stocks	
Vanillin,[1] ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs. or more.	lb.	4.50	- —
smaller lots, tins.	lb.	4.55	- 4.65
ex guaiacol, tins, 25 lbs. or more.	lb.	2.35	- —
smaller lots, tins.	lb.	2.40	- 2.50
ex lignin, tins, 25 lbs. or more.	lb.	2.35	- —
smaller lots, tins.	lb.	2.40	- 2.50
Venice turpentine, artif., cns.	lb.	.24	- .28
Verdigris, bbls., bgs.	lb.	.22	- .32
Vinyl acetate, cbys., works.	lb.	.25	- —
dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16	- —
smaller pkgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.25	- —
Ether, bots., 75 c.c., less 20% and 20%	bot.	1.50	- —
50 c.c., same basis	bot.	1.05	- —
25 c.c., same basis	bot.	.65	- —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).			
Vinylpyridin, ref. dms., works	lb.	.50	- —
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver).			
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).			
B_2 (see Riboflavin).			
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).			
Viosterol (irradiated ergosterol), [5]0ts., mil. units in corn oil (see Calciferol).		.10	- .13
Vitamin C (see Acid, ascorbic).			
D (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver, viosterol).			
D_2 (see Calciferol).			
E (see Alphatocopherol).			
G (see Riboflavin).			
P-P (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide).			
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).			
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha, v.m.p.)			

CHEMICAL BALANCE

FOR MORE THAN 50 YEARS Mathieson has been known as a leading producer of heavy chemicals, the basic raw materials of industry . . . caustic soda, soda ash, bicarbonate of soda, ammonia, liquid chlorine. But meanwhile, Mathieson has been diversifying . . . has been building an ever-growing family of chemical specialties.

- **There's Sodium Chlorite, for instance, a remarkable bleaching and oxidizing agent (an exclusive development of the Mathieson research staff) . . .**
- **There's Chlorine Dioxide, co-product of Sodium Chlorite, which is performing such wonders removing tastes and odors from municipal water supplies . . .**
- **There's Sodium Methylate, used in the preparation of sulfa drugs, barbiturates, vitamins, and organic intermediates . . .**
- **And there's Dry Ice, the modern low-temperature refrigerant . . .**
- **There's HTH, a high-test calcium hypochlorite widely used for laundry bleaching and water treatment . . .**
- **Lo-Bax and HTH-15, chlorine sanitizing agents for dairy and poultry use . . .**
- **Super-Mafos briquet cleanser for dishwashing . . .**
- **Super-Nufos briquet cleanser for dairy can washing . . .**
- **Purite for refining and desulphurizing iron . . .**
- **PH-Plus for alkalinity control in water treatment . . .**
- **Chromotex for plant cleaning of rugs and carpets . . .**
- **Neutrotone for "location" cleaning of carpeting.**

Each of these chemical specialties is outstanding in its own field. As a group they form an ideal balance for the dependable heavy chemicals on which Mathieson's reputation for quality was first established.

Mathieson
CHEMICALS
THE MATHIESON ALKALI WORKS (Inc.)
60 E. 42nd St., New York 17, N. Y.

OPD—8-26-1946 31

S.K.F.'S PATENT ON AMPHETAMINE SULFATE UPHELD BY U. S. CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals, 3rd Circuit, on August 6, 1946, affirmed the decision of the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey in the suit of Smith, Kline & French Laboratories, vs. Clark & Clark, holding S.K.F.'s patent #1,879,003, covering amphetamine sulfate to be valid and holding defendants' imitations of our 'Benzedrine' Tablets to constitute unfair competition. Immediate legal action will be taken against anyone selling or dispensing amphetamine sulfate other than our 'Benzedrine' and 'Dexedrine'. This includes amphetamine sulfate used in obesity preparations.

SMITH, KLINE & FRENCH LABORATORIES
Philadelphia, Pa.

'Benzedrine' and 'Dexedrine' are Smith, Kline & French Laboratories' trademarks for amphetamine sulfate.
The Pitman Moore Company is licensed to distribute amphetamine sulfate for use in veterinary medicine.

W

Wahoo root bark, bls.....lb. 1.25 Nom.
Wattle bark,[1,5] merchantable, bgs., f.a.s..ton.57.00 - —
fair average, bgs., f.a.s.. ton.59.50 - —
extract,[1] liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works..lb. .05¾- .06¼
tanks, works.....lb. .05¼- .05⅝
solid, E. Afr., 61% tannin, ex dock..lb. .06095- .06345
S. Afr., 62% tannin, ex dock, lb. .0622- .0647
Wattle extract prices based on $12 freight and $1.00 insurance per long ton.
Wax, amorphous (see Wax, microcrystalline).
Bayberry, bgs. .....lb. No stocks
Bees, bleached, USP, white, bricks, cakes, cs..lb. .68 - .70
slabs, bgs.....lb. .65 - .68
crude, African, bgs.....lb. .55 - .57
Western hemisphere, bgs.lb. .60 - .62
refined, yellow, bricks., bgs., lb. .60 - .62
slabs, cs. .....lb. .59 - .61
Candelilla, crude, bgs.....lb. .78 - .80
refined, bgs.....lb. .80 - .82
Powdered, candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
Carnauba, chalky, No. 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. 1.72 - 1.74
North Country, No. 2, bgs., ton lots..lb. 1.80 - 1.82
No. 3, bgs., ton lots.....lb. 1.75 - 1.78
refined, bgs., ton lots....lb. 1.88 - 1.90
Wax, carnauba, yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots..lb. 1.98 - 2.00
No. 2, bgs., ton lots.....lb. 1.96 - 1.98
Powdered carnauba prices, same differentials as powdered candelilla.
Ceresin, dom., 132°-136° m.p., bgs..lb. .12½- .13½
138°-140° m.p., bgs.....lb. .15 - —
158°-162° m.p., bgs.....lb. .19 - .20
Japan, bgs. .....lb. No stocks
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., A.S.T.M., amber, ctns., 30 tons, yearly contract, group 3, works, lb. .14¼- —
smaller lots, same basis.. lb. .14½- .15½
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
170°-175°, black, smaller lots, same basis..lb. .13 - .14
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .24¾- —
smaller lots, same basis.. lb. .25 - .26
190°-193° m.p., A.S.T.M., amber, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .16¼- —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .16½- .17½
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .14¾- —
smaller ctns., same basis. lb. .15 - .16
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .28¾- —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .29 - .30
Montan, bgs. .....lb. .53 - .56
Wax, ouricury, crude, bgs., ton lots..lb. .99 - 1.02
refined, bgs., ton lots.....lb. 1.16 - 1.18
Powdered ouricury prices same as powdered candelilla.
Ozokerite, dom., 189-190 F., c.l..lb. .36 - —
182-183 F., bgs., c.l.....lb. .31 - —
171-172 F., bgs., c.l.....lb. .27 - —
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .30 - .33
cakes, cs. .....lb. .31 - .34
White lead (see Lead, white).
White precipitate, powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.50 - —
White pine bark, rossed, bls..lb. .17 - .19
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., 40 tons, N.E., works..ton. 6.00 - —
smaller lots, N.E., works, ton. 7.00 - 9.00
wet-grd., air-coated, 500 mesh, 99½%, bgs., c.l..ton. 9.35 -10.10
200 mesh, 99¾%, bgs., c.l. ton. 8.00 - 9.50
90%, bgs., c.l.....ton. 6.25 - 7.00
water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l..ton.10.00 - —
gilders, bgs., c.l.....ton.12.45 - —
putty grade, bgs., c.l..ton.12.00 - —
Paris white, bgs., c.l.....ton.24.00 -28.00
l.c.l. .....ton.25.00 -29.00
precipitated, bgs., c.l.....ton.14.00 -15.00
l.c.l. .....ton.18.00 -22.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, bls..lb. .06 - .07
thin, natural, bgs.....lb. .18 - .20
rossed, green, bls.....lb. .24 - .26
Wild indigo root, bls.....lb. .22 - .25
Witch-hazel leaves, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., N. Tonawanda, N. Y..ton.20.00 - —
60 mesh, same basis.....ton.24.00 - —
80 mesh, same basis.....ton.27.00 - —
100 mesh, same basis.....ton.30.00 -32.00
Woodflour, in bags, 25c. each extra, returnable.
Wormseed, American, bgs.....lb. .20 - .27
Levant, bgs. .....lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Wormwood, bls. .....lb. .50 - .60

X

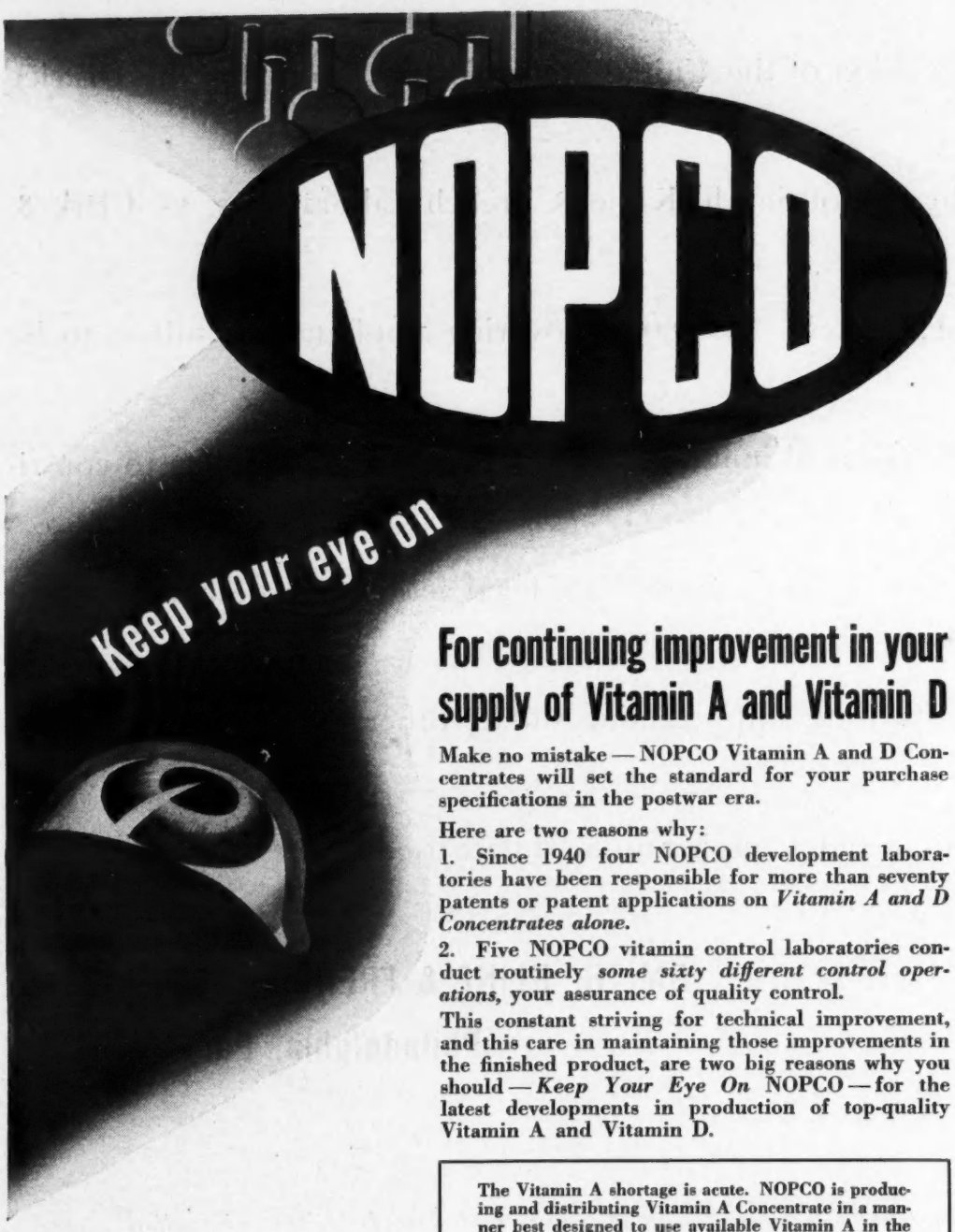
Xanthorrhiza, bls. .....lb. .28 - .30
Xylidin, mixed, dms.....lb. .35 - .36
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylol (xylene), indust., ret. dms., works..gal. .27 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. .22 - —
West Minnequa, Colo..gal. .22 - —
10°, ret. dms., works.....gal. .30 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .25 - —
3°, ret. dms., works.....gal. .31 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .32 - —
3°, ret. dms., works.....gal. .42 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .37 - —

Y

Yara yara, cryst., bots., cns..lb. 1.75 - 1.90
Yeast, brewer's dry, 50 B units, dms..lb. .35 - —
90 B units, dms.....lb. .45 - —
200 B units, dms.....lb. .50 - —
300 B units, dms.....lb. .60 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul..lb. .32 - —
Barium chromate yellow price differentials in other State and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.
Benzidin, bbls., dlvd.....lb. 1.35 - 2.25
Cadmium, CP, bgs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Lithopone, bbls., ton lots, E. of Rockies..lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .65 - —
Sulphide, orange, cs., kgs., works..lb. 1.10 Nom.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts. lb. .17¼- —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport), 1¼c., Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1½c.; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1⅝c.; El Paso, Tex., 2c.; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dutch, pink, bbls.....lb. .09 - .11
Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. 1.37 - —
primrose, bbls., same basis lb. 1.75 - —
Iron oxide, nat., bbls., c.l., Bethlehem, Easton, Pa.. lb. .04¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05 - —
synthetic, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .0285- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0710- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs. lb. 2.48 - —
smaller lots..... lb. 2.45 - —
Ocher, American, golden, bbls., works..lb. .04½- .05¼
yellow, bbls., works.....lb. .02 - .03¼
French type, bbls., c.l.....lb. .0345- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0385- —
Persian orange (see O).
Zinc, bbls., same basis as chrome lb. .16 - —
Navy spec. type, bbls., contract. lb. .16 - —
Yellow dock root, bls.....lb. .38 - .40
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza).
Yerba santa leaves, bls.....lb. .30 - .33
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vls..oz. 3.25 - 4.00

Z

Zein, bgs., 1,000 lbs.. works...lb. .25 - —
smaller lots, bgs.....lb. .30 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dlvd.lb. .16 - .17
USP, bbls. .....lb. .26 - .27
kgs. .....lb. .29 - —
Arsenite,[1] bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .11¾- .12½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12¼- .13½
Borate, bgs., c.l.....lb. .12 - —
Carbonate, tech., rubber-makers' grade, bbls., works..lb. .09¾- .10¾
USP, precip., powd., bbls..lb. .35 - —
dms. .....lb. .40 - —
kgs. .....lb. .37 - —
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.35 - —
gran., dms., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.50 - —
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .0315- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04¼- .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .0250- —
USP, dms. .....lb. .30 - .31
jars .....lb. .35 - .36
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., works.....lb. .33 - .37
Dust,[6] bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .1035- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .1135- —
Fluoride, bbls .....lb. .25 - .30
Hydrosulphite, dms., works..lb. .16 - —
Iodide, NF, bots.....lb. 4.08 - 4.75
jars .....lb. 4.40 - —
Laurate, bbls. .....lb. .32 - .33
Metal,[1] (quotations in Protective Coatings market).
Naphthenate, 8%-10% Zn, dms. lb. .16 - .19½
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .08¾- —
American process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .08¾- —



For continuing improvement in your supply of Vitamin A and Vitamin D

Make no mistake — NOPCO Vitamin A and D Concentrates will set the standard for your purchase specifications in the postwar era.

Here are two reasons why:

1. Since 1940 four NOPCO development laboratories have been responsible for more than seventy patents or patent applications on *Vitamin A and D Concentrates alone.*

2. Five NOPCO vitamin control laboratories conduct routinely *some sixty different control operations,* your assurance of quality control.

This constant striving for technical improvement, and this care in maintaining those improvements in the finished product, are two big reasons why you should — *Keep Your Eye On* NOPCO — for the latest developments in production of top-quality Vitamin A and Vitamin D.

The Vitamin A shortage is acute. NOPCO is producing and distributing Vitamin A Concentrate in a manner best designed to use available Vitamin A in the best possible manner. Your acceptance of NOPCO'S suggestions regarding potency and other characteristics of the concentrate you need will help maintain this "supply-stretching" policy.

NATIONAL OIL PRODUCTS COMPANY
HARRISON, N. J.
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Vitamin A and D Concentrates

Pioneer producer of natural *Vitamin A and Vitamin D Concentrates, Vitab Rice Bran Concentrate and Calcium Pantothenate.*

Zinc oxide, pigment, dom., Amer. process, com'l, leaded, 5% bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09 -
35% or more, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¾- -
50% bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¾- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.09¾- —
French process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¾- —
green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.10¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.10¼- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.10¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.11 - —
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.10¾- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.11 - —
USP, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.11¾- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.12 - —
Zinc oxide Pac. Coast prices ¼c. higher bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.		
Resinate, fused. 1% Zn, lump, precipitated, 8.40% to 9% Zn, powd., dms.	lb.	.18 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls.	lb.	.15 - .16
Stearate, tech., ctns., 2,000 smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.34½- —
USP (same prices as tech.).		
Sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.	100 lbs.	3.40 - —
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	4.15 - —
flaks, bgs., c.l., same basis.	100 lbs.	3.80 - —
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	4.55 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis.	100 lbs.	5.35 - —
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	6.10 - —
Zinc sulphate, in bbls., 25c. higher.		
Sulphide,[1] pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0840- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0865- —
Barium pigment,[1] bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0675- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06 - —
Calcium pigment,[1] bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0575- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0600- —
Fluorescent pigment,[1] works, frt. alld.	lb.	.0915- —
Magnesium pigment,[1] bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0590- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0615- —
Zinc sulphide and pigments, prices ¼c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.	Pac. coast	
Sulphocarbolate, NF, bbls., dms.	lb.	.28 - .30
Tallate, 5% Zn, dms.	lb.	.09¾- —
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).		
Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.65 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.70 - —
Zinc - cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, cns., works, frt. alld.	lb.	2.00 - 2.80
Zinc-iron oxide pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies.	lb.	.06¼- —
Pac. cst.	lb.	.06½- —
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.07 - —
Zirconium acetate, solut., bbls., works.	lb.	.25½- —
Hydride, cns., works	lb.	7.00 - 8.00
Nitrate, bgs., works	lb.	3.00 - 4.00
Oxide, 88%, grd., bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.22½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.22¾- —
white, 98½%-99%, grd., kgs., works.	lb.	.80 - —
milled, electric, fused, 2,000-9,999 lbs., works.	lb.	.40 - —
500 lbs. and less, same basis.	lb.	.49 - —
Oxychloride, crust., bbls., 5 tons, works.	lb.	.29½- —
Sulphate, basic, cake, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.18 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18½- .20
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.30 - .31½

Synthetic Resins

The customary monthly listing of prices for synthetic resins and other branded paint materials which were branded paint materials was printed in OPD for Aug. 5.

Russian Drug Research, Production Increasing

More than 13,000,000 rubles will be spent in 1946 by the Soviet Union pharmaceutical research organizations for the development of new drugs. Among the new medicinal preparations to be manufactured in the Soviet Union are synthetic hormones. The Pharmaceutical Institute of the Soviet Academy of Medical Science is in charge of the work in this field, and a pilot plant producing synthetic hormones is expected to be in operation some time during the year.

Production of penicillin in 1946 is expected to be three times as high as in 1945, output of phenacetin doubled, and of stabrin increased by 50 percent. Production of aspirin, sodium salicylate, salol, and sulpha drugs is constantly increasing.

The manufacture of thiocol and guaiacol, two anti-tuberculosis drugs, will soon be resumed in a plant in Leningrad. During the war, another anti-tuberculosis drug, "rubrikol," was developed. Menthol, lead-bismuth preparations and resorcinal are slowly coming back into production.

Output of infusions, drops, ointments, plasters, methyl caffeine, bismuth preparations, and ether is lagging. In spite of notable progress made by the Soviet drug industry, supplies are still well below demand.

Patch & Talmage Formed

Earl S. Patch and C. Robert Talmage have formed the firm of Patch & Talmage to serve industrial companies in the field of powder metallurgy. Offices and laboratory are located at 4 South street, Stamford, Conn.

N.J. Standard Expands Training Program

Expansion of the executive development program of Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) and appointment of an adviser to coordinate the work of training future leaders for the business have been announced by Eugene Holman, president. Mr. Holman, declaring that business constantly must seek ways to be of greater service to the public, said the program is intended to develop a reserve of executives of broad training and experience for New Jersey Standard and affiliated companies.

Under the program, executive training is based on a continuing analysis of executive functions and personnel by committees. These groups have full responsibility for the success of their activities in selecting personnel of the greatest promise for development. After careful appraisals of the qualifications of selected personnel, steps are taken to fill gaps in experience. The company is also sending men to educational institutions for special courses, particularly in general business and management methods.

Appointed to activate the program is George B. Corless, of Houston, Tex., veteran oilman, geologist and mining engineer who recently resigned from Humble Oil & Refining Company, a Jersey affiliate. He will maintain liaison with affiliated companies in exchanging techniques in carrying on the executive training program.

Mr. Corless is a graduate of the University of Michigan. He joined Humble in 1927 following several years of geological and mining work in Joplin, Mo. He is a past chairman of the petroleum division of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers.

Portland Univ. Chemistry Dept. Awards Fellowships

The chemistry department of the University of Portland, Oregon, has awarded four teaching fellowships to graduates of the university. Awarded the fellowships were Charles J. Bowles, Edward A. Vistica, Alvin D. Hues, and Phillip C. Roberti.

Oil Royalty Bill Signed by President

A bill designed to encourage new oil discoveries in the United States by lowering the royalty rate on petroleum taken from government lands has been signed by President Truman.

The bill, sponsored by Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D., Wyo.) and Sen. Carl A. Hatch (D., N. M.) would fix a flat royalty of 12½ percent.

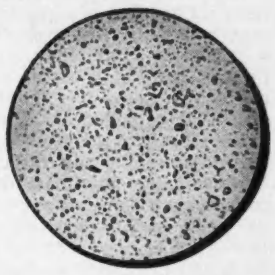
National Can Buys Union Plate Company

National Can Corporation, New York, has purchased a capitol stock of the Union Plate & Wire Company, platers of precious metals, Attleboro, Mass. The company will be operated as a subsidiary.

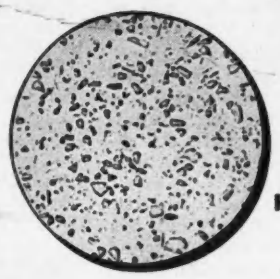
WAA Oxygen Plant Sold

A Houston, Tex., oxygen plant, leased and operated during the war by the Magnolia Airco Gas Products Company, has been purchased by that company for $75,700. The Magnolia Company will continue in the production of oxygen.

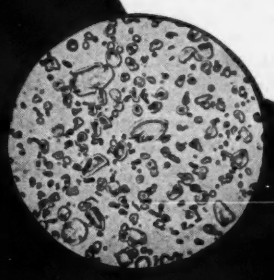
What type of LEAD-FREE ZINC OXIDE do you need?



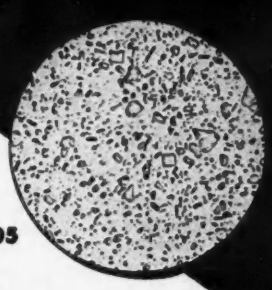
MODERATE PARTICLE SIZE
Horse Head XX-2



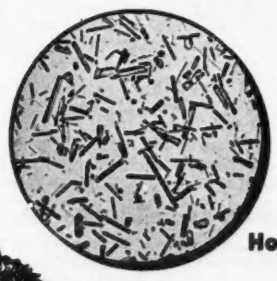
MODERATELY LARGE PARTICLE SIZE
Horse Head XX-50



LARGE PARTICLE SIZE
Horse Head XX-503



LOW REACTIVITY
Horse Head XX-505



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OPD—8-26-1946 34

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Volume 150 August 26, 1946 Number 9

Improving Congress

It is noised about Washington that the reforms in construction and procedure which Congress recently voted with reference to itself, slight as they are, will not "take"—with the exception of the boosting of pay and the providing of pensions. Too many opportunities to pose and pronounce and provide will be wiped out if the program is carried through.

But, even though probes are still held up because of some congressman's pain in his pride, there is a promise that the ways and means by which some members maintain themselves in office are going to be looked at—and maybe into. The really encouraging development in that direction is, however, the elimination in the primaries of a goodly percentage of those whose legislative functioning has not been in keeping with the principles of representative government.

Whether the replacements selected in these upsets for some reason or another will be also improvements can only be conjectured. Their qualifications for today's particular requirements have not in most instances been especially examined. The votes by which they have been chosen for the most part represent a not impressive proportion of the electorate. Voting is still a sadly neglected task. Testing a candidate's real fitness is still more so.

At home and abroad, the people of the United States and their government are going to face many difficult problems during the next twelve months. A firm policy in both fields will be imperative. An understanding policy is yet to be constructed for both. The needs of the times in either respect were treated with neglect, disregard, and worse by Congress in the session recently terminated. Conditions at home and abroad seriously reflect that fact. And it is going to take much more than half-way, half-hearted revision of congressional construction and procedure to come up to scratch, let alone to get going.

—O-P-D—

Ware Oil Politics

The United States Department of State seems to learn little, if anything, from its unpleasant experiences with the plunderbund politics of the Mediterranean coasts and eastern Europe. It wants this country to take on the really rough and tough job of participation in the oil politics of those regions. There is enough of that already in the mess thereabouts to convince any person of ordinary caution that the oil of those parts has a very low flash-point.

The Department of State would have the United States get its fingers burned and its eyebrows singed off in the eternally recurrent flareups of Near Eastern oil politics all because somebody has again revived the early-century predicting of the exhaustion of domestic petroleum sources within twenty years. These gloomy forebodings are long familiar to OPD—and it is not yet ready to be frightened by them.

Commenting on "petroleum prophets," this page, twenty-five years ago (November 21, 1921), said in part:—

Then there is the prophet of exhaustion of fields. Mexico is fast playing out; El Dorado is failing rapidly. Three wells completed in Mexico in as many recent weeks had an aggregate daily flow of 260,000 barrels. A well with one-tenth of 1 percent of that production capacity in the Eastern fields is a valuable piece of property. A score of wells completed in the El Dorado field within the past couple weeks showed an average production equal to the total output of a score of wells which could be operated at a profit. Many Mexican wells showing signs of going to saltwater have been restored to profitable production by cutting down the drain of full flow.

Oil wells do go dry; their output decreases with age. Those facts were seized upon decades ago by prophets of exhausted resources. Some day, some such prophet, if the tribe survives that long, will be able to say: "I told you so." It is scarcely likely that any who now hear their prophecies will listen to that exultation. Long before that Jay hydroelectric power and light, greaseless lubricants from artificial graphite, and other results of the development of human ingenuity will perhaps have robbed the petroleum prophets of all audience.

Domestic production of crude petroleum then doomed by its prophets to exhaustion within little more than a decade, averaged 1,262,200 barrels a day. Last week's average was 4,860,100 barrels—a pretty good showing for something that was to be exhausted long before this. And the end is no nearer now than it was then.

Even though it could be declared with certainty that the petroleum resources of the United States would be completely drained by 1950, the answer would not be found in any world oil pact or the participation of this country in a pooling of the world's supplies. That, at best, would leave the United States grounded, harbored, and parked in its first emergent need.

Science has made a wide, smooth road to the replacement of petroleum as a source of power—without dreaming in any application of atomic fission—and as a provider of lubrication. Even as petroleum has come into the province of coal as a chemical raw material, so has the scientific treatment of coal wiped out the indispensability of petroleum as the source of internal combustion fuel. The United States would be inconvenienced by a petroleum famine, but it would not be exterminated. And all the inconvenience of a forced return to the horse-and-buggy era would still be preferable to the degradation and disaster of seeking assurance by way of a world oil pool or pact.

—O-P-D—

When Is a Jobber

An old problem has caused a new split in the Federal Trade Commission. Opinions of the commissioners differed in a recent case on the point of whether volume of purchase or function of the purchaser should determine price differentials. In the old phrasing of the problem, the commissioners were not agreed on whether a retailer can be big enough to get treated as a wholesaler.

Prices of gasoline were at issue in the case. The Federal Trade Commission had ruled some ten months ago that a refiner was guilty of illegal price-discrimination in classifying four dealers, out of 362 in a specific area, as "jobbers" and giving them wholesale prices—all four sold at retail and one sold only at retail. The matter was reopened, and some two weeks ago a modified, "clarified" order was issued—but, apparently, not changing the principle that, no matter how big the buying of a retailer, he is not to be treated as a wholesaler.

That, of course, is the rock from which sprang the chain store and the retailers' buying club. It is the basis of a business problem that has never been wholly solved. As the dissenting FTC member said, if a big-buying retailer can't get a jobber's discount from one supplier, he takes his trade to another who will grant it. In his commenting words, "This all makes life very complicated."

The complication is not at all clarified by the declaration of the dissenting commissioner:—

It is time that we moved the area of competition back into the open marts of trade where service and price to the consumer are the arbiters of success.

The whole matter, from the jobber's point of view is that he does perform a particular service, lessening the producer's cost of distribution. But, when he essays to extend that cost-saving service to the benefit of the consumer, he finds that the retailers have something to say about the arbitrage of success. The Robinson-Patman act tries to straddle the two lines of price ideas—quantity of purchase and function of purchaser — and the Federal Trade Commission tries to fit that straddle to jobs of practical determination of who can get what at wholesale. The marts of trade are not at all open in the circumstances. Differences of opinion in the matter are not, by any means, confined to the membership of the Federal Trade Commission. And no amount or sort of lawing ever will harmonize them or untangle the consequent complications of life. The question cannot be resolved beyond the philosophy of "It all depends."

Washington Talks It Over

—Continued from page 5

more on the market because of this increase in oil value.

The importance of corn oil in this country started research at the department's Northern Regional Research Laboratory to discover the range of oil content in hybrid corn and whether the variation is wide enough to be significant to both growers and processors. In most corn the oil is mainly in the germ. By dissecting many kernels and analyzing the parts it was found that hybrids did not differ from open-pollinated varieties in their physical proportions and the oil was still confined mainly to the germ whether oil content was high or low.

The practical importance of this research is that processors have assurance that any increase in oil content of hybrid variety will be in the germ—the only part they process for oil—and that other parts of the kernel are not likely to differ in chemical composition enough to influence their present industrial uses.

Public Land Policy Changed

Senator Pat McCarren's long battle with former Secretary of the Interior Ickes over the department's land withdrawal policies has finally produced favorable results. Secretary Krug has announced a change in the holdover policies of the Ickes regime, and henceforth no more land set-asides will be made until interested parties are first given an opportunity to protest.

It has been Senator McCarran's contention that Ickes abused his authority to withdraw land from the public domain without hearings. Often the lands contained valuable mineral deposits which no longer could be explored and exploited. It meant also a loss of tax revenue to the States in which those lands were located.

The new policy of holding hearings first and acting afterward, Mr. Krug says, will cover all future withdrawals of public lands for such purposes as wildlife refuges, reclamation, recreation, highway, mineral, or other uses.

Salary Increases Facilitated

Employers no longer have to file formal notices with the Bureau of Internal Revenue within thirty days after increasing salaries as a preliminary to seeking higher OPA price ceilings. The bureau has waived this requirement as a convenience to employers. Such salary increases must nevertheless receive formal approval from the commissioner before OPA will consider them as the basis for higher price ceilings, and the waiving of the thirty-day rule merely enables the employer to apply for approval of the salaries at his own convenience and without prior notice.

Prior approval of salary increases is required of the bureau only in cases where OPA is asked to consider the pay increase as an increase in cost justifying a price increase. No application or formality of any kind is required when making salary increases which will not be the basis for seeking higher OPA ceilings.

Back Pay Taxes

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided not to apply the supreme court's decision on wages retroactively to back pay awards made by employers in compliance with NRLB orders prior to April 1. This means that employers will not be called upon by the Treasury for Federal employment taxes on back pay payments made before that date.

The question of whether back pay awards constituted "wages" within the meaning of the social security act has been an issue ever since NRLB has been requiring the reinstatement of workers with back pay. The supreme court settled it last week in a decision holding that such awards were "wages" and are entitled to be credited to the worker on his old-age and survivors insurance account.

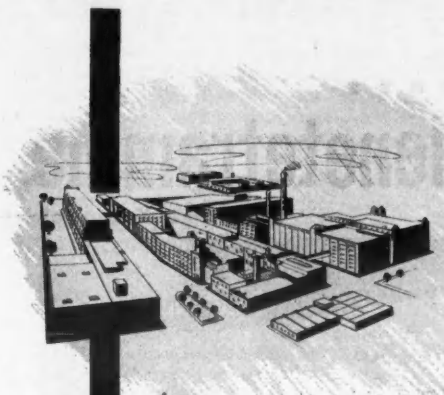
This is contrary to the way the Bureau of Internal Revenue had ruled on the question previously. Because the supreme court has nullified the bureau's ruling, the commissioner has decided to make it as easy as possible for employers and will apply the decision only to awards made after April 1. But any taxes which had been paid on awards prior to that date will not be refunded.

Mineral Records Assured

One of the costly mistakes of World War I, which is not going to be repeated this time, is in the matter of preserving the records of technical and economic data on sources of ores, metals, and minerals. Congress saw to this just before going home by ordering all the data collected during the war on deposits of these materials to be lodged in the Bureau of Mines and a microfilmed record of the originals preserved in the National Archives for handy use in any future emergency.

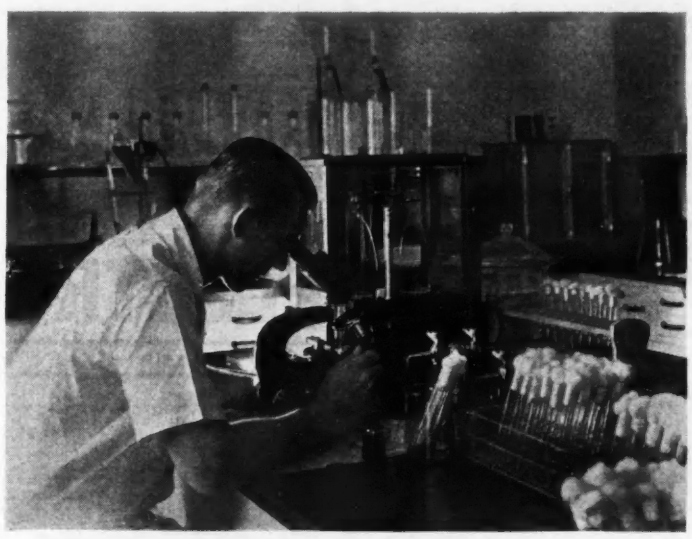
A tremendous amount of valuable data has been gathered by various government agencies and corporations dealing with the production and beneficiation of ores of the various metals and metallic and nonmetallic minerals during the war. Nearly every foot of known mineral-bearing ground has had scrutiny by some agency. Practically every abandoned shaft has been dewatered and sampled.

A lot of this was a duplication of the work done during the first war but had to be done over again because the records had been destroyed or lost. But for this mistake of World War I, many marginal ore bodies found to be of value under the conditions of World War II could have been brought into production sooner.



. . . capacity is important

. . . BUT EXPERIENCE IS MORE IMPORTANT



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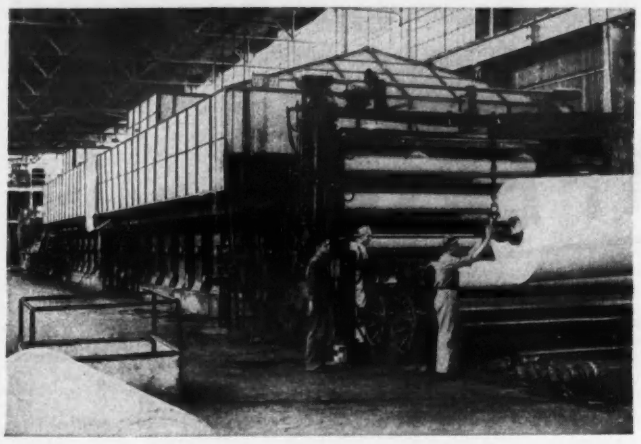
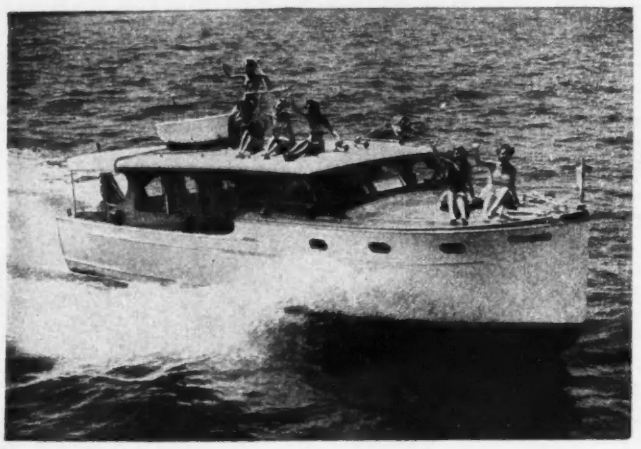


. . . where life is pleasant



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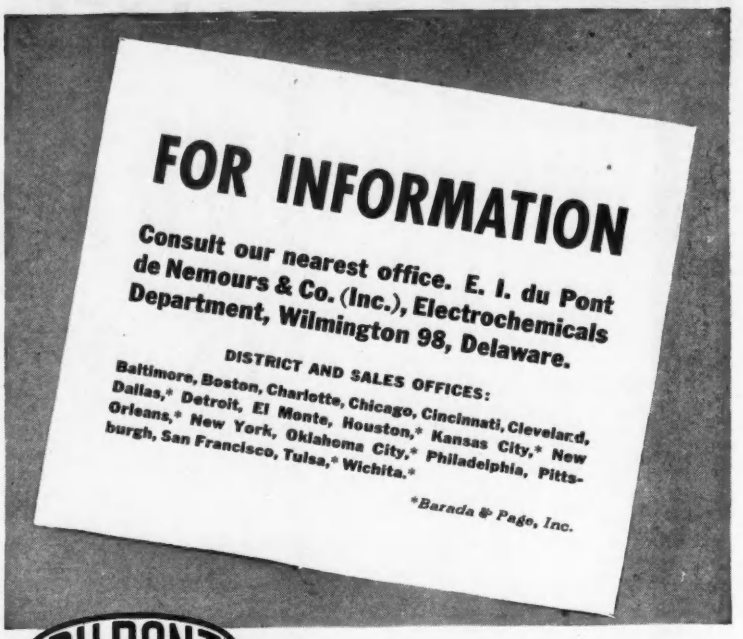
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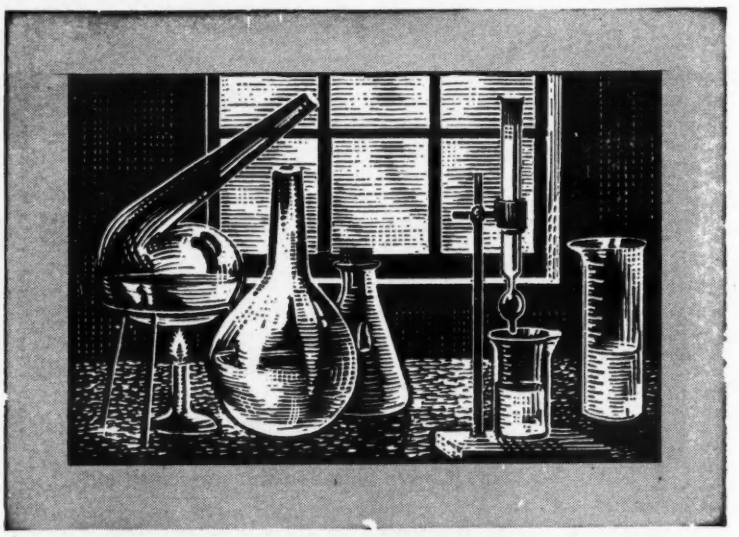

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Heavy Chemicals

Industrial demand for heavy chemicals continued active last week, but there was no improvement in the amount of available stocks and many producers are not in a position to consider new business at this time. Plant repair work, occasional breakdowns, labor difficulties and lack of transportation have prevented capacity production. In the soda classification there is an absence of inventories resulting primarily from the continued stringency in soda ash. All the material possible has been shipped against contracts but the movement has been fed from current production and apparently is falling farther behind scheduled requirements. The boxcar situation looked a little better, but any improvement was spotty and as long as grain and lumber are given priority, transportation will remain uncertain. Meanwhile, the container shortage is of paramount importance with the scarcity severely delaying shipments of various chemicals.

Carbon tetrachloride is tagged for an advance of 4c. a gallon. There are still producers naming former prices, but it is doubtful if their stocks will last for another week. White arsenic has advanced 1c. per pound, the first revision since before the war. Glacial acetic acid remained tight although it was stated that essential wants were being covered. Some progress in nickel sulphate shipments was accomplished during the month. Trisodium phosphate and all the other phosphates remained decidedly short. Reports were heard of the suspension of price control on certain cyanides. Chlorine was much tighter at the close than at the beginning of the month. There was no easement in stocks of sulphide of soda or zinc sulphate. Looks like higher prices for oxalic acid, not yet, but soon.

Paper production as a percentage of six-day capacity was 104.5 in the week ending August 16, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compares with 103.4 in the previous week and 67.8 percent a year ago.

Production figures appearing in some of the following market reports were released by the Bureau of the Census unless otherwise specified.

Acetic Anhydride—June production showed some increase over the preceding month, according to the Tariff Commission. Output registered 42,545,646 pounds, compared with 40,756,608 pounds in May. The peak production for the first half of 1946 was established in January when output totaled 45,733,425 pounds.

Antimony Oxide—While consumers appear to have experienced some difficulty in securing allocations for this chemical, suppliers are meeting allotments promptly. There is relatively little material being released for export.

Arsenic—Higher prices have been named for this material. The advance in producing costs, containers and transportation has created a firmer market for the finished product. The best price heard was 5c. a pound for carlots in barrels, a net advance of 1c. from the former selling level. The strike at a major producing plant has been settled but output in general is low and stocks are exceedingly scarce.

Cadmium—Supply situation is exceedingly low at present with prompt shipments practically unavailable. Current production is at a minimum basis owing to conditions prevailing in the output of lead, zinc and other metals of which cadmium is mostly a byproduct.

Carbon Disulphide—Tariff Commission places June production at 26,032,302 pounds, compared with 22,941,851 pounds in May.

Carbon Tetrachloride—Most of the suppliers are higher in their views for this chemical although one major producer continues to quote at the former price level. Demand has remained active and, while stocks are not excessive there appears to be enough material to meet current requirements. June production was placed at 11,231,323 pounds by the Tariff Commission. May output was 8,816,061 pounds.

Chlorine—Market conditions have tightened appreciably. Consuming demand has broadened and production has been kept down by the necessity of repair work at different plants. Current stocks are short with the scarcity of containers delaying the movement from works.

Glauber's Salt—June output was off more than a thousand tons. The total registered 13,567 tons, compared with 14,592 tons in May.

Manganese Dioxide—Supply is meeting a steady demand, mostly from the match and battery manufacturers, for immediate and prompt shipments. Current production is sufficient to keep buying conditions favorable.

Nickel Sulphate—Producers have made progress in the shipment of this chemical and the movement during the month has brought the market into better balance. Stocks have continued short but platers and lard compound producers have received more material than in the preceding month.

Salt—Proposed salt tax law of Mexico, passed by the Mexican Congress on December 30, 1945, has failed to become effective because of the failure of salt producers to meet the conditions established in the proposed law for the organization of a National Society of Salt Producers. The proposed salt tax law remains only a proposal, and the former salt tax law of December 30, 1938, continues in effect. The 1938 law provides for a tax of 0.035 peso per kilogram "on the production of salt," whereas the proposed law of December 30, 1945, provides for a tax of 0.04 peso per kilogram on "first-hand sales of salt," including imported salt.

Salt Cake—Production of crude commercial in June amounted to 44,184 tons, compared with a revised total of 47,087 tons in the preceding month.

Soda Ash—Supply conditions have shown no improvement during the past week and some major producers look for the situation to get worse before it gets better. Necessary repair work at plants has kept production from expanding while consuming demand has been steadily increased. Shipments are far behind schedule and only odd lots of resale stock reach the open market.

Soda Caustic—Market position tight and apparently getting tighter under the maintenance of a heavy industrial demand for home requirements. There are no inventories and demand con-

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

White arsenic, 1c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

General Chemicals

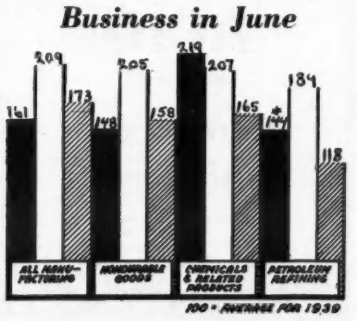
Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
171.4	170.1	169.3	168.9

Acids

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
116.0	116.0	116.0	116.0

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Business in June



* Includes coal products

FACTORY PRODUCTION
MANUFACTURERS' SHIPMENTS
MANUFACTURERS' STOCKS (END OF MONTH)

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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tinues to be fed from current production. The acute shortage of containers is aggravating the movement from works to a considerable extent.

Soda Phosphate—Output of monobasic in June was 677 tons, against 504 tons in May. Dibasic showed a production of 3,070 tons, compared with 2,876 tons in May. Tribasic output amounted to 5,960 tons in June and 6,087 tons in May.

Soda Silicate—More of this chemical was produced in June. The total registered 34,912 tons of soluble silicate glass, liquid and solid, compared with 29,198 tons in May.

Soda Sulphate — Production was lower in June. The total for anhydrous refined amounted to 8,645 tons, compared with a revised total of 10,569 tons in May.

Soda Sulphide—Stocks have continued short with production down, temporarily, and there was enough domestic and export demand to maintain a tight market condition.

Tin—According to trade reports, a new contract will be made shortly by the United States and the new Bolivian government for shipment of 18,000 tons of tin in the current calendar year at higher figures with retroactive prices for ore shipped between January 1 and June 30. It was stated that during the last six months of 1946, the price will be 62½c. a pound, plus the smelting charge, and plus 3c. a pound for production reaching the average attained in 1944. The contract under negotiation by officials in the office of Metal Reserves in the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, will be signed within a few days. It covers nearly a third of this nation's tin requirements for the year, at a time when the metal is in very short world supply.

Acids

Acetic — Production of synthetic acid in June amounted to 23,537,441 pounds, compared with 20,714,972 pounds in May, according to the Chemical Division of the U. S. Tariff Commission. The amount of recovered acetic acid in June was 93,380,010 pounds, against 95,293,469 pounds in the preceding month. The natural output in June was 2,475,544 pounds, compared with 2,550,689 pounds in the preceding month. Market conditions have continued relatively tight although it was stated that essential requirements have been covered on a reasonably prompt basis.

Chromic—Industrial demand is increasing for this acid and production is insufficient to permit any easement in the inventory situation. The tight condition of stocks has restrained export business although foreign inquiry was active.

Formic—Consumers have not been able to secure this acid in sufficient quantities to cover requirements. Demand has exceeded current production and this with the container shortage has created a definitely tight market situation.

Hydrofluosilicic — Inventories have been kept free enough to permit prompt shipments. Buyers appeared to be getting all of this acid they need at present.

Naphthenic—Consumers have not experienced any unusual difficulty in purchasing the different grades of this acid. The call from the paint trade has continued fair but not urgent.

Oxalic—Price tendency is upward with no definite time set for a revision in quotations. The market is in an oversold condition with producers moving all the acid possible to meet essential wants.

Sulphuric—According to out of town trade reports, the producers of superphosphate are not getting all the acid necessary to carry on a capacity output. There is no apparent shortage at Baltimore and locally, the market appeared to be in a well balanced condition.

Baltimore, Aug. 23.—Production of sulphuric acid is going on as usual to take care of government demand and requirements of different consuming industries on the former price basis. The cost of manufacturing is undergoing a gradual increase, which has not, so far, affected the ceilings, subject, as they are, according to the locations of plants and other conditions. Producers seem to be able under this arrangement to earn fair profits, so that there is every prospect of the present status remaining as it has been, and problems which might bring a modification of the present situation are apparently held in abeyance, if they are considered at all. There is no scarcity of acid here with all current requirements met.

Plastics Exposition To Be Held in 1947

The Second National Plastics Exposition will be held in the Coliseum, Chicago, May 5 to 11, 1947. The exposition is sponsored by the Society of the Plastics Industry, 295 Madison Avenue, New York.

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Obituaries

William M. Allison

William Manwaring Allison, president of W. M. Allison & Co., New York, died at his summer home in Bay Shore, Long Island, August 21. He was seventy-six years of age. A native of New York, Mr. Allison joined at the age of sixteen the firm of Coomes, Crosby and Eddy, which later became the American Trading Company. He founded his own business in 1895.

Surviving are his wife, two daughters and a son, Crosby Allison.

A. Hamilton Cooke

A. Hamilton Cooke, vice-president of the Atlantic Coast Fisheries Corporation and a director of the Brooklyn Bridge Freezing & Cold Storage Company, died at Nassau hospital, Mineola, Long Island, August 19. He was seventy years old. Mr. Cooke held several basic patents on devices in the quick-freezing process.

Dr. Hugh Bryson Glass

Dr. Hugh Bryson Glass, co-owner of Glass & Yeates, Inc., Birmingham, Ala., died in that city recently. He was forty-three years of age.

Dr. Glass, was director of research for Swann & Co., Birmingham, Ala., from 1936 to 1939. He served as director of research and development for F. W. Berk & Co., New York, from 1939 to 1945 and in January of this year formed with Jesse F. Yeates, jr., the firm of Glass & Yeates, Inc.

Surviving are his wife, three sisters and two brothers.

A.J. Cunningham

A. J. Cunningham, president of the Standard Oil Company of Texas, Houston, died in El Paso, August 20, as the result of a stroke he suffered three days before. He was sixty years of age.

Mr. Cunningham joined Texas Standard in 1926 as superintendent of the land and lease division. He advanced to assistant manager, then manager, and was elected president in 1941. He was also a director of the Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association.

Dr. Morris S. Fine

Dr. Morris S. Fine, staff director of research in the General Foods Laboratory, Hoboken, N. J., died August 15 in New York. He was sixty years old. A graduate of Yale University, Dr. Fine became a research chemist with the Postum Corporation, Battle Creek, Mich., in 1921, and joined General Foods when it absorbed Postum a short time later.

Claude R. Porter

Claude R. Porter, a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission since 1928, died in Washington August 17. He was seventy-four years old. Mr. Porter served as United States Attorney for the Southern District of Iowa from 1914 until 1918 and then became a special assistant Attorney General of the United States. In 1919 he became chief counsel for the Federal Trade Commission and then was named special counsel, a post he held until 1924.

Mr. Porter was appointed to the Interstate Commerce Commission in 1924, was chairman in 1932 and was reappointed to the commission in 1936. In 1942 he was reappointed for a term which would have expired December 31, 1949.

Paul Shuman

Paul Shuman, treasurer and member of the board of directors of the Atlantic Refining Company, died August 22 at his home in Malvern, Pa. He was sixty-two years old.

Mr. Shuman joined the Atlantic Refining Company in 1920 and was named assistant treasurer in 1929. He was named treasurer in 1937.

Reed D. Beardsley, who retired in 1933 as treasurer and director of ten subsidiary companies of Standard Oil, died in Colorado Springs, Col., August 19. He was seventy-seven years old.

Oscar H. Foss, vice-president of the Wooster Brush Company, Wooster, Ohio, died recently in that city. He was sixty-five years old.

Francis M. Hoben, manager of the X-ray department of the Washington, D. C., office of the Westinghouse Electric Corporation, died in Washington, August 19, after an operation. He was fifty-eight years old. Mr. Hoben, who graduated as a chemical engineer from the University of New Hampshire in 1911, had been with Westinghouse since 1930.

Rudolph W. Marsson, retired chemist, who was associated until 1943 with the General Dyestuff Corporation, New York, died in Garden City, L. I., August 18. He was sixty-five years old.

John Read, a research chemist for the Beatrice Creamery Company, Chicago, died August 20 of a heart attack in his home in that city. He was sixty-two years old.

Samuel E. Tinkler, chemical manufacturer who established a plant in Norristown, Pa., died recently at his home in Gulph Mills, Pa. He was eighty-four years old.

Oil Pact for World

—Continued from page 3

ties. It would go beyond the purely advisory setup of the Anglo-American oil agreement. Such a world oil organization might have functions which were not assigned to the Anglo-American Commission. For instance, it might review the terms of oil concessions and contracts, and suggest revisions. It might serve as sort of appeals board or arbitral tribunal, where nations—and oil companies—that feel they have been subjected to discrimination could come to seek a hearing and perhaps an adjustment.

At a press conference August 20, Undersecretary of State Dean Acheson confirmed his department's desires to explore the possibility of a global agreement on oil, pointing out that the United States long has advocated the desirability of a multilateral oil agreement.

Pew Assails Global Oil Pact Proposal

J. Howard Pew, president of the Sun Oil Company, Philadelphia, Pa., last week sharply assailed proposals of the State Department for an international petroleum agreement under the United Nations.

Basing his objection on his belief that such control would embroil the American oil industry in a "superstate cartel," Mr. Pew termed predictions of an American oil famine a "phony argument that has been advanced ever since the time of World War I."

Contrary to an oil famine, Mr. Pew said, more oil is discovered in the United States every day, and it will continue to be discovered as long as Americans remain free men and the country's competitive system provides incentives for them to put forth the necessary effort.

Chemistry Staff Expanded At University of Colorado

The chemistry department faculty of the University of Colorado has been increased by the addition of five new members. They are Dr. John R. Lacher, formerly a member of the research staff of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.; Dr. Stanley Cristol, a research chemist for the Department of Agriculture at Beltsville, Md., since 1944, where he helped in the development of DDT and other insecticides; Dr. John S. Meek, formerly a teacher at the University of Illinois, and Drs. Karl Dittmer and Orville J. Sweeting, both former teachers at Cornell University.

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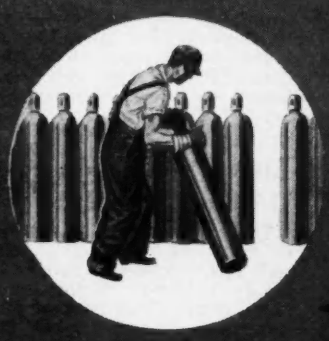

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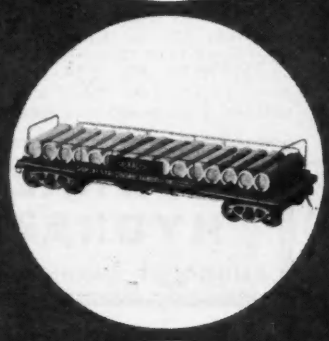

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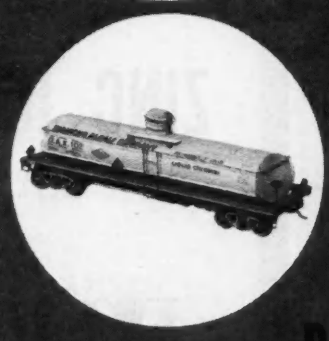

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N.Y. Trade Board To Meet Oct. 23

The New York Board of Trade will conduct its seventy-fourth annual meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel on October 23. Theme of the dinner meeting will be "Business Speaks."

H. L. Brooks

A special committee under the chairmanship of H. L. Brooks, vice-president of the board and chairman of the executive committee, has been named to conduct the dinner. Other members of the committee include:—

Harold M. Altshul, Ketchum & Co.; Warren L. Baker, Socony-Vacuum Oil Company; John F. Budd, "Custom House Guide"; Harry J. Carpenter, Guaranty Trust Company; Fred J. Emmerich, Block International Corporation; Leonard Ginsberg, Hearn Department Stores, Inc.; Percy C. Magnus and Rubert B. Magnus, Magnus, Mabee and Reynard, Inc.; William H. Stonaker, Mills Factors Corporation.

Also, Arthur Snyder, Alfred M. Best Company; C. A. Slocum, Millburn Mills, Inc.; H. W. Schaefer, H. W. Schaefer Company; William T. Van Atten, Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.; E. T. T. Williams, Becton Dickinson & Co.; Ralph E. Dorland, Dow Chemical Company; P. Wesley Combs, jr., Wm. Esty & Co., and Sidney Weiss, A. W. Lewin & Co.

Lime Production Declined in 1945

The lime industry in 1945 experienced a moderate decline compared with 1944, according to figures submitted by producers to the Bureau of Mines of the Department of the Interior. Sales of "open-market" lime totaled 5,920,579 tons, a decline of 9 percent from 1944 and 10 percent from the all-time high of 1943. Quicklime represented 77 percent and hydrated lime 23 percent of the total, whereas in 1944 the percentages were 80 and 20, respectively. Sales of agricultural lime declined 20 percent.

The upward trend in the construction industries was reflected in a 6 percent gain in sales of building lime. The decline in production of war materials without a corresponding gain in peacetime manufacturing industries led to a 9 percent drop in sales of chemical and industrial lime and an 8 percent drop in sales of deadburned dolomite.

The supply situation with respect to chemical and industrial lime continued to be somewhat critical throughout the year. Threatened shortages were due primarily to unavailability of labor. Lime sold by producers in the United States by types and major uses in 1945-44 were:—

	Tons	
	1945	1944
By types—		
Quicklime	4,565,551	5,150,545
Hydrated lime	1,355,028	1,323,018
Total lime*	5,920,579	6,473,563
By uses—		
Agricultural—		
Quicklime	120,529	108,364
Hydrated lime	252,881	298,026
	373,420	466,390
Building—		
Quicklime	115,521	126,944
Hydrated lime	434,026	393,056
	549,547	520,000
Chemcial and industrial—		
Quicklime	3,142,167	3,564,447
Hydrated lime	668,121	631,936
Refractory (deadburned dolomite)	1,187,334	1,290,790

* Includes lime used by producers (captive tonnage), as follows:—1944, 432,166 tons: 1945, 368,572 tons.

Sudsless Soap Developed

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, has announced a new type sudsless synthetic soap. The product is called 'Sterox,' which is termed a non-ionic, or non-curd forming, detergent.

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ACS Section Head

Professor Joseph H. Koffolt, of the chemical engineering department of Ohio State University, has been elected chairman of the American Chemical Society's Columbus section. He succeeds Dr. John S. Crout of the Battelle Memorial Institute.

Priestley Medal

—Continued from page 7

American Chemical Society. Professor Adams, who is chairman of the society's board of directors, was cited for his "distinguished services to chemistry." He will receive the medal on September 11 at the society's 110th national meeting in Chicago.

In his medal address, Professor Adams will discuss "The Future of German Industry," basing his predictions on his recent observations in Berlin as special adviser to Lieutenant General Lucius D. Clay, deputy military governor of the American occupation zone in Germany.

The Priestley Medal is the fourth high scientific honor won by Professor Adams within the past year. While he was serving with General Clay, he received the Davy Medal of the Royal Society of London in recognition of his extensive researches in the field of organic chemistry. After he returned to the United States, he was awarded the Theodore William Richards Medal of the American Chemical Society's Northeastern section for conspicuous achievement in organic chemistry. Later he was selected to give the first Remsen Memorial Lecture at the Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, inaugurating an annual series founded by the Maryland section of the society in honor of the late Ira Remsen, pioneer in American organic chemistry.

Professor Adams, who was president of the American Chemical Society in 1935, also holds the Willard Gibbs Medal of the society's Chicago section, granted in 1936 for his work in synthetic organic chemistry and his achievements as a teacher, and the William H. Nichols Medal of the New York section, conferred in 1927 for distinguished contributions to original research.

OPA Revises Pricing

—Continued from page 5

time of sale, or his actual cost, if lower than either.

The present amendment states that manufacturers, converters and wholesalers, in pricing the finished product, shall base their price on their actual costs, but in no event on a figure higher than the supplier's ceiling to them before July 1 or the lower of either their actual cost or the ceiling price of the goods established prior to August 15 and in effect at or before the date of sale or the time of delivery.

In a number of instances, OPA pointed out, it is common to contract for sale several weeks before the actual date of delivery of the finished product. In such a case, the converter, in some instances, would be prohibited, on current deliveries, from taking advantage of increases approved before August 15 if the actual sale of finished material occurred in the interim period. He would have to use the pre-July 1 price.

Gulf Oil Expands Production Facilities

Gulf Oil Corporation has placed in production one of the world's largest refinery units at Gerard Point, Philadelphia, Pa. The new units increase the capacity of the Philadelphia refinery by 30,000 barrels of crude daily and add substantially to the gasoline manufacturing capacity of the Eastern United States. The expansion, built around the new fluid "cat cracker," one of the largest ever constructed, covers more than 100,000 square feet.

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These colored smoke grenades, Type M-16 or M-18, were intended for military visible signals. They are cylindrical tin-coated bodies approximately 2½″ x 6″ with zinc composition fuses readily removable, containing approximately ¾ pounds of powder mixture of which approximately *50% is recoverable dye.*

These grenades are not toxic or explosive and are suitable for smoke display purposes; as wind direction indicators for public or private airports; or the dye content can be recovered. Burning time: 2 minutes—in different colors, including violet, green, yellow, orange, red, blue, white and black.

PACKAGE: **25 grenades to a wooden box, weighing 68 pounds.**

MINIMUM QUANTITY: **1000 grenades, or the total regional inventory if less.**

These grenades are available in the following locations and approximate quantities:

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Atlanta, Ga.	Columbus, Ga.	554
" "	Atlanta, Ga.	3,099
Birmingham, Ala.	Huntsville, Ala	286,313
Dallas, Texas	.....	1,579
San Antonio, Texas	Ft. Sam Houston, Texas	545
Charlotte, N. C.	.....	8,392
Little Rock, Ark.	Baldwin, Ark.	10,178
" "	Little Rock, Ark.	2,650
Nashville, Tenn.	Memphis, Tenn.	12,619
Richmond, Va.	Edgewood, Md.	10,537
Salt Lake City, Utah	Looele, Utah	10,636
San Francisco, Calif.	Camp Roberts, Calif.	1,262
" " "	Fort Ord, Calif.	1,276

This material is offered subject to the right of inspection by the prospective purchaser at its location. No warranty is made, either expressed or implied, except as to title and description.

OFFERS TO PURCHASE:

The minimum quantity or all of this material F.O.B. location will be ACCEPTED UNTIL NOON, SEPTEMBER 5, 1946, by the regional offices having the inventory. WAA reserves the right to reject any or all offers; to make awards in whole or in part, or to extend the period of the sale. Material is subject to withdrawal prior to shipment.

RESERVE FOR PRIORITY CLAIMANTS

Ten per cent of the material offered is reserved to Federal Agencies for their own use. The balance and any unsold portion of this reserve is offered for sale in the following sequence as provided by law: (1) Certified Veterans of World War II; (2) Subsequent priority claimants; (3) Non-priority purchasers. VETERANS OF WORLD WAR II should apply to their nearest War Assets Administration Certifying Office for certification; the case number assigned and the location of the certifying office must be stated in a Veteran's offer to purchase.

Mark your envelope "Offer to Purchase Smoke Grenades." Address it to any regional office having the inventory.

★ ★ ★

WAR ASSETS ADMINISTRATION

677

Export Price Rule

—Continued from page 5

of the Commerce and Industry Association of New York at which Harold V. Webber, chief of the Office of Export-Import, and Robert H. Frazier, chief counsel of the Office of Export-Import, will explain the revisions in the regulation and answer questions.

Export ceiling prices continue to be calculated on the basis of domestic prices, plus actual export expenses and mark-up if one was used prior to 1940. Under the revised regulation, however, exporters will be able to use an export mark-up based on their own individual average during any six-months or twelve-months period between January 1, 1939 and December 31, 1940, instead of using the average in the trade.

If an exporter made no sales between those dates, he is permitted to use his average mark-up during the nearest twelve-month period before January 1, 1939 in which he made sales.

Specific export mark-ups are also set out in the revised regulation which new exporters are required to use and the others may use at their option.

The general commodity markup, which excepts grains, oils, and sugar, is 5 percent, with the stipulation that it "need not be less than $20." This same stipulation applies also to the following specific markups in appendix A:—

Chemicals, fine and pharmaceutical, 20 percent. Nonferrous metals, 8 percent. Oil, edible, 3 percent on sales over 50 long tons, 8 percent on sales of 50 long tons or less; no markup applicable on sales where the exporter purchases from other than producer.

Petroleum products, including petroleum coke, 12.5 percent.

Plastics, 20 percent.

Shortening, 8 percent.

No part of the appendix A markups may be paid by the exporter to the supplier of the commodity to be exported.

In appendix B, the markup on land, except to Canada, is 8 percent of the maximum domestic price for the particular type, appropriately packed, at the Chicago basing point, determined under MPR 53, plus the actual export expenses in accordance with section 4.

OPA form 6015-2868 must be used in working application for a maximum export price.

Merchant exporters who buy commodities and sell them abroad, and producer-exporters who manufacture commodities and sell them for export, are more clearly defined in the revised regulation. It also defines distinctly the difference between a sale for export where one sells the commodity for later sale abroad by someone else, and an export sale where one directly sells the commodity abroad.

Ordinary sales to purchasing missions of foreign governments will no longer be considered as export sales, and export mark-ups are not allowed on such sales except in the case of flour and grains.

Minimum functions that must be performed by an exporter in order to qualify for an export mark-up are specified.

Among the many provisions made more specific is one that definitely specifies the allowable export expenses. In this connection, exporters may apply for permission to add a percentage to the basic domestic price to cover export packing expenses on all shipments. The percentage would be equivalent to the estimated actual expenses on such shipments.

A number of provisions for adjustments in prices are set out that will allow more flexible operation of the regulation.

Lead Sulphocynate Offered by WAA

The War Assets Administration, Metropolitan life Building, Minneapolis, Minnesota, has on hand appreciable quantities of lead sulphocynate.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

While an active demand continued for corn dextrin, starch and sugar against former orders, there was a noticeable let up in consuming inquiry for sizing materials for nearby and forward delivery last week. Production of corn derivatives was reported on a good scale, with the output readily absorbed on previous orders. Buying interest in potato starch was slow and the market was weak. Producers further reduced asking prices with consumers confining demand to small quantities for actual requirements. Import ceilings on tapioca flour were removed, effective August 26 and were made subject to the GIMPR which establishes prices at landed costs, plus customary markups.

Import controls on egg albumen and egg yolk were revoked by the Department of Agriculture, effective August 15.

Tanners continued to show little interest in replacements of tanning materials last week in view of the scarcity of and uncertainty of obtaining of hides for delivery during the balance of the year. Prices of most materials were unchanged, but merely nominal in the absence of trading.

Results of a survey made by CPA late last week confirm reports from the leather industry of tanners' inability to purchase hides and skins since July 26, according to Tanners Council. The survey discloses that deliveries to tanners in the current allocation period, which began July 29, amounted to only 8.8 percent of their cattlehide quotas, 5.1 percent of calfskin quotas, and 18.3 percent of kip skins which tanners were authorized to buy. In no type of material were tanners able to purchase the total quantity of hides or skins allocated by CPA with the actual percentages varying from 47.6 percent for cattlehides to 27.7 percent for calfskins.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Potato starch, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
296.2	296.2	297.3	296.3

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Chemicals

Alumina, Acetate—This market remains steady, with consumers taking moderate quantities against former orders. Quotations were well maintained.

Bichromates—Supplies were reported inadequate to meet the heavy demand for export. Production was sold up and was in active request against current contracts. Prices were unchanged and firm at ceilings.

Potash, Prussiate—Demand was routine, with the market steady at former levels. Supplies were reported light.

Soda, Acetate—With the reestablishment of OPA controls, one producer resumed quoting technical grades on an f.o.b. works, freight allowed, basis. Market was steady. Demand was moderate and mainly for immediate requirements.

Dyestuffs

Annatto—Business was light and restricted to small lots for immediate delivery. Prices were unchanged and steady.

Cochineal—Supplies of Peruvian material on the spot were limited and closely held at current levels. Trading was inactive.

Madder—Inquiry was quiet. Small lots were maintained at former quotations.

Sizing Materials

Albumen, Blood—Steady movement was reported against former orders. Supplies were not heavy, but adequate to cover existing demand. Market was firm and unchanged and reflected the strength of raw materials.

Albumen, Egg—Consuming inquiry was slow. Demand was confined to small lots for immediate needs. Prices were unchanged, and easy. Sizable quantities it was stated could have shaded asking prices. Little improvement in demand was expected until increased supplies of sugar, syrup and flour become available.

Dextrin, Corn—Withdrawals against former orders continued in active request. Supplies were still light because of the sold up production. Prices were firm and unchanged.

Egg, Yolk—Buying interest was fair and spasmodic. Trading was restricted to immediate delivery. Market was steady at current quotations.

Starch, Corn—While inquiry for nearby requirements has slackened, the demand against previous orders and for prompt needs, continued unabated. Production was readily taken against former contracts. Prices were strong. Restrictions on corn inventories were removed on August 15, but remain on the use of corn in the manufacture of food and feed products. Lifting of the restrictions will allow processors and manufacturers to purchase season requirements of corn, irrespective of inventories and will aid in the marketing of the new crop. Visible corn supply decreased 356,000 bushels for the week ended August 17 to 11,580,000 bushels, compared with 4,658,000 bushels a year ago.

Starch, Potato—This market was dull and easy. Buying interest was materially reduced to small lots for immediate delivery while inquiry for carlots was lacking. Prices were off ½c. and merely nominal at 13½c. to 14c. per pound, carlots, New York delivery. Production at Idaho and Maine mills was reported light and about finished for the summer season. Less than carlots were quoted from 15½c. to 16½c. per pound, bags, depending upon quantity.

Tapioca Flour—Import ceilings were lifted by OPA, effective August 26, and were placed under GIPR, which permits landed costs, plus normal markups. Imports of tapioca flour were reported at 7,200 bags at New York last week for delivery on previous contracts. Arrivals of manioc flour continued heavy and totaled 117,000 bags last week at New York. Some 24,400 bags were rejected as unfit for human consumption a week ago by the Food and Drug Administration. Recent sales for industrial use were noted at 5c. per pound, with buyers showing little interest at this figure last week.

Tanning Materials

Divi Divi—Arrivals totaled 10,900 bales at New York last week. Interest in replacements continued quiet and the market was entirely nominal at former levels.

Mangrove Bark—Conditions in this market were quiet. Buying interest was slow and quotations for shipment were reported easy and nominal. Imports of 1,000 bags mangrove extract were noted at New York last week, and delivered against prior orders.

Myrobalans—Trading was inactive. Offerings for shipment were liberal and while quotations were unchanged, it was stated that they could be shaded on firm bids.

Quebracho Extract—This market remains firm under limited offerings for nearby and forward delivery. Imports were smaller last week and totaled 7,300 bags for delivery on previous orders.

Tara Powder—Imports of powder totaled 1,040 bags and 807 bags of pods at New York last week. Demand was moderate, with the market steady. Resale material was reported light.

Wattle Extract—Trading was slow last week. The trade awaited the announcement by OPA of the removal of import ceilings on bark and extract. Recent advices from Washington indicated that OPA contemplated placing these materials under the Maximum Import Price Regulations, which establishes ceilings on imported products at landed costs, plus normal markups. Prices were entirely nominal at ceilings. Imports of extract were noted at 11,010 bags and bark at 5,580 bales at New York last week for consignment to users on prior contracts.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

ALBUMENS

OPD—8-26-1946 43

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Coaltar Chemicals

Another advance in steel production to 98.7 percent last week brought output above that for the corresponding date a year ago. This indicated an expansion in coke and necessarily coaltar. Consuming demand for the basic coaltar chemicals continued active and while some showed better market balance, it is doubtful if the general inventory position registered any improvement. Price advances were recorded in cresol, some grades of phenol, orthocresol and tar acid oils. There was no indication of easement in stocks of creosote oil, cresylic acid, naphthelene or crude coaltar. Pharmaceutical grades of pyridin were in short supply. Benzol continued to maintain a fair degree of balance in this area and so did toluol.

More buying interest featured the hydrogenated solvents without distorting market conditions to any unusual extent. The overall situation in intermediates and dyestuffs remained tight with demand exceeding the current supply and no visible signs of relief uncovered.

Steel operations for the week beginning August 19 were scheduled at 98.7 percent of ingot capacity, compared with 90.3 percent in the preceding week, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. A month ago the indicated rate was 89.3 percent. The present schedule is equivalent to the production of 1,580,900 net tons of steel ingots and castings, compared with 1,568,500 tons in the previous week and 1,280,000 tons in the corresponding week in 1945.

Production figures in some of the following market reports were released by the Chemical Division of the U. S. Tariff Commission unless otherwise stated.

Basic Products

Benzol—Held a fair degree of balance locally last week. Out of town reports indicated some tight spots with certain large requirements uncovered. Export inquiry continued active. Production of the motor grade from tar distillation in June was at the lowest level so far this year. The totals were 707,589 gallons in June and 782,756 gallons in May. Output of all other grades amounted to 2,064,339 gallons in June and 2,451,310 gallons in the preceding month.

Creosote Oil—Production by tar distillers was placed at 8,178,030 gallons in June, compared with 8,527,236 gallons in May. There was no indication of easement in buying conditions. Output is heavily sold ahead to railroads, public utilities and other wood-processing consumers leaving the open market practically bare of stocks.

Cresol—Higher prices were established for USP and special resin grades. The advance averaged a half cent per pound. The supply position was definitely tight.

Cresylic Acid—June production showed a substantial increase over May. Output amounted to 2,179,221 pounds against 1,681,605 pounds in May. Demand has kept the supply condition from improving and the market situation has remained very tight. Imports last week amounted to 976 drums.

Naphthalene—Tar distillers made 11,094,356 pounds of crude in June which was the lowest monthly production recorded so far this year. The output in May was 15,280,437 pounds. Refined production in June was 6,999,214 pounds, a new low for the first six months, compared with 7,889,395 pounds in May. While demand has been eased somewhat by the closing down of a major consumer of crude, the supply position gave no definite evidence of improvement owing to the maintenance of heavy demand from other sources.

Phenol—Higher prices were heard for 90-92 percent (8-10 percent cresol) and for 80-82 percent (16-18 percent cresol). The advance was ¾c. per pound. The market position of all grades was definitely tight with production heavily under contract. Output of technical and USP in June was 18,322,061 pounds against 17,219,914 pounds in May.

Tar Acid Oil—Prices were advanced one cent a pound last week. There was a differential of views among producers but there was no more material available at the prices lately prevailing.

Toluol—Available for prompt shipment at the recent decline but not in as free supply as noted at the beginning of the month. Production in June was 1,426,686 gallons, compared with 959,057 gallons in May.

Xylol—Stocks appeared about equal to demand. The market held a competitive position without revealing any definite change in prices.

Chicago, Aug. 23.—Interest in the coaltar bases continued active, with the price structure showing little change recently. The rate of steel industry operations is reported slanting upward. Benzol was firm. Ruling prices exclusive of tax were:—Benzol, pure, in tankcars, freight allowed, 15c. per gallon; 2-degree toluol, same basis, 22c.; 10-degree xylol, same basis, 29c.; industrial xylol, same basis, 22c.; solvent naphtha, same basis, 22c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 15½c.

Hydrogenated Solvents

Cyclohexanone commanded more attention last week, mostly from the lacquer industry, and this was also reflected in the movement of cyclohexanol. There was no unusual difficulty in meeting demand because the general market has developed a fair degree of balance.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic—Production has not been of a character to restore inventories to anything like normal. Manufacturers of dyestuffs have about all of current output under contract.

Broenner's—Stocks have continued low, with the market position tight. Normal production of this acid is not heavy, and it appeared as though inventories might remain low indefinitely.

Fumaric—Market has remained out of balance since the beginning of the year. Production has never been sufficient to even off the heavy demand since the end of the war. The principal movement is for synthetic resins, where output is steadily expanding.

Gamma—Conditions are fully in line with other acids and intermediates. Demand is steadily absorbing production, and the inventory situation continues tight.

Maleic—No indication of improvement in buying conditions. Demand for synthetic resins and protective coatings has overtopped production, and the supply position has remained definitely tight.

Other Intermediates

Anilin—Better distribution of benzol has permitted a larger production of anilin oil, but a heavy miscellaneous industrial demand has prevented much appreciable improvement in the inventory situation. Production in June

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), ¾c. per lb.
Phenol, 82-84% (cresol 16-18%), ¾c. per lb.
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, 1c. per lb.
Cresol, ½c. per lb.
Orthocresol, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
128.2	127.7	128.6	129.2

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Coke By-Products

Estimates of by-product coke-oven operations in the week ended Aug. 16 indicate the following output of by-products from that source:—

Ammonia liquor NH_3	lbs.	986,527
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	25,554,587
Benzol	gals.	3,219,195
Coaltar	gals.	11,942,175
Creosote oil	gals.	664,608
Naphthalene	lbs.	15,784,440
Phenol	lbs.	186,971
Toluol	gals.	643,839
Xylol	gals.	145,383

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

KOPPERS

Picolines

KOPPERS

Iso-quinoline

KOPPERS REFINED 3° MIXED PICOLINES
(BETA PICOLINE, GAMMA PICOLINE, and 2,6 LUTIDINE)

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Denaturing Grade Pyridine
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registered 6,988,687 pounds, compared with 6,721,261 pounds in May.

Anthracene — Production has progressed slowly and shipments to dyestuff manufacturers and for anthraquinone and insecticides have been limited. The market continued firm at former price levels.

Metaparacresol — Production was down to 134,701 pounds in June which is the lowest for any month so far this year. Output in May was 204,589 pounds. Short stocks have kept the market in a definitely tight condition.

Monochlorobenzene — June output was off from May but considerably higher than the average for the first quarter. The totals were 22,497,058 pounds in June and 24,713,262 pounds in May.

Orthocresol—Prices were higher for this material. The lowest figure heard was 18c. a pound for drums in carlots at the works. The best l.c.l. price was 18½c. a pound. These prices were one-half cent above former selling levels.

Orthometaparacresol—Tight position of inventories has checked new business. Production has been channeled mostly to regular consumers who have contracts. June output was 587,268 pounds.

Phthalic Anhydride — Aside from February, June production was at a lower level than in any month during the first half of the year. It appears doubtful if July will record a favorable output owing to the closing down of a major producer from labor difficulties. June production was 7,739,056 pounds, compared with 8,127,695 pounds in May. Current demand is exceeding production and the market has shown no signs of easement from its former tight condition.

Coaltar Colors

Production while gradually increasing is regulated by the availability of essential basic intermediates and chemicals. Demand was reported active and expanding both for home and export requirements. June output showed the lowest average for any month in the first half of 1946. Production of C.I. chrome blue black R was 134,572 pounds against 197,525 pounds in May. Output of direct black C.I. 581-EW. was 770,968 pounds, compared with 934,968 pounds in May and production of anthraquinone vat blue C.I. 1114 BCS20% was down to 129,339 pounds, against 226,767 pounds in May.

Celanese Advances Two In Chemical Division

J. D. Fennebresque has been appointed general manager and W. Ward Jackson sales manager of the chemical division of the Celanese Corporation of America, New York.

Prior to joining the Celanese organization in 1944, Mr. Fennebresque was variously assistant to the chief of the development branch of the Office of Rubber Director, the Monsanto Chemical Company, the War Production Board and, during the war, a member of the Joint Technical Industrial Intelligence Committee.

Mr. Jackson has been with the company's plastic division since 1931 and recently has been in charge of the product application division in the plastics field.

Du Pont Offers Pyroxylin Anti-Bleed Car Product

A radically new type of coating composition for automobile refinishing that prevents "bleed-through" of maroons and reds, introduced briefly in limited quantities in 1941, is again available, according to the finishes division of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del. It is a pyroxylin product applied directly to the old red or maroon finish. By virtue of a special ingredient which serves as a kind of blotter, bleeding pigments are absorbed and thus prevented from discoloring the topcoat.

Albright to Retire From du Pont Rayon Dept.

Clayton M. Albright, manager of the control division of the rayon department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., will retire August 31, after forty-three years service with the company. He will be succeeded by M. W. Touchton, presently assistant manager of the division. Albert Stetser, a section manager in the control division, will become assistant manager.

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BETHLEHEM STEEL

Potassium Prospecting Expansion Hearing Set

OPD Washington Bureau

The Department of the Interior has scheduled a hearing to be held September 26 and 27 at the Hilton hotel, Albuquerque, N. Mex., on the advisability of amending its regulations fixing a maximum on the acreage of public lands any one person may lease for the purpose of prospecting for potassium. Present regulations fix this maximum at 15,630 acres.

Representations have been made to the department by the industry that the area fixed in the regulations is too small to give assurances to a permittee of being able to continue in business. It is understood that this argument has been advanced both by those already holding permits to prospect for potassium as well as by those seeking such permits.

The present limit of 15,360 acres was adopted by the department a number of years ago in accordance with the provisions of the Act of February 25, 1920, to prevent these lands falling into the hands of a monopoly.

The hearing will be conducted by Oscar L. Chapman, Undersecretary of the department and will be open to the attendance of all interested parties. Those desiring to be heard in person must give notice to the director of the Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D. C., no later than September 16. Written statements also may be filed with the director by any parties so desiring on or prior to September 16 or with the Undersecretary at the hearing.

McLaren Joins Faculty Of Brooklyn Polytech

Dr. A. Douglas McLaren has been appointed assistant professor assigned to the institute of polymer research of the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, according to Dr. Raymond E. Kirk, dean of the graduate school and head of the department of chemistry. Dr. McLaren was formerly with the pioneer research section of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., Buffalo.

Lithium Ore Shipments Were 2,446 Tons in 1945

Mine shipments of lithium ores in 1945 totaled 2,446 short tons, according to a recent report by the Bureau of Mines. This was an 82 percent decline from the record 13,319 tons shipped in 1944, but marked a 435 ton increase over the 1940 total.

Johnson & Johnson Sends Gillis to Argentina

John L. Gillis has been named vice-president and general manager of Johnson & Johnson de Argentina, it was announced here today by Arthur R. Clapham, director of overseas operations of Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, N. J.

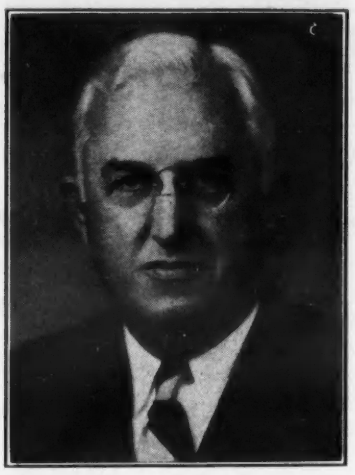
Mr. Gillis, who has served the past two years as vice-president of Johnson & Johnson International, will make his headquarters in Buenos Aires where Johnson & Johnson de Argentina has a large manufacturing plant and sales office. He plans to reach Buenos Aires in October.

Prior to joining Johnson & Johnson International two years ago, Mr. Gillis was general export manager of Monsanto Chemical Company of St. Louis, Mo.

Air Freight Ass'n Expands

The Flamingo Air Service, Inc., New York, has joined the recently-organized independent Air Freight Association. Air Flamingo is the second large air freight line to join the association within a week, the Willis Air Service, Inc., having become a member a few days previously.

Convention Speaker



Clifton A. Woodrum, president of the American Plant Food Council, will be one of the featured speakers at the thirteenth annual meeting of the Agricultural Insecticide & Fungicide Association, which will be held in Spring Lake, N. J., September 4-5.

Photo of scale model of Victor Exhibit

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Greensboro, N. C.—*Plants:* Nashville • Victor, Fla.
Mt. Pleasant, Tenn. • Chicago Heights, Ill.

Surplus Chemicals

—*Continued from page 4*

8,000 pounds, $1.50 per bottle (9-11855-10-R).

Linseed oil, 1-gallon containers, 1,198 gallons, $1.20 per gallon (9-14011-2-10-R).

Magnesium sulphate, 50-pound drums, 445,050 pounds, 2.2 cents per pound (4-07272-1-10-R).

Phenol, USP, crystal, 55-gallon drums, 10 drums, $44 per drum (4-17422-1-10-R).

Soda-lime, 31-pound drums, 128 drums, $1.25 per drum (9-01026-10-R).

Sodium carbonate, monohydrated, 10-pound cans, 4,990 pounds, 7.5 cents per pound (2-02489-10-R); 10-pound bags, 16,140 pounds, same price (9-07278-2-10-R).

Sodium phosphate, 25-pound bags, 22,450 pounds, 3 cents per pound (2-17137-10-R).

Sodium salicylate, 100-pound kegs, 200-pound barrels, 100-pound and 250-pound fiber drums, 13,900 pounds, 40 cents per pound (2-13412-10-R).

Sodium sulphate, USP, 100-pound containers, 9,800 pounds, 9 cents per pound (4-07800-1-10-R); 25-pound containers, 1,700 pounds, 10 cents per pound (4-07800-1-10-R).

Sodium thiosulphate, 100-pound drums, 99,800 pounds, 2.7 cents per pound (4-08148-1-10-R).

The Kansas City WAA office, Post-Office Box 1037, Kansas City, Mo. (Troost avenue at Bannister road), is offering a number of chemicals in sale No. 56853, for which bids will be taken until 9:00 a.m., September 4. Among the items are:—

Castor oil, USP, 1-gallon containers, four lots, 3,183 gallons.

Phenothiazin, 1-pound bottles, 215 pounds.

Sodium bromide, 1-pound bottles, 7,077 pounds.

In sale No. 56858, also closing September 4, the Kansas City office is offering:—

Acriflavin powder, 1-ounce containers, 2,998 ounces.

Magnesium carbonate, USP light, 1-pound boxes, six lots, 137 pounds.

The Department of Agriculture, Production and Marketing Administration, Special Commodities Branch, Washington, 25, in announcement SC-111 (P.A. 254) asks bids up to 5:00 p.m., September 3, on six lots of packaged baking powder, aggregating 1,275,760 pounds, and six lots of packaged baking soda, aggregating 602,140 pounds. These goods are located all the way from Savannah, Ga., to Auburn, Wash.

Libbey-Owens-Ford Adds to Research Staff

Dr. Alfred E. Badger has been appointed to the research staff of the Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company, Toledo, Ohio, effective September 1. He will share supervision of the laboratory and field research with Dr. R. K. Day.

X-Ray Diffraction Course Offered

An introductory course in X-Ray diffraction and spectrometry is being conducted throughout the week of September 16 by North American Philips Company, Inc., in its New York offices.

Agricultural Chemicals

Sales on a month to month basis have been made in sulphate of ammonia, nitrate of soda, potash and superphosphate at prevailing prices. Demand from farmers has shown seasonal relaxation, but the call from mixers was active. Trading in packing-house by-products was inactive with sellers awaiting the definite clarification of OPA policy. In the insecticide market, the supply of calcium arsenate remained uncertain with the outcome dependent on the weather and the infestation of boll worms. Rotenone has been processed and shipped to areas that can use it at this time.

Superphosphate production totaled 5,783,000 equivalent tons, basis 18 percent a.p.a., in the fiscal year ending June, 1946, and was 12 percent greater than in the preceding fiscal year, in the 120 plants which report statistics on their operations to The National Fertilizer Association. During the same period, total superphosphate disposed of was 14 percent greater.

Fertilizer tax tag sales totaled 368,000 equivalent tons in July and were 51 percent greater than those reported a year ago, according to the compilation of the NFA. Nine of the 11 Southern states were higher than a year ago and the decrease in the other two states, Virginia and Georgia, was relatively small. Each of the Midwestern States showed substantial increases. Kansas sales jumped almost 5 times over July, 1945, and Missouri sales were more than three times greater. The increase in July was even more pronounced when compared with July two years ago; sales were 2½ times greater in the South and almost twice as large in the Midwest.

Import controls have been revoked over the following commodities by the Department of Agriculture under a recent amendment to WFO-63:—dried blood, bones (ground ash, dust, meal and flour for feed and fertilizer use), fish scrap and meal (except scales), greave cakes, liver meal, and tankage (including cracklings, meat meal, meat flour and meat scrap). Action was taken under amendment 14 to WFO-63 and became effective August 15.

Nitrogenates

Ammonia Nitrate—Production in June was placed at 62,445 tons by the Bureau of the Census. Production in May was 35,597. The increase includes operations of two plants not previously reporting and were formerly classified as military.

Ammonia Sulphate—Excluding by-product coke-oven production, June output of synthetic technical was 13,238,000 pounds, compared with 17,054,000 pounds in May. Mixers have been able to obtain a certain amount of this chemical for the coming season at the late advance in prices but the present supply situation has shown no material easement.

Basic Slag—Bureau of Mines states the amount of basic slag used for fertilizer last year amounted to 39,833 tons. The average price was $1.05 per ton.

Dried Blood—It looks as though this commodity along with tankage will go back under the former ceilings. Trading was restricted last week awaiting the clarification of OPA policy. The former price was $5.53 per unit ton plus $7.50. The restoration of former ceilings will likely result in a falling off in production and increase the tension on both products.

Fish Scrap—Favorable weather conditions have favored menhaden fishing off the Atlantic coast and production has been of more satisfactory dimensions. Shipments at present are being channeled mostly to the Middlewest where the material is converted into meal for feeding requirements.

Nitrate Solutions—Shipments are being made to mixers who have facilities for using this form of nitrogen. The supply is not liberal but requirements are being covered on a fairly prompt basis.

Soda Nitrate—Demand has relaxed to seasonal dimensions without easing the supply position to any appreciable extent. There was a fair inquiry for future shipments and it appears as though considerable business will develop later in the year.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Hoofmeal, $2.50 per unit ton.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
72.1	72.1	71.8	71.8

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock—Shipments of rock from Florida and Tennessee supply points have been active enough to prevent the expansion of inventories. There appeared to be no easement in the domestic demand while it was stated that a sizable export business could be placed if the rock was obtainable. The market position continued tight.

Superphosphate—Stocks of 18 percent on hand July 1 were 30 percent below those of a year ago although an appreciable gain was reported during the month of June. Production kept a little ahead of a year ago and shipments and use in mixed fertilizer were also higher. Current demand has sustained a satisfactory seasonal average with a fair month-to-month business being placed at the recent advance in prices. It is stated that several plants are in need of repairs and unless replacements can be made, productive capacity may be lessened.

Potashes

Shipments are going forward to keep mixing plants operating but allocations for agriculture have not been announced. The movement has been subjected to some irregularity on account of the boxcar uncertainty. The outlook for transportation is not so encouraging owing to the priority extended to grain and lumber.

Markets at Other Centers

Baltimore, Aug. 23.—Fish Scrap—With the ceiling for this ammoniate back to $1.21 per unit, against an advance during the short interval when the existance of OPA was in doubt, business has again become hesitent, with potential buyers uncertain whether to place orders or not.

Los Angeles, Aug. 23.—Buying interest in all agricultural chemicals continued active, but exceedingly short supplies limited trading. Ruling prices are:—Ammonia Nitrate—$65 per ton with freight allowances up to $4.40 per ton from production plant. Ammonia Phosphate—$52.80 per ton for 16/20 grade and $62.70 for 11/48, delivered at production plant. Bone Meal—$45 to $48.50 for steamed variety. Fish Meal—$77.50 per ton in cars for 67 percent protein California sardine meal, f.o.b. production plant, plus $2 merchandising.

Insecticides

It is not known at this time whether the supply of calcium arsenate will be sufficient to meet the season's demand. Producers are shipping to areas in urgent need of this material. The opinion prevailed that the crisis had passed but the boll worms and the weather will be the determining factor. Imports of rotenone are moving to sections that can use this material at present but the supply eased too late to be of general benefit.

June production of DDT was the lowest registered since March. The total was 3,542,015 pounds, compared with 4,079,607 pounds in May. Consuming demand has continued heavy and production is reported well under contract for the remainder of the year.

Sulphur and Pyrites

Maintenance of high production has kept a healthy inventory situation. Demand for industry and agriculture holds a satisfactory seasonal average and, aside from occasional boxcar shortages, shipments from mines have been made promptly. Pyrites shipments have not branched from the channels to regular consumers. Quotations were unchanged.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

A higher price for spot quicksilver, a shortage of castor oil and glycerin, a plentiful stock of codliver oil, and the advance of streptomycin production to the point where deliveries to hospitals will soon begin in a limited way—these were features last week in the market for drugs and fine chemicals. Data on June production of a number of drugs and fine chemicals showed decreases in factory output when compared with manufactures in May. An easier undertone was noted in methol without prices actually declining. Higher prices for synthetic camphor were still awaited, while relief from too low prices on glycerin seemed still to be a matter for the more remote future. And the higher schedule on silver neucleinate and proteinate was still in the making.

Of the production data provided by the U. S. Tariff Commission for the month of June in comparison with May output, acetylsalicylic acid, butyl alcohol, dibutyl phthalate, erosterol, ethyl acetate, ethyl ethers, formaldehyde, natural methanol, niacin and niacinamide combined, penicillin, phenobarbital, and thiamine hydrochloride showed a substantial to moderate decrease from the May totals. Production gained only in acetanilide, acetone, and synthetic methanol.

Codliver oil demand showed some improvement and buyers found the item in abundant supply but very firm in price. More activity was reported in ammonia citrate. Supplies of amyl acetate of both kinds were short. Arrivals of argols continued in good volume, reacting favorable on tartaric acid output. Menthol price ceilings were removed because they were far above the world price. Also, brucine was free of price control. Alcohol makers still awaited OPA authorization of a higher schedule of prices.

Acetanilide—Production in June rose over that in May, according to data released by the U.S. Tariff Commission. The output in June totaled 624,448 pounds against the May production of 474,208 pounds.

Acetone—June production rose over that in May. In June, the output was 27,756,869 pounds, while in May it was 26,046,575 pounds, according to the data provided by the U.S. Tariff Commission.

Acid, Acetylsalicylic—Production in June dropped rather sharply from that in May, according to the U.S. Tariff Commission data just released. In June, 676,315 pounds were produced, while the May output was 975,168 pounds.

Acid, Ascorbic—June production was reported at 53,198 pounds by the U.S. Tariff Commission. No production figures for May were provided.

Acid, Citric — Demand continued good and deliveries were even with the requirements of domestic buyers in most instances. Undertones were steady. The outlook for sufficient raw material in the future was believed to be good.

Acid, Tartaric—Additional supplies of raw material were received last week from Italy. The quantity was substantial and of much aid in maintaining an even flow of domestic acid from the production plants. Demand for acid was good, and the outlook for excellence in requirements was said to be good.

Alcohol—To this writing, price action by the Office of Price Administration has not eventuated, although OPA was understood to be about ready to announce higher prices when that body ceased to function on June 30. Therefore, sales of alcohol continue on an open billing permission, and all alcohol sold since July 1 will be subject to new pricing once OPA shall announce the expected higher schedule. National needs run to high levels and the future is expected to continue a high average of requirements of all manufacturing consumers.

Ammonia Benzoate—Stocks were not available in superior quantities and the demand was reported to be well sustained. Undertones in the market were exceptionally firm.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Quicksilver, $2 per flask.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
219.5	219.4	219.5	210.2

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Ammonia Citrate—More request was received for this item than had been current of late and the general aspect of the market was firmness mixed with a substantial amount of real stability.

Amyl Acetate—Stocks were in low state and demand ran high. The situation in alcohol production reacts on the availability of material made from fusel oil. The higher prices for material made from pentane constituted a very firm position.

Argols—An arrival of 300 bags from Naples and 1,350 bags from Messina, Italy, was reported during the past week. Replacement prices continued at $35 to $36 per 100 kilos of 100 percent purity.

Butyl Alcohol—According to data just released by the U.S. Tariff Commission, June production of primary, normal butyl alcohol was less than in May. The figures were:—June, 7,340,500 pounds; May, 8,586,333 pounds.

Brucine—This article is free from price control. Quotations of domestic were 35c. per ounce for alkaloid, and 30c. for sulphate. But to get prompt deliveries, in most instances buyers had to go into the open market and pay 38c. for alkaloid, and 32c. for sulphate. Goods so sold were usually imported material.

Caffeine—Demand continued at high volume and was more than strictly domestic production could supply. Imported goods were the key to the major parts of supplies, and they sold freely at quoted prices. Price control remains in effect.

Camphor — Word regarding action on prices was still awaited last week. The price for raw material is substantially higher than it was when the current schedule on camphor was set and it is believed that applications for higher prices on camphor are even now before the Office of Price Administration. Meanwhile the supply does not equal demand and the scarcity of tablets is more than acute. Some reports suggest that Britain is paying more for Chinese camphor than the United States can or is willing to pay. Some British factors have been negotiating here of late.

Castor Oil — Scarcity was acute since no production has been reported for a long time past as the result of labor troubles. The lack of production comes at a time when demand could readily absorb every pound of actual output and still leave itself unsatisfied.

During the past week, arrivals totaled 20,882 bags, or 3,132,300 pounds, which compared with 32,054 bags, or 3,908,100 pounds in the corresponding week last year. Arrivals this year since January 1 total 866,792 bags, or 133,151.100 pounds, as compared with 1,184,672 bags, or 177,700,800 pounds arrived during the corresponding period in 1945.

Chicago, Aug. 21.—Castor oil prices are:—Cold pressed, U.S.P., 15c. per pound, returnable drums, carlots; 15¾c., drums, less than carlots; tanks, 14¼c.; No. 3, extracted, 14¾c., drums, carlots; 15c., drums, less than carlots; 14c., tanks.

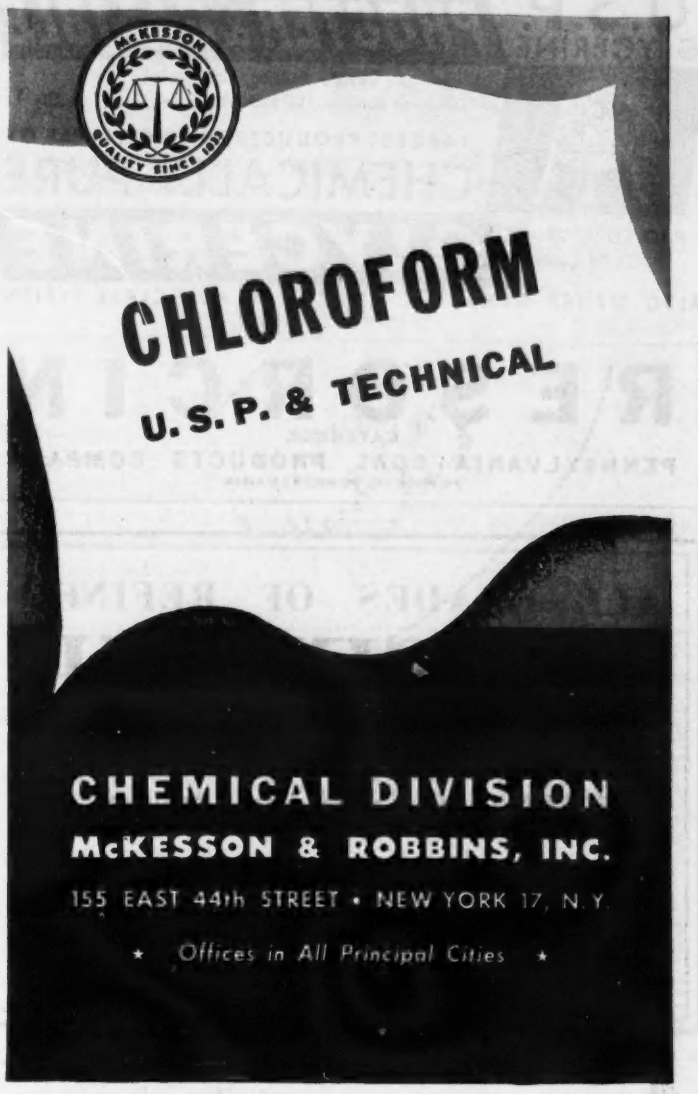
Codliver Oil—Demand was normally active and buyers had little difficulty in covering their requirements on a prompt delivery basis. An excellent stock was available but the supply must care for the major part of consumer needs until the next crop.

Corn Syrup—Demand far in excess of supply was current throughout the country and a strong market prevailed in all aspects.

Corrosive Sublimate — Demand was excellent and prices were steady. Movement was well up to recent calls for spot deliveries. The raw material market appeared to be slightly firmer during the past week.

Creosote Carbonate—The opening of

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4



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the season for expanding medicinal consumption will find the market only fairly well stocked with the item. Current demand was moderate.

Dibutyl Phthalate—June production dropped considerably from that in May, according to the latest data prepared and released by the U.S. Tariff Commission. The June output was 888,460 pounds while in May it was 1,091,150 pounds.

Epsom Salt—Stocks were comparatively light so far as unsold goods were concerned. However, production was in fair size but it moved promptly into consumption and tended to reduce warehouse reserves to moderate proportions.

Ergosterol—Production declined in June as compared with that in May. In June, it was 2,365,912 pounds while in May it was 3,566,932 pounds, according to the latest data provided by the U. S. Tariff Commission.

Ethyl Acetate—The U. S. Tariff Commission report of June production revealed it to be less than in May. Output of 85 percent material in June was 6,542,137 pounds against the May manufacture of 7,179,862 pounds.

Ethyl Ethers—Production shrank to 3,236,276 pounds as compared with that of May at 3,909,827 pounds, according to data provided by the U. S. Tariff Commission.

Formaldehyde—In June, production decreased to 30,602,848 pounds from the May total output of 34,162,455 pounds, according to a release received from the U. S. Tariff Commission.

Glycerin—Price control remained in effect and quotations prevailed far lower than many consumers willingly paid during the decontrol period. The supply situation in all oils used by soapmakers was very tight and the outlook for an early increase in the availability of such materials was very poor. Some felt that since glycerin raw materials will be controlled, OPA would not be disposed to raise the glycerin price ceilings. Meanwhile, foreign glycerin is being brought in and, when necessary, refined here. The price is far above the ceilings on domestic production. Importations of glycerin last week were 298 drums from Antwerp and 390 drums from Calcutta.

Chicago, Aug. 21.—Glycerin prices are:—C.p., tanks, 18c.; drums, c.l., 18¼c.; l.c.l., 18¾c.; high gravity, tanks, 17½c. to 18c.; drums, c.l., 17½c. to 18c.; l.c.l., 18c. to 18¾c. Chemically pure, 18c. per pound, tankcars; 18½c, drums, carlots; 18¾c., drums, less than carlots.

Menthol—The market was somewhat easier. OPA has removed price controls since its formerly official figure was far above the world price for menthol. Demand was moderate. Values in Brazil tended to discourage any major shading of spot quotations at this time but some expect them so to move in the not far distant future.

Methanol—June production of synthetic material bounced back near to normal, according to the production figures of the U. S. Tariff Commission whose data showed June output as follows: — Synthetic, June, 39,030,932 pounds against May at 7,431,682 pounds. Natural methanol production dropped to 1,315,384 pounds in June from the May total of 1,378,637 pounds.

Methylene Blue—Price stability was the feature and it was achieved by a sustained demand for excellent quantities of the item.

Niacin and Niacinamide—According to the most recent data provided by the U. S. Tariff Commission, production in June declined to 47,069 pounds from the May output of 66,512 pounds.

Penicillin—June production dropped to 2,170,748 million units from the May output of 2,678,000 million units, according to a report issued by the U. S. Tariff Commission. On August 16, $10,000 worth of penicillin was destroyed when an express car caught fire at Pana, Ill.

Phenobarbital—A sharp drop in production came in June when but 29,115 pounds were produced against the May report of 41,313 pounds as supplied by the U. S. Tariff Commission.

Potash Bromide—Buyers took deliveries steadily and paid full market prices which, for the most part, were considered to be very steady entities.

Potash Citrate—Steadiness in the cost of production tended to keep quotations on this article to well maintained position. Demand was steady but was of routine description.

Potash Guaiacol—Some gain in inquiry foretold the coming of the season when consumption usually shows a rising curve. The available supply was moderate but probably sufficient if need does not expand substantially.

Quicksilver—The market strengthened moderately and quotations were more generally $98 to $99 per flask. Quotations on the Pacific Coast strengthened during the previous trading period and some widening of spot activity added force to the creation of higher spot quotations. Production in April-June was 7,000 flasks compared with January-March at 5,500 flasks.

San Francisco, Aug. 21.—Interest in the quicksilver market was well maintained here this week, but supplies remained short. Prices were steady, metal being quoted at $98 per flask, f.o.b. San Francisco.

Quinine—Restoration of normal reserve stocks of this item is proving to be a slow affair. Some had figured that Dutch production would have reached here in so substantial a volume that close control of available supplies could have been removed. But control remains and the supply is still narrow.

Saccharin—Production has been reduced by labor troubles in some directions. Demand has not shrunken along with the dwindling of output and the market remained strong throughout the past week.

Santonin—Trading was routine but the price position appeared to be quite steady during the past week. Supplies seemed equal to current requirements.

Seidlitz Mixture—Demand was about normal and had an exceptionally steady quality throughout the past week. Supplies were moderate in size but most pressing requirements were met.

Silver Salts—Nitrate and cyanide moved into the new era of higher prices based on higher costs and under full approval of the Office of Price Administration. Announcement of new prices on silver neu-

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cleinate and proteinate was still awaited.

Soda Benzoate — Consumption was at its usually good volume for this season of the year and the availability of supplies has been less than had been hoped for notwithstanding the efforts of some increase output. The market was very firm.

Thiamine Hydrochloride — Sharp decrease in production during June was reported by the U.S. Tariff Commission whose data stated that the output in that month was 7,563 pounds. In May, it had been 16,237 pounds.

NWDA Sales Research Study to Be Discussed

First complete reports on five research studies on sales management, warehouse operations, revised commodity handling costs, packaging and wholesalers' advertising and sales promotional plans will be made at the annual convention of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association at the Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., Sept. 23-26.

E. Allen Newcomb, association secretary, described the research program now underway as "a housecleaning operation set in motion to sweep away such obstacles as might clog distribution channels and prevent the most economical flow of health supplies possible from manufacturers to consumers."

Trade Briefs

Nassau Drug & Cosmetic Company has been organized in New York.

Monticello Drug Company, chartered under Florida laws, has surrendered its certificate of authority to do business in New York State.

Mutual Drug Company, Cleveland, has appointed **F. A. Domigan** manager of the Cleveland division. He was former manager of United Wholesale Druggists, Chicago.

Air Express Corporation has named Vincent P. Conroy as a special consultant. He formerly was a director and vice-president of Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc.

WAA Plant Suitable For Drug Suppliers

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Assets Administration is offering for sale a complete, automatic glass-tubing plant near Parkersburg, W. Va., which is well suited for producers of pharmaceutical supplies or laboratory apparatus. Built in 1943 at a reported cost to the government of $482,918, the plant is being operated under lease by the Demuth Glass Works, Inc., which also operated and leased the project during the war.

The plant was designed to produce about 200,000 pounds of glass tubing per month. Situated well above flood level on the south side of the Ohio River about six miles from Parkersburg, the site consists of twelve and a half acres of land. The principal building, a one-story structure with brick walls and steel framing, has a floor area of about 38,000 sq. ft. Other buildings include a storehouse, gas meter and guard houses. Heat for melting is obtained by burning natural gas. There is also a stand-by service from fuel oil equipment for one unit.

Detailed information may be obtained from the WAA regional office of real property disposal, East Fourth street, Richmond 24, Va.

Bayer Names Shafer Assistant Sales Head

Judson B. Shafer, who has been associated with the Sterling Drug, Inc., New York, since 1941, has been named assistant sales manager of the firm's Bayer Company division. Mr. Shafer returned to the company in January after serving for three years as a lieutenant in the Navy.

Hans Rahn to Open Office in Antwerp

Hans Rahn & Co., chemicals and pharmaceuticals, Zurich, Switzerland, is opening a branch office in Antwerp under the name of the Rahn Corporation. It will be located at 37, Rue des Tanneurs, and will be open September 1.

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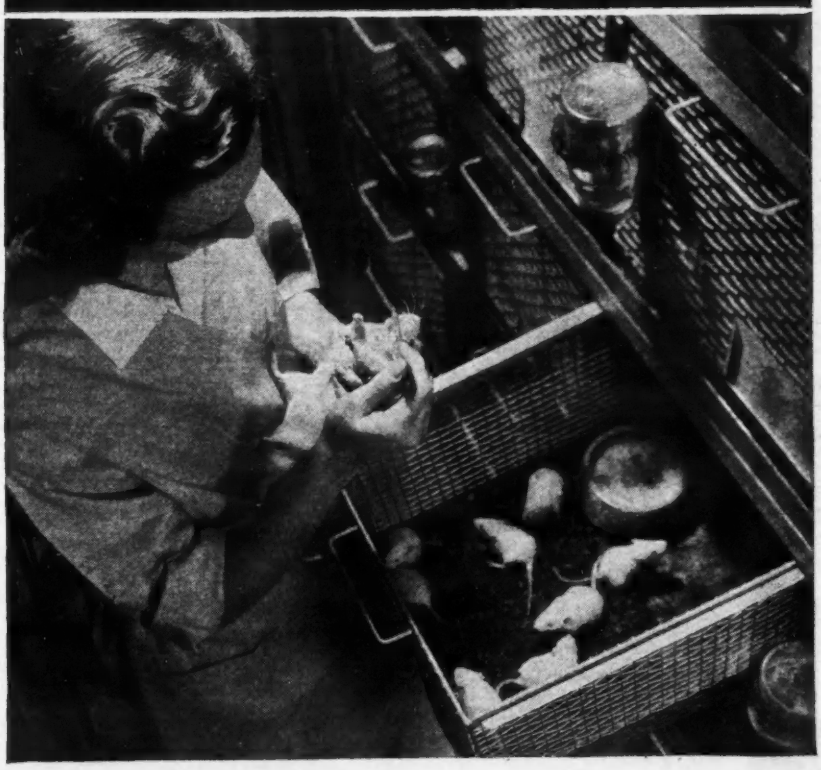

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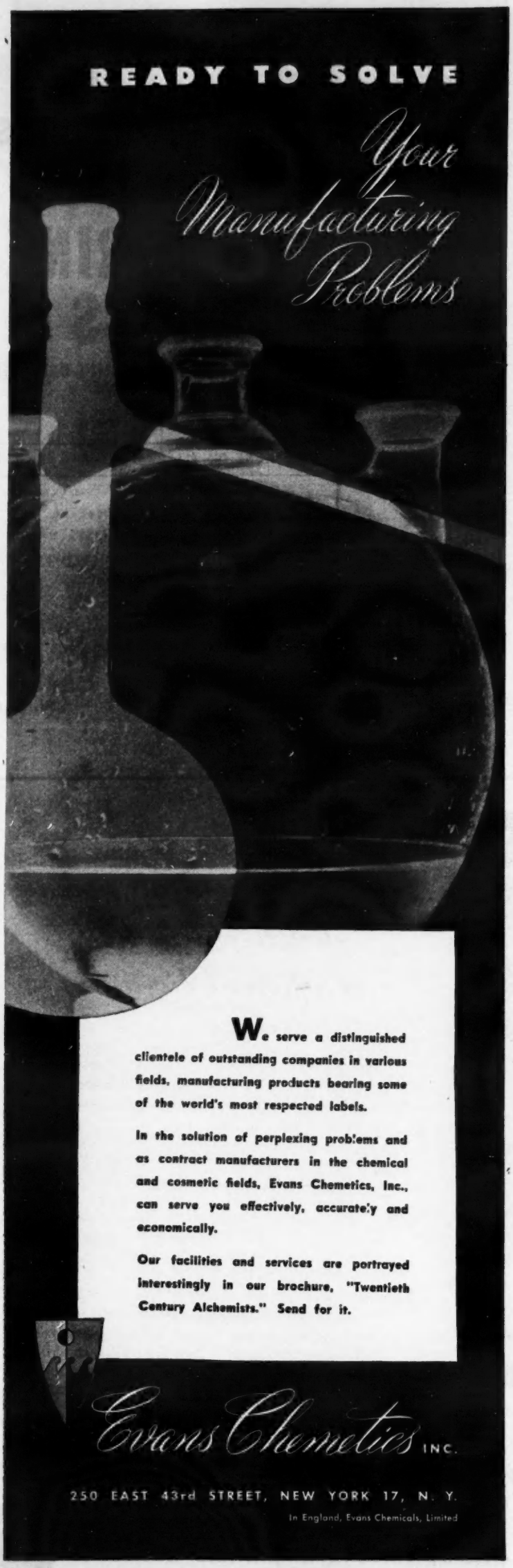
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Philippines Parcels Need Special Stamp

OPD Washington Bureau

Postmaster Albert Goldman announces that since the parcel post service to the Republic of the Philippines is now handled on the international basis, it is necessary that each parcel addressed to that country bear an international parcel post sticker (Form 2922) properly completed by the sender and by the accepting employee.

It is also necessary that every parcel for the Republic of the Philippines exceeding $10 in value be accompanied by a certificate of origin. No special form is required and the prescribed certificate should be written or handstamped on regular commercial invoices. The certificate should read as follows:—

I hereby certify that the above-described articles are the growth, product, or manufacture of the United States, or its possessions, and that no drawback of import duties has been or will be claimed thereon, and that this invoice is true and correct in all particulars.

The invoices bearing such certificate should be prepared in duplicate and signed by a duly authorized agent of the shipper, his title to be shown beneath the signature, and the original copy of the certified invoice should be signed before a notary public or a deputy collector of customs authorized to administer oaths.

A certificate of origin is not required for shipments valued at $10 or less and should not be used for articles of foreign origin shipped from the United States to the Republic of the Philippines. Invoices for articles of foreign origin should state country of origin.

Parcels must also comply with the export license requirements of the Department of Commerce, Office of International Trade (formerly the Foreign Economic Administration).

Hygiene Foundation Names Medical Head

The appointment of Dr. C. Richard Walmer as medical director of the Industrial Hygiene Foundation at Mellon Institute, and the report on plans for the annual meeting of the foundation, were announced last week

Dr. Walmer, who will hold the rank of Senior Fellow in Mellon Institute, will direct the medical phases of the foundation's work for the advancement of employee health in industry. For the past five years he has been associated with Dr. T. Lyle Hazlett, medical director at Westinghouse Electric Corporation, serving as toxicologist and a consulting specialist in industrial medicine.

The general meeting of member companies of the foundation will be held at headquarters in the Mellon Institute, November 7. As in past years the program will deal with broad subjects of managemental interest respecting the health of men at work.

Subjects of more specialized interest will be discussed in conferences to be held on November 6 and 8. A conference for physicians from member companies and a conference for plant engineers are tentatively planned for November 6. A conference for chemists and toxicologists, and possibly one for attorneys and compensation men, are being considered for November 8.

Trade Briefs

British export trade in July reached $348,000,000, the highest monthly total in the last ten years.

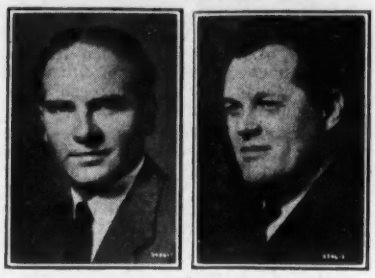
American-Swiss Chamber of Commerce has been formed in Chicago, with John Romann as president.

Belgian Chamber of Commerce in the United States, New York, has received a list of additional products that may be imported into Belgium under the declaration system.

Albert G. Hard has arrived in New York as acting Australian trade commissioner. He relieves Rupert R. Allen, who is returning to Australia for a visit.

American Institute for Foreign Trade, New York, has elected Alfred Knight vice-president. The institute will train 250 young men and women for commercial and government positions in Latin American countries.

With Bristol Labs



Orrin M. Ernst (left) and Dr. George L. Wolcott have been added to the staff of Bristol Laboratories, New York, as manager of market research and assistant medical director, respectively. Mr. Ernst resigned from Vick Chemical Company in 1941 to enter the Navy, from which he was discharged last January. He then entered the employ of Alfred D. McKelvey Company, New York. Dr. Wolcott, formerly medical director for Charles H. Phillips Chemical Company, was a Major in the Army Medical Corps during the war.

OPA Names Richards To Succeed Carvers

Jonathan B. Richards, formerly assistant general staff counsel for staff operations of the Office of Price Administration, has been appointed associate general counsel for price, succeeding David F. Carvers, who recently resigned to become a member of the Harvard Law School faculty.

Mr. Richards joined the OPA's predecessor agency, the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply, in August, 1941. He opened the old Kansas City regional office of OPA in January, 1942, became regional price attorney for the Atlanta region in March, 1942, and returned to Washington as assistant to the associate general counsel in 1944. He was named assistant general counsel for staff operations in the same year.

Six new assistant general counsels who have been appointed are Alfred Vigderman, assistant general counsel for staff operations; Milton Quint, assistant general counsel for food; John N. Cole, assistant general counsel for industrials; Alfred Letzler, assistant general counsel for building and construction; William Stix, assistant general counsel for consumer goods, and Charles W. Quick, assistant general counsel for sugar rationing.

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United-Rexall Regional Conventions Scheduled

The United-Rexall Drug Company, Los Angeles, has five sectional convention's scheduled for the remainder of the year.

Representatives of Rexall stores in Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New York will meet at the New Ocean house, Swampscott, Mass., on September 9-10. On September 16-18, representatives from Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, West Virginia and Kentucky will convene at the French Lick Springs Hotel, French Lick, Ind.

The Atlanta Biltmore hotel, Atlanta, Ga. will be the scene of the meeting of Southern representatives on October 8-9, while another meeting will be held at the Ambassador hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., on October 15-16. The Northwest convention will be held at the Olympic hotel, Seattle, on November 11-12.

To date, according to the company, 3,400 persons, representing 1,322 Rexall stores, have attended the 1946 regional conventions at St. Louis, Fort Worth, Milwaukee, Minneapolis and Los Angeles.

Monsanto Adds to Staff Of Merrimac Division

Dr. L. A. Pratt, general sales manager of Monsanto Chemical Company's Merrimac Division, has announced the appointment of F. Faxon Ogden as manager of special products sales development and of J. J. McCarthy as manager of chemical sales development in charge of new products for the paper and leather industries.

Mr. Ogden was formerly manager of chemical sales development. In his new capacity he will specialize in the marketing of Santocel, a silica aerogel which Monsanto describes as the most efficient thermal insulant ever tested. Mr. McCarthy was formerly manager of textile sales development.

Entering Monsanto's service shortly after his graduation from Cornell University, Mr. Ogden served successively as research chemist, assistant in the technical service department, assistant branch manager of the New York sales office, and manager of chemical sales development. He spent two years in the Navy.

Mr. McCarthy, a graduate of Massachusetts State College, entered Monsanto's service in 1922, serving successively in the control laboratory, the sales department and the development department.

Personal Products Elects 3 Directors

G. H. Murphy, R. A. Montieth and F. W. Schreiber have been elected to the board of directors of the Personal Products Corporation, Milltown, N. J.

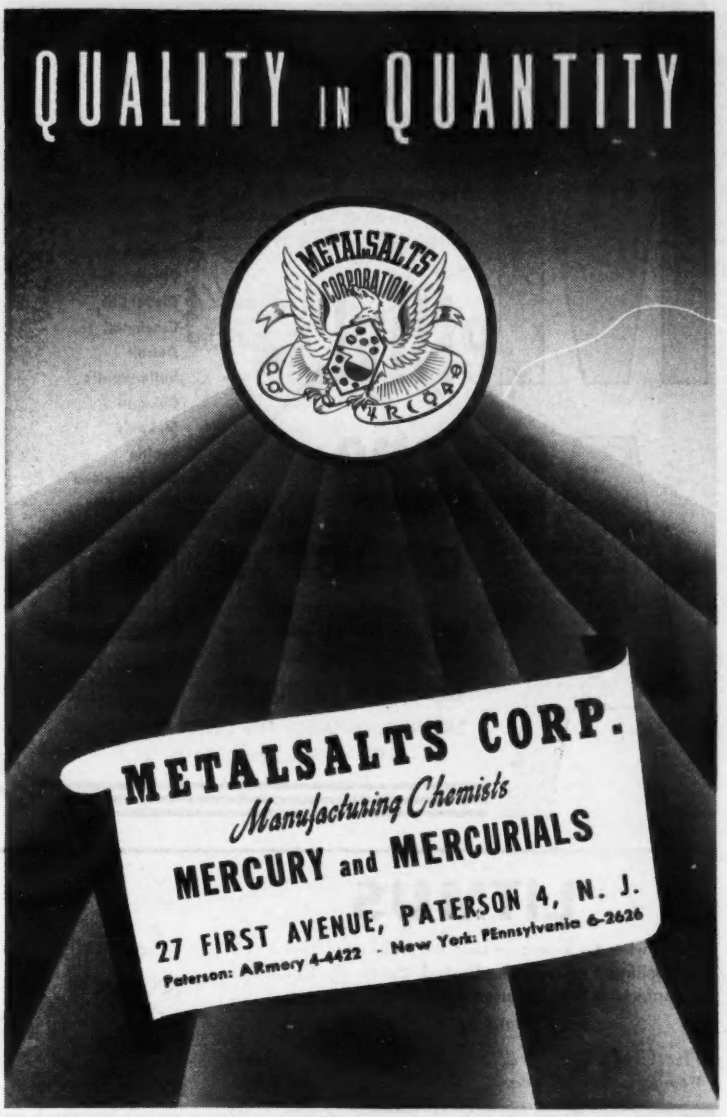
Mr. Murphy is director of advertising of all products; Mr. Montieth is director of the paper division of the corporation, which is a subsidiary of Johnson & Johnson, and Mr. Schreiber is director of research.

Fungicidal Compound Offered by du Pont

A special fungicidal dusting compound to control foliage diseases of roses is being introduced by the Semesan division of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del. The company says that the new compound, which may be employed either as a spray or dust, is suitable also for carnations and snapdragons. The new fungicide contains sulphur and ferric dimethyl-dithio-carbamate.

Diamond Harshaw Buys Real Estate from WAA

The War Assets Administration has announced that a three-acre land tract on which is a single building—a part of the plant operated by the Diamond Magnesium Company, Painesville, Ohio—has been sold to Diamond Harshaw Company for $110,600, cash on closing. The building is primarily a warehouse and contains no heating facilities and has no utility services.



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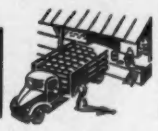

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Recent Imports

—Continued from page 5

Tamatave; 5 dms, United States Rubber Co, Tamatave; 2 dms, Atlantic Trading Co, Tamatave; 1 dm, S B Penick & Co, Tamatave

GINGER—103 bgs, Frank Tea & Spice Co, Kingston; 172 bgs, Otto Gerdau Co, Kingston; 2 bgs, Kachurin Drug Co, Kingston

GLUE, BONE—200 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Rio Grande; hide, 112 bgs, Eagle Pencil Co, Buenos Aires

GLYCERIN—100 dms, Catalin Corp, Antwerp; 100 dms, Reichhold Chemical Co, Antwerp; 239 dms, L Fasternak & Co, Calcutta; 151 dms, Kress & Own Co, Calcutta

GRAPHITE, FLAKE—4,000 bgs, Charles Pettinos, Tamatave; 250 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Tamatave; 50 bgs, Bluefries, Inc, Tamatave; 3,005 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Tamatave; 500 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Colombo; 750 bgs, F W Berk & Co, Colombo; 285 bgs, C Pettinos, Colombo

GYPSUM—9,054 tons, National Gypsum Co, Dingwall; 5,052 tons, United States Gypsum Co, Digby

IPECAC ROOT—40 bgs, Mecke & Co, Cartagena; 18 bgs, Wessel, Duyal & Co, Cartagena; 24 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Barranquilla

IRON ORE—90 cks, Procter & Gamble

IRON OXIDE—120 bbls, Witco Chemical Co, Malaga; 240 bbls, Smith Chemical & Color Co, Malaga; 100 bbls, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Malaga; 100 bbls, C K Williams & Co, Malaga; 142 pkgs, Reichard-Coulston, Inc, Malaga; 27 bbls, J Lee Smith & Co, Malaga

KAMALA—100 bgs, E Meer & Co, Calcutta

KARAYA GUM—133 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Bombay; 133 bgs, Frank Vliet Co, Bombay; 133 bgs, E Meer & Co, Bombay; 200 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co, Bombay

KOLA NUTS—114 bgs, J L Hopkins & Co, Kingston; 165 bgs, J A Manton Co, Kingston; 100 bgs, D Steengraf & Co, Kingston; 58 bgs, Peek & Velsor, Kingston; 55 bgs, Kingston

LAVENDER OIL—3 cks, Corn Exchange Bank, Havre

LEMON OIL—40 cs, 164 qtr cs, National City Bank, Messina; 37 half cs, Chase National Bank, Messina; 50 half cs, Messina

LEMONGRASS OIL—7 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Port Prince

LICORICE ROOT—10 bls, S B Penick & Co, Alicante

LIME OIL, DISTILLED—10 cs, Florasynth Laboratories, Kingston; 20 cs, Geo Lueders & Co, Kingston; 10 dms, Dodge & Olcott Co, Port Prince

LIVER EXTRACT—5 cs, United States Vitamin Co, Buenos Aires

LOCUST BEAN GUM—200 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Havre; 300 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Genoa

LOGWOOD STRAIGHTS—370,608 lbs, W & A Leaman, Kingston

MANDARIN OIL—4 cs, Polaks Frutal Works, Sao Francisco do Sul

MANGROVE BARK—1,000 bgs, Royal Bank of Canada, Buenaventura

MANIOC MEAL—15,000 bgs, Wedeman & Godknecht, Porto Alegre; 14,000 bgs, Jerome International Corp, Porto Alegre; 1,000 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Porto Alegre; 6,000 bgs, Schenley Distilleries Corp, Porto Alegre; 5,000 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Rio Grande; 5,000 bgs, Rio Grande; 17,000 bgs, Wedeman & Godknecht, Sao Francisco do Sul; 1,000 bgs, Morningstar-Nicol, Inc, Parnahyba; 500 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Parnahyba; 3,407 bgs, Second National Bank, Fortaleza; 10,000 bgs, Jerome International Corp, Fortaleza; 3,000 bgs, Jerome International Corp, Para; 500 bgs, G Segal & Co, Rio Grande; 10,000 bgs, Paul & Stein Bros, Rio Grande; 10,000 bgs, Jerome International Co, Rio de Janeiro

MARJORAM OIL—2 dms, Alicante

MASSARANDUBA—38 cs, Littlejohn & Co, Manaus; 20 cs, H A Astlett & Co, Manaus; 549 blocks, Earle Bros, Para; 660 blocks, Hecht, Levis & Kahn, Para

MASTIC GUM — 20 cs, D N Costalos, Piraeus; 40 cs, S B Penick & Co, Piraeus

MERCURY PHENATE—12 dms, C A Redden, Inc, Liverpool

MICA—662 cs, A D Alatary, Tamatave; 351 cs, J F Gerneau Co, Tamatave; 620 cs, Otto Gerdau Co, Tamatave; 350 cs, Schoomaker Insulation Co, Tamatave; 51 cs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Tamatave; 92 cs, E Munsell & Co, Tamatave; 294 cs, D F Young, Inc, Tamatave; 80 cs, Ford Radio & Mica Corp, Calcutta; 7 cs, American Mica Works, Buenos Aires; 74 cs, Mineral Insulation Co, Buenos Aires; 178 cs, Cosmopolitan Trading Corp, Rio de Janeiro; 75 cs, Asheville Mica Co, Rio de Janeiro; 25 cs, E Munsell & Co, Rio de Janeiro; 226 cs, Commercial National Bank Trust Co, Buenos Aires

MONTAN WAX—200 bgs, Rohner, Gehrig & Co, Rotterdam

MUSTARD SEED—95 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Valparaiso

NUX VOMICA—1,645 bgs, Merck & Co, Vizagapatam

OITICICA OIL—208 dms, Brown Linseed Corp, Parnahyba; 1,392 dms, Murray Oil Product Co, Fortaleza; 873 dms, Wessel, Duval & Co, Fortaleza; 1,054 dms, Brown Linseed Corp, Fortaleza; 55 dms, Enco Chemical Co, Fortaleza; 100 dms, Brazil Oiticica, Inc, Fortaleza; 388 bgs, Brown Linseed Corp, Parnahyba

OLIVE OIL—268 cs, 243 dms, National City Bank, Malaga; 261 dms, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp, Malaga; 152 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Malaga; 226 dms, First National Bank, Malaga; 170 dms, Corn Exchange Bank, Malaga; 275 dms, Chase National Bank, Malaga

ORANGE OIL—20 cs, Geo Lueders & Co, Kingston; 12 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Sao Francisco do Sul

ORANGE PEEL—307 bgs, Peek & Velsor, Cape Haitian; 747 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Cape Haitian

ORANGE WATER—4 dms, Lautier Fils, Inc, Port Prince; 5 dms, J Manheimer, Port Prince

OXGALLS—23 cks, Biological Raw Product Co, Buenos Aires; 7 cs, Public National Bank, Buenos Aires

PAPAIN—11 pkgs, R J Prentiss & Co, Colombo

PAPRIKA—300 bgs, Continental Coffee Co, Alicante; 150 bgs, H Schoenfeld & Son, Alicante; 75 bgs, E B Miller Coffee Co, Alicante; 75 bgs, Biddle Purchasing Co, Alicante

PATCHOULI OIL—(Correction) In the previous issue Jasius Import Corp was credited with 115 dms, should have read, 115 bls (Patchouli Leaves)

PEATMOSS—800 bls, Carl Gastmeyer, Rotterdam

PEPPER, WHITE—75 bgs, Rotterdam

PETITGRAIN OIL—2 dms, Lautier Fils, Inc, Port Prince; 2 cs, J Berlage Co, Port Prince

PETROLEUM, CRUDE—226,960 bbls, Standard Oil Co N J, Las Piedras; 37,334 bbls, Barbar Asphalt Co, Curacao; 306,047 bbls, Standard Oil Co N J, Cartagena; 251,310 bbls, Standard Oil Co N J, Porto La Cruz; 78,857 bbls, Colonial Beacon Oil Co, Las Piedras; 103,893 bbls, Colonial Beacon Oil Co, Caripito

PIMENTO LEAF OIL—1 dm, J A Manton Co, Kingston; 2 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Kingston; 13 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Kingston; 1 dm, W E Martin & Co, Kingston

POTASH SALT—20 kgs, A Gusmer, Inc, London

POTASH PERCHLORATE—40 bbls, Chilean Nitrate Sales Corp, Antofagasta

QUASSIA CHIPS—450 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Kingston; 150 bgs, W & A Leaman, Kingston; 150 bgs, Bank of Nova Scotia, Kingston; 219 bgs, Kingston

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—2,000 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires; 500 bgs, Vermilye & Co, Hull

QUININE SULPHATE—2 cs, W R Grace & Co, Arica

REFUSELAC—750 bgs, Colony Import & Export Co, Calcutta

RHATANY ROOT—160 bgs, Peek & Velsor, Mollendo

ROSADINHA—9 cs, Otis Astoria Corp, Manaus; 96 cs, H A Astlett & Co, Manaus; T A Desmond Co, Manaus; 33 cs, Herman Weber & Co, Manaus

ROSEWOOD OIL—8 dms, Robert & Co, Manaus; 4 dms, Trubek Laboratories, Manaus; 15 dms, Dodge & Olcott Co, Manaus; 6 dms, United States Rubber Co

SAFFRON—1 cs, Virgin Islands Bayrum Co, Alicante; 3 cs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Alicante

SAGE OIL—2 dms, Alicante

SAPONINE—28 cs, Geo Lueders & Co, Valparaiso

SARSAPARILLA ROOT—13 bls, J A Manton, Kingston

SEEDLAC—1,000 bgs, Mantros Corp, Calcutta; 593 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co, Calcutta; 550 bgs, Calcutta; 125 bgs, Schwab Bros Corp, Calcutta

SESAME SEED—608 bgs, Archibald & Kendall, Buenaventura

SHARK LIVER OIL—6 dms, Home Product Corp, Buenos Aires

SHELLAC—400 bgs, Chase National Bank, London; 200 bgs, Irving Trust Co, London;

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SIENNA EARTH — 100 bgs, Reichard-Coulston, Inc. Leghorn; 36 cks, J Lee Smith & Co, Leghorn

SLOE BERRIES—60 bgs, National City Bank, Antwerp

SOAPBARK—199 pkgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, San Antonio; 196 pkgs, R J Prentiss & Co, San Antonio

SORVA—100 cs, F Lester Kistler, Manaus; 140 cs, T A Desmond Co, Manaus; 159 cs, Littlejohn & Co, Manaus; 63 cs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Manaus; 488 cs, H A Astlett & Co, Manaus; 120 cs, Robert Badenhop Corp, Manaus; 1,901 cs, Otis Astoria Corp, Manaus; 100 cs, Otis Astoria Corp, Para; 57 cs, Littlejohn & Co, Para; 77 cs, Chicle Development Co, Para

STORAX — 49 cs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Istanbul

SUGAR OF MILK—200 cs, C L Huisking & Co, Rotterdam

STROPHANTHUS SEED—2 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, London

TALC—500 bgs, Eli Lilly International Corp, Leghorn; 4,000 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa

TAPIOCA FLOUR—800 bgs, American Key Products, Inc, Fortaleza; 1,000 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Fortaleza; 1,000 bgs, Geismar & Co, Fortaleza; 2,200 bgs, Morningstar-Nicol, Inc, Fortaleza; 500 bgs, H F R Dolan, Fortaleza; 1,212 bgs, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp, Fortaleza

TARA PODS—807 bgs, Asher, Kates & Co, Salaverry; powdered, 313 bgs, Tannin Product Export Corp, Callao; 373 bgs, Asher, Kates & Co, Callao; seed, 355 bgs, National City Bank, Callao

THYME OIL—3 dms, Geo Lueders & Co, Alicante

TIMBO ROOT—150 bgs, R J Prentiss & Co, Manaus

TOLU BALSAM—27 cs, Isaac Mezralin, Barranquilla

TUCUM KERNELS—7,692 bgs, E F Drew & Co, Parnahyba

TURMERIC—39 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Port Prince; 56 bgs, Frank Tea & Spice Co, Bombay

TURPETH ROOT—60 bgs, E Meer & Co, Calcutta; 5 bgs, Peek & Velsor, Calcutta

ULTRAMARINE BLUE—401 cks, Standard Ultramarine Co, Hull

VANILLA BEANS—344 cs, F Huber & Co, Tamatave; 206 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Tamatave; 211 bgs, Otto Gerdau Co, Tamatave; 46 cs, New York Trust Co, Tamatave; 537 cs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Tamatave; 305 cs, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Tamatave; 16 cs, Geo Lueders & Co, Tamatave; 68 cs, Brown Bros-Harriman Co, Tamatave; 67 cs, W J Bush & Co, Tamatave; 108 cs, Lyddon Co, Tamatave; 86 cs, Continental Commodities Co, Tamatave; 10 cs, Chem Col Co, Tamatave

VETIVER OIL—1 dm, Trubek Laboratories, Port Prince, 3 cs, A Chiris, Tamatave

VETIVER ROOT—14 bls, E Meer & Co, Calcutta

WATTLE BARK—4,467 bls, Hammond & Carpenter, Durban; extract, 4,147 bgs, Vermilye Co, Durban; 3,228 bgs, American Dyewood Co, Durban

WITHERITE—500 bgs, E I Du Pont de Nemours & Co, Liverpool

WOLFRAM CONCENTRATES—692 bgs, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp, Callao

YLANG YLANG OIL—4 dms, United States Rubber Co, Tamatave; 2 dms, Givaudan-Delawanna, Tamatave; 10 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Tamatave; 5 dms, A Chiris, Tamatave

ZINC CONCENTRATES—1,505 tons, W R Grace & Co, Callao

Baltimore

CHROME ORE—2,500 tons, Union Carbide & Carbon Co, Lourenco Marques

FUEL OIL—270,969 bbls, Standard Oil Co N J, Aruba

MANGANESE ORE—1,500 tons, Philipp Bros, Vizagapatam

PETROLEUM, CRUDE—98,476 bbls, Pan American Refining Co, Las Piedras; 100,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co N J, Caripito

WATTLE BARK—1,121 bls, American Dyewood Co, Durban; extract, 660 bgs, American Dyewood Co, Durban; 3,083 bgs, Vermilye Co, Durban

Boston

BONES—1,452 bgs, Armour & Co, Montevideo

BONITA LIVERS—100 bbls, Gorton Pew Fisheries, Callao

COD OIL—20 cks, 60 dms, C H Powell & Co, St Johns

GLUESTOCK—189 bls, J Gorvers & Co, Mollanda; 52 rolls, 121 bls, H Remis & Co, Santos

MANIOC MEAL—10,000 bgs, H F R Dolan, Porto Alegre

MICA—883 cs, F D Pitts Co, Tamatave

OSSEINE—1,600 bgs, Merchants National Bank, Antwerp

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—4,822 bgs, Tannin Product Export Corp, Buenos Aires

SHARK LIVERS—90 bbls, Gorton Pew Fisheries, Callao

TEXTILE GUM—120 cks, J B Marston Co, Liverpool

Chicago

BONES — 2,977 bgs, International Commercial Co, Montevideo; 8,939 bgs, International Commercial Co, Buenos Aires

CANARY SEED—708 bgs, Albert Dickinson Co, Sydney

OXGALLS—3 cks, J E Bernard & Co, Buenos Aires

VANILLA BEANS—64 cs, Hunzikers, Inc, Tamatave

Cincinnati

CARNAUBA WAX—27 bgs, Hilton-Davis Chemical Co, Rio de Janeiro

OURICURY WAX—25 bgs, Hilton-Davis Chemical Co, Rio de Janeiro

Detroit

DOGWOOD BARK—71 bgs, Parke, Davis & Co, Kingston

New Orleans

POTASH BICARBONATE—60 cks, Hagen Corp, Rotterdam

Philadelphia

CANARY SEED — 1,696 bgs, Crawford, Keene & Co, Buenos Aires

CARNAUBA WAX—22 bgs, T G Cooper & Co, Fortaleza

CHROME ORE—3,001 tons, E J Lavino & Co, Lourenco Marques; 4,496,250 lbs, E J Lavino & Co, Beira

GLYCERIN—48 dms, Columbia Ribbon & Carbon Mfg Co, Antwerp; 50 dms, E R Squibb & Sons, Antwerp

LITHIUM—528,400 lbs, Foote Mineral Co, Capetown

MENTHOL—195 cs, Vick Chemical Co, Santos

THALLIUM SULPHATE—1 cs, Philadelphia National Bank, London

VANILLA BEANS—238 cs, Zink & Triest, Tamatave; 361 cs, Camax & Co, Tamatave; 256 cs, M Cortizas & Co, Tamatave

Rochester

GINGER—109 bgs, R T French Co, Kingston

VANILLA BEANS—17 cs, R T French Co, Tamatave

San Francisco

CLOVES—335 bgs, Newhall Co, Tamatave

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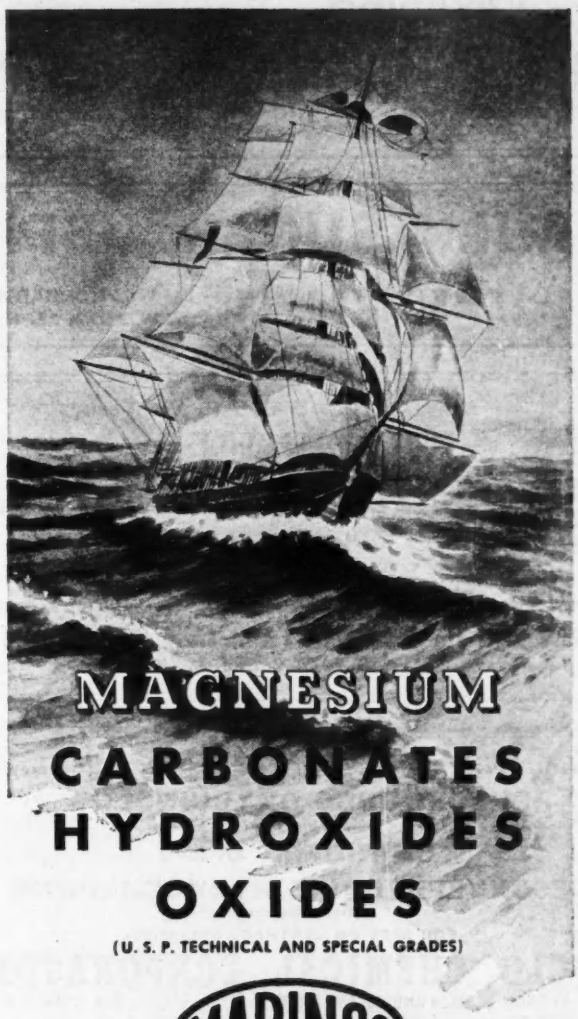
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Industrial Applications

—Continued from page 7

containing cellulose esters as base material.

Electrical—Solvent-plasticizer (U.S. 2135641) in insulating compositions, containing cellulose esters, used for covering wire and in making electrical machinery and equipment.

Glass — Solvent - plasticizer (U.S. 2135641) in compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used in the manufacture of nonscatterable glass and as coatings for decorating and protecting glassware.

Leather — Solvent-plasticizer (U.S. 2135641) in compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used in the manufacture of artificial leathers and as coatings for decorating and protecting leathers and leather goods.

Metal Fabricating—Solvent - plasticizer (U.S. 2135641) in compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used as coatings for protecting and decorating metallic articles.

Mining—Flotation agent (U.S. 2135-641) in ore separating processes.

Miscellaneous—Solvent - plasticizer (U.S. 2135641) in coating compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used for protecting and decorating articles of various compositions.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Solvent-plasticizer (U.S. 2135641) in paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and dopes containing cellulose esters or ethers.

Paper — Solvent - plasticizer (U.S. 2135641) in compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used in the manufacture of coated papers and as coatings for decorating and protecting articles made of paper or pulp.

Photographic — Solvent - plasticizer (U.S. 2135641) in making films from cellulose esters or ethers.

Plastics—Solvent - plasticizer (U.S. 2135641) in making laminated fiber and moulded products, and plastics from or containing cellulose esters or ethers.

Resins—Solvent - plasticizer (U.S. 2135641) in making artificial resins from or containing cellulose esters or ethers.

Rubber—Anti-ager (U.S. 2135641) for chlorinated rubber.

Solvent-plasticizer (U.S. 2135641) in compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used as coatings for protecting and decorating rubber goods.

Stone — Solvent - plasticizer (U.S. 2135641) in compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used as coatings for decorating and protecting artificial and natural stone.

Textile—Solvent - plasticizer (U.S. 2135641) in compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used in the manufacture of coated fabrics.

Wood — Solvent - plasticizer (U.S. 2135641) in compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used as protective and decorative coatings on woodwork.

Octyloxyacetonitrile, Secondary

Chemical — new synthetic organic compound offered (U.S. 2169578) as interesting for research and processing.

Orthocyclohexylphenol Ethylether

Adhesives—Plasticizer (U.S. 1893-284) in adhesives compositions containing cellulose derivatives.

Ceramic—Plasticizer (U.S. 1893284) in compositions, containing cellulose derivatives, used as coatings for protecting and decorating ceramic articles.

Chemical—Plasticizer (U.S. 1893284) for cellulose derivatives.

Cosmetic—Plasticizer (U.S. 1893284) in nail enamels and lacquers containing cellulose derivatives as base material.

Electrical—Plasticizer (U.S. 1893-284) in insulating compositions, containing cellulose derivatives, used for covering wire and in making electrical machinery and equipment.

Glass—Plasticizer (U.S. 1893284) in compositions, containing cellulose derivatives, used in the manufacture of nonscatterable glass and as coatings for decorating and protecting glassware.

Leather—Plasticizer (U.S. 1893284) in compositions, containing cellulose derivatives, used in the manufacture of artificial leathers and as coatings for decorating and protecting leathers and leather goods.

Metal Fabricating—Plasticizer (U.S. 1893284) in compositions, containing cellulose derivatives, used as coatings for protecting and decorating metallic articles.

Miscellaneous — Plasticizer (U.S. 1893284) in coating compositions, containing cellulose derivatives, used for protecting and decorating articles of various compositions.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Plasticizer (U.S. 1893284) in paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and dopes containing cellulose derivatives.

Paper—Plasticizer (U.S. 1893284) in compositions, containing cellulose derivatives, used in the manufacture of coated papers and as coatings for protecting and decorating articles made of paper or pulp.

Photographic — Plasticizer (U.S. 1893284) in making films from cellulose derivatives.

Plastics—Plasticizer (U.S. 1893284) in making laminated fiber products, moulded articles, plastics from or containing cellulose derivatives.

Resins—Plasticizer (U.S. 1893284) in making artificial resins from or containing cellulose derivatives.

Rubber—Plasticizer (U.S. 1893284) in compositions, containing cellulose derivatives, used as coatings for protecting and decorating rubber goods.

Stone—Plasticizer (U.S. 1893294) in compositions, containing cellulose derivatives, used as coatings for decorating and protecting artificial and natural stone.

Textile—Plasticizer (U.S. 1893284) in compositions, containing cellulose derivatives, used in the manufacture of coated fabrics.

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Zinc-Sulphur Thionate

Textile—Swelling agent in pastes used in discharge printing of acetate rayon fabric.

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Justice Dept. Names New Surplus Property Chief

OPD Washington Bureau

Attorney General Tom C. Clark has announced the promotion of Sigmund Timberg of New York, as Chief of the Decree and Surplus Property Section of the Antitrust Division, to succeed Louis B. Schwartz, of Philadelphia, who resigned to join the faculty of the University of Pennsylvania Law School.

Mr. Timberg, who has been in government service since 1933, has been in the Decree and Surplus Section for the past two years. From 1933 to 1938 he was on the legal staff of the Department of Agriculture where for three years he headed the legal section of the Soil Conservation Service. He was a senior attorney with the Securities and Exchange Commission from 1938 to 1941.

He served subsequently with the Board of Economic Warfare and Foreign Economic Administration, as chief of the division preparing guides and manuals for the armed forces on the industrial organization and property problems of enemy and enemy-occupied countries.

During the war period, he had assignments as special counsel to the Senate Military Affairs sub-committee on surplus property legislation; member of the Mission for Economic Affairs in the London Embassy; and delegate to the Anglo-American Telecommunications Conference in Bermuda.

He received his college, graduate and law degrees from Columbia University, and is a member of the New York and U. S. Supreme Court Bars.

Proprietary Ass'n Offers Meeting Site

The Proprietary Association of America has submitted for the consideration of its membership the Lookout Mountain hotel, near Chattanooga, Tenn., as the site of its 1947 convention, which has been tentatively scheduled for May 19-22.

A. K. Barta, secretary of the association, says the Lookout Mountain hotel was selected after a canvass of the field of available resort hotels as a result of the urging of many members that the annual meeting be held some place other than New York City, preferably a resort hotel.

The executive advisory committee of the association asks that members indicate their approval or disapproval of the site selected by September 15.

Pest Control Course Planned by Purdue

Purdue University plans a four-year curriculum designed to provide a well-balanced education and at the same time provide both technical and practical experience in pest control, as well as business courses designed to be of special value to pest control operators.

In developing the new course, which is probably the first ever established particularly for the pest control operator, Purdue has considered a course of studies which provides a technical working knowledge of pest control, including estate plant pest control as well as household and structural pest control.

Metal Can Shipments Declined in June

Shipment of metal cans amounted to 240,000 short tons in June, it was recently reported by the Bureau of the Census. This 3 percent decrease from the May shipments of 249,000 tons reversed the seasonal trend of metal can shipments which nevertheless remained 9 percent above those of June, 1945.

Bosee Rejoins Endo Products

Dr. Roland A. Bosee, now on terminal leave from the Navy, has returned to Endo Products, Inc., Richmond Hill, N. Y. Dr. Bosee will be plant superintendent and direct his efforts toward coordinating the work of all Endo technical departments.

Prior to entering the service Dr. Bosee held the position of director of laboratories. He is leaving active duty with the rank of Commander.

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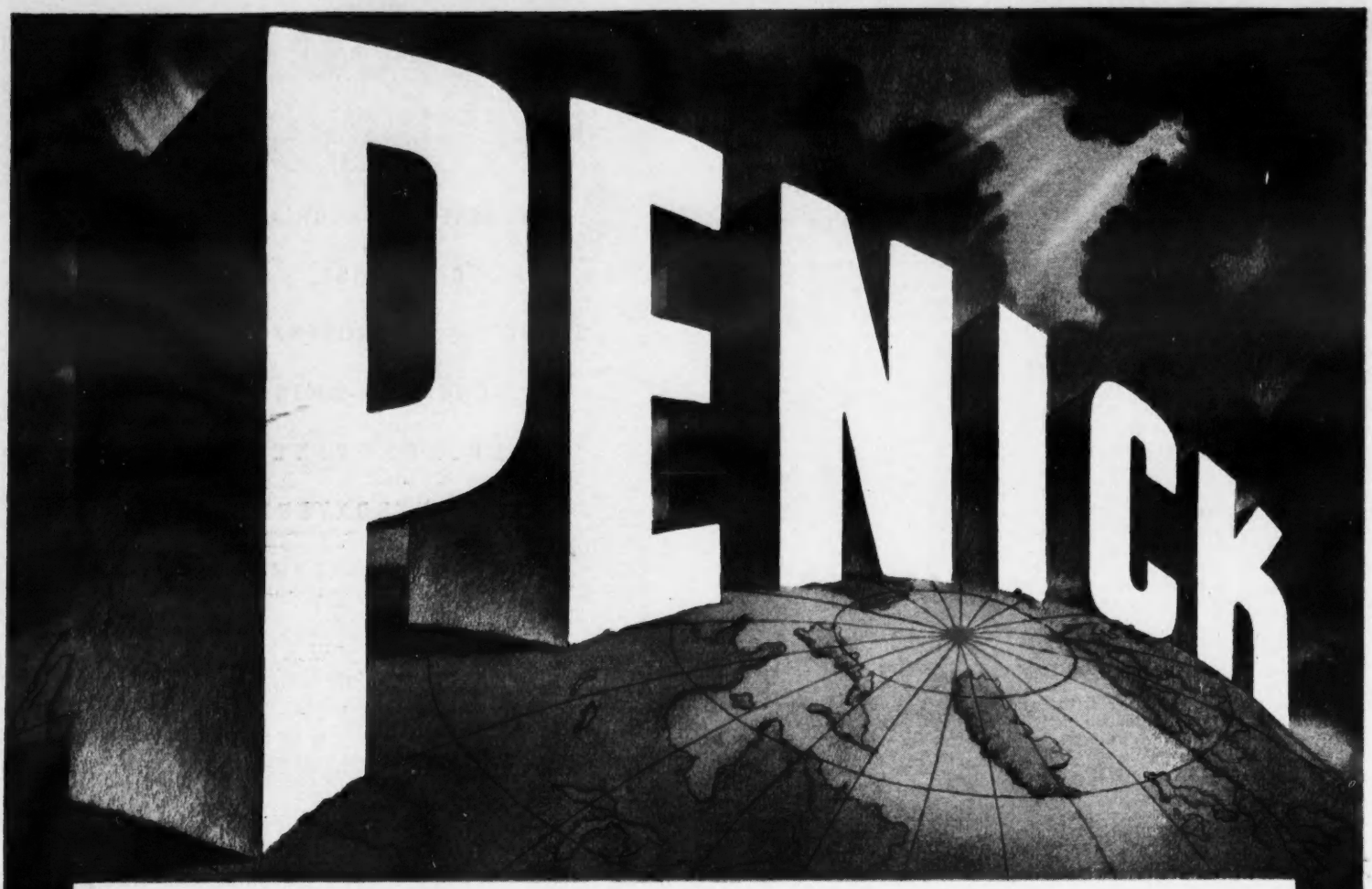

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Although price changes in botanicals last week were mainly upward, the weight of price movements was on the down side and the index for the market showed a decline. The price alignments for the opening of the more active season that lies ahead were being established and the consensus was that the supply side of the market will leave much to be desired.

One of the main causes for the deficiencies in stocks that now seem to be virtually assured is the constant detention by the Food and Drug Administration of much merchandise on its arrival here. Detentions in the week ended August 16 involved 14 strictly medicinal drugs for a total of 1,409 packages. Also, 12 condimental botanicals for a total of 4,710 packages. And this sort of thing has been going on ever since major import arrivals were resumed.

Demand for medicinal drugs was reported light last week. Buyers took only the most absolute of necessities, being still aloof so far as early protection of future needs in a major way. Yet major operators in the market said last week that the limited volume of trade was by no means in excess of normality for this time of the year. For some reason, major buying is usually in abeyance until after Labor Day. Which recalls the fact that in the more distant past, the opening and closing of the canal boat traffic controlled the buying habits of consumers.

Despite all organized and strenuous attempts to get a complete stock of domestic botanicals, the market at this time had many holes the prospect for filling which are not good. Regardless of prices offered, field workers simply would not collect these items. Against has been a fair collection of most items in the list but at prices that do not forecast a consuming season accompanied by falling quotations.

Balsams

Copaiba—Some dealers offer nothing. Others hold limited quantities that were increased last week by the arrival of 90 cases and 20 drums from the primary market.

Fir—Canadian balsam was higher at $20 to $20.25 per gallon in a very firm and reasonably active market. Oregon balsam was also higher at $2.65 to $2.70.

Peru—The market was easier under more competition and prices were reduced to the basis of $1.20 to $1.25 per pound.

Tolu—Almost non-existent on spot and on a practically nominal basis with sales reported at $4.25 per pound.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

Arrowroot powder, 1½c. per lb.
Cohosh root, black, 2c. per lb.
Colombo root, 2c. per lb.
Fir balsam, Canadian, $1 per gal.
Oregon, 30c. per gal.
Henna leaves, whole, 4c. per lb.
powder, 6c. per lb.
Rhatany root, 1c. per lb.
Sarsaparilla root, Mexican, 13c. per lb.
Scammony root, 1c. per lb.
Senna leaves, T.V., No. 2, 1c. per lb.
pods, 1c. per lb.
Serpentaria root, 50c. per lb.

Other Articles

Caraway seed, Dutch, futures, ½c. per lb.
Ginger root, Cochin, bleached, ¼c. per lb.
Jamaica, No. 2, 1c. per lb.
No. 3, ¾c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Rhubarb root, whole, 10c. per lb.
powder, 10c. per lb.
Senega root, 40c. per lb.
Stillingia root, 5c. per lb.
Valerian root, Indian, 2c. per lb.

Other Articles

Allspice, Mexican, ½c. per lb.
Anise, Mexican, futures, 1½c. per lb.
Celery, Indian, 1c. per lb.
Clove, Madagascar, ½c. per lb.
Laurel, Cyprus, ½c. per lb.
Marjoram, Chilean, ½c. per lb.
Mustard seed, Montana, brown, futures, ½c. per lb.
yellow, futures, source, 1c. per lb.
oriental, futures, 1c. per lb.
Pimento, ½c. per lb.
Sage, Dalmatian, 7½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
274.1	276.9	289.9	234.0

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Barks

Condurango—Stocks were none too plentiful and the arrival of 29 bags from Callao, Peru, served to provide goods sufficient to meet the immediate request.

Dogwood—An importation of 214 bags, of which 71 were for the account of a manufacturing consumer, was noted last week. The Jamaica bark tended toward easier spot position.

White Pine—Provision for the expanded demand of the Winter months has not been satisfactory and the market continued to work toward a stronger position that, so some say, will be accompanied by higher prices as demand becomes concentrated later on.

Beans

Vanilla—An arrival of 3,030 cases of Bourbon vanilla from Madagascar — between 150 and 200 tons — took place last week and was said to be the bulk of the United States quota for the last half of this year. Sales against this arrival had been substantial in size and market activity last week centered in getting contract requirements started to the manufacturing consumers who had covered as much of their needs as possible. It is doubted here that much if any Bourbon beans will be available for stock purposes of the numerous importers.

Berries

Juniper—The market remained easy and competitive without prices having been openly moved further in favor of buyers. Demand was not overly active during the past week.

Sloe—From Antwerp, Belgium, came 60 bags of this item, the first reported arrival in this market for a very long period of time.

Flowers

Arnica—Two bales of a recent arrival were held up because of contamination with rodent excreta. This left the spot market void of supplies and continued to keep the nominal quotation of $1.65 per pound in effect.

Calendula—Undertones were fairly easy under the presence of more com-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended August 16

New York

Amyris oil, 1 drum; not N.F.
Aconite root, 18 bags; dead insects and wormy.
Areca nuts, 80 bags; insect bored and moldy.
Arnica flowers, 2 bales; filthy.
Cassia oil, 5 drums; not U.S.P.
Chamomile flowers, 85 cases; filthy.
Chillies, 3,133 bags; filthy.
Colchicum seed, 8 bags; filthy.
Colombo root, 210 bags; wormy.
Coriander seed, 381 bags; live insects.
Corn silk, 59 bales; filthy.
Cumin seed, 170 bags; filthy.
Fennel seed, 396 bags; contains stramonium seed; filthy.
Gum asafetida, 32 packages; excess acid insoluble ash.
Kola nuts, 436 bags; wormy.
Laurel leaves, 60 bales; filthy.
Lilly of valley root, one parcel; not N.F.
Mace, 22 cases; one filthy; two live insects.
Manioc meal, 24,389 bags; insect infested.
Nutmegs, 66 bags; wormy.
Ocotea cymbarum oil, 23 drums; name of product not on drums.
Olive oil, 106 drums; decomposed; contains foreign oils.
Orris root, 112 bags; insect bored.
Safflower, four bags; filthy.
Sage leaves, 59 bales; filthy.
Stramonium leaves, 52 bales; filthy.
Thyme leaves, 173 bales; filthy.
Turmeric root, 172 bags; filthy.
Valerian root, 310 bags; filthy.

Baltimore

Chillies, 240 bags; insect infested.
Sesame seed, 219 bags; live insects.

Philadelphia

Codliver oil residue, 915 bags; no quantity of contents.
Glycerin, 286 drums; not U.S.P.
Hair dye, one parcel; contains lead; incomplete label.

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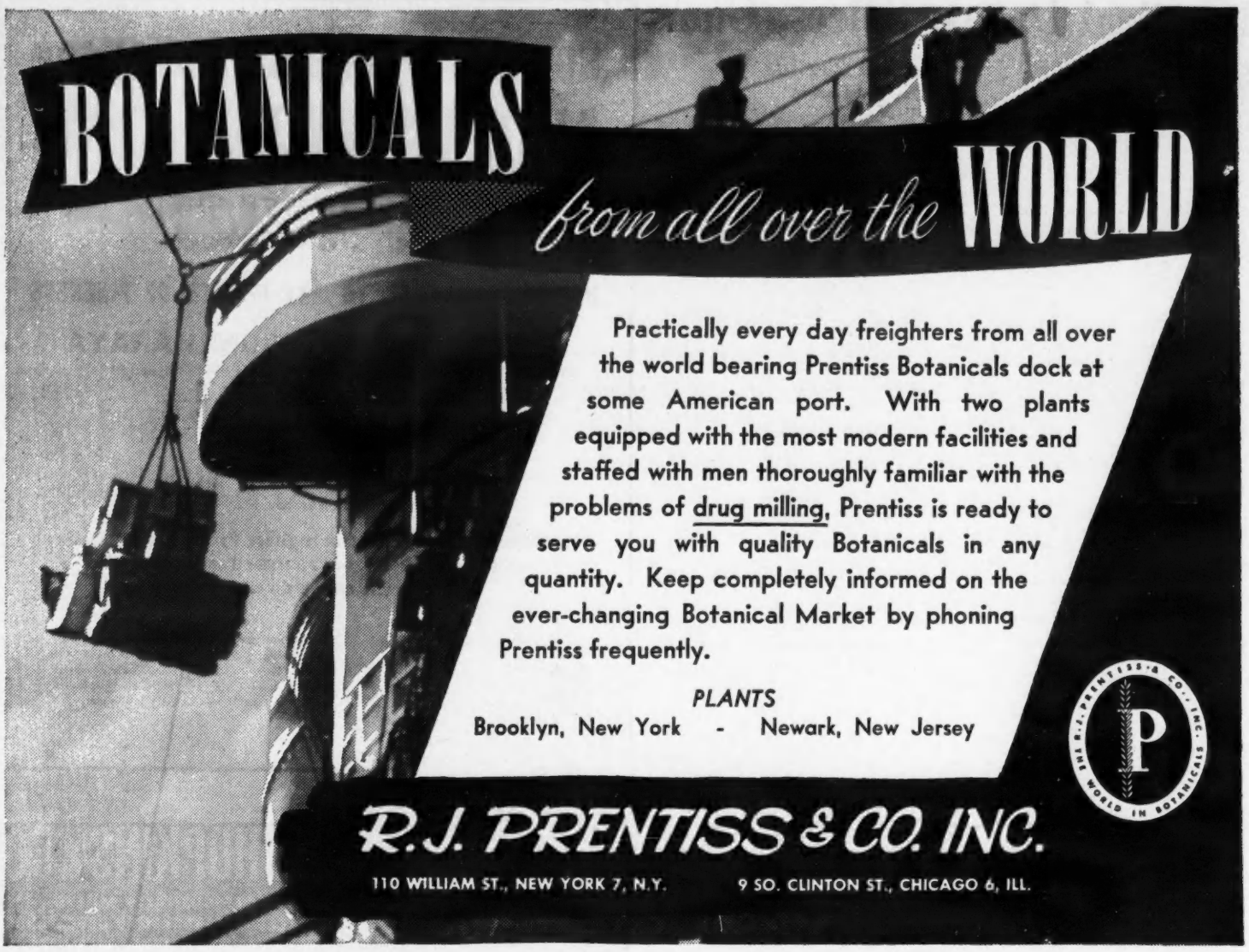
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petition than had been common to the market for a long period of time. It would appear that control of the market has passed back into imported goods, eliminating domestic production unless the cultivators find a way to meet the lower prices named abroad.

Chamomile—No further reduction in Roman flowers was made but the market had a moderately easy undertone. Stocks were not excessive for size. Hungarian flowers remained steady but the tendency was to expect increasing competition in the item.

Gums

Benzoin—Some fair-sized transactions in Sumatra gum were effected on the basis of $1.60 to $1.70 per pound. The unsold stocks on this market were not very large and to keep values moving in favor of buyers will require the steady arrival of replacement stocks from the source or secondary markets.

Karaya — Further arrivals from Bombay, India, totaled 599 bags last week and the movement into consumption was steadily maintained at steady prices.

Locust Bean—From Havre, France, and Genoa, Italy, came a total of 500 bags of this gum last week. Undertones continued firm and demand was even with that in recent periods.

Herbs and Leaves

Henna—Spot prices were firmer and higher at 29c. to 30c. per pound for whole and 35c. to 36c. for powder. The replacement cost has mounted and values of spot goods have risen.

Passion Flower—This item sold for the higher price of 32c. to 35c. per pound, being so quoted according to seller and quantity and in accordance with prices paid in the primary market.

Senna—Spot dealers' prices have spread widely in range as some quarters feature the recent rise in shipment quotations received from India. No. 1 T.V., was quoted 24c. to 29c. per pound as to seller; No. 2, 22c. to 27c.; No. 3, 20c. to 24c. Pods, 14c. to 24c. The market in India was very strong and higher spot quotations appear to be assured.

Sweet Basil—The market was advanced to 95c. to $1 per pound on the basis of actual transactions. Available supplies were rather light.

Miscellaneous

Corn Silk—Trouble was still being experienced when goods reached this country. The latest detention by the Food and Drug Administration amounted to 59 bales which were found to be filthy on arrival here.

Kamala—Activity was limited to small lot transactions but the market kept a steady undertone as to prices. An arrival of 100 bags from Calcutta, India, was reported.

Roots

Arrowroot—Nothing could be obtained on spot at less than 12c. per pound and one quarter wanted as high as 20c. per pound. The supply was small since communications with the primary market were infrequent and always difficult.

Berberis—Goods to the amount of 87 bags arrived here last week from Mollendo, Peru. And not much is said nowadays about Oregon grape root, the domestic *berberis aquifolium*.

Blueflag—So far as could be ascertained, no spot offers of this root were being made last week. The market was called nominal around 60c. to 65c. per pound.

Burdock—The price range widened to 55c. to 65c. per pound and the undertone was said to be strengthening since stocks were not becoming increasingly available despite the fact that this is the crop season in most primary markets.

Calamus—An arrival of 20 bags from Calcutta, India, was reported during the past week.

Cohosh—Black cohosh root was advanced to 24c. to 25c. per pound and blue was on the firmer side, though lacking in quotable change.

Colombo—Quotations were raised to 14c. to 15c. per pound. It is proving difficult to get an increase in spot stocks since arrivals are being held up by government order. Detention of 210 bags was noted.

Dandelion—Some quarters declared that the spot position was purely nominal because of the absence of

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The United States would supply the black cohosh, wild cherry, and senega. The licorice could come from Greece, Italy, Russia, Syria, or Turkey. And the ipecac might be supplied by Brazil, Nicaragua, or Costa Rica. This botanical elixir of considerable antiquity also has its international aspects.

℞

Black cohosh fluid extract	4 ounces
Wild cherry bark fluid extract	2 ounces
Licorice fluid extract	1 ounce
Senega fluid extract	1 ounce
Simple elixir	13 ounces
Magnesium carbonate	Sufficient

Mix the fluid extracts together. Evaporate the mixture to three fluid ounces. Triturate this in a capacious mortar with magnesium carbonate sufficient to form a creamy mixture. Then gradually add the simple elixir, stirring well. Filter.

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JERSEY CITY NEW JERSEY
CRUDE BOTANICAL DRUGS
From Forty Nations
TRADE MARK

goods. A limited amount might be had around 75c. or 80c. per pound but restoration of normal offerings must await the marketing of new crop European root—if any be collected this Summer.

Hydrangea—The range widened to the basis of 22c. to 25c. per pound and sales were said to have been made at the outside of the range during the past week. Transactions were light.

Musk—The last small lot reserved on spot for regular customers has been sold into consumption at $2.25 per pound. Dealers lacked further supplies. The position of the agent for Russia was not disclosed.

Rhatany—Prices advanced to 14c. to 16c. per pound, varying according to seller and being very firm. Replacement was firm.

Rhubarb—Competition has developed with the release of some of the recently arrived root. Whole material was down to the basis of $1.75 to $1.80 per pound while powder was reduced to $1.85 to $1.90. Demand did not press strongly last week.

Sarsaparilla — After repeated attempts to hold the spot market down, dealers have been at last compelled to advance quotations. The market has gone to 45c. to 47c. per pound as a reflection of the replacement position of the root.

Scammony—Prices were higher and wider in range. The market was 10c. to 13½c. per pound and firmer here and at the source.

Senega—New crop at declining prices continued to keep spot quotations moving in favor of buyers. The market became $1.80 to $2 per pound, according to seller last week.

Serpentaria—Dealers have not been able to make their expectations good as concerned the availability and value of new crop goods. Quotations were advanced to $2.75 to $2.80 to reflect present replacement costs.

Stillingia—A moderate accumulation of new crop goods was offered locally at the lower price of 45c. to 50c. per pound.

Valerian—Sellers quotations ranged widely. On Belgian root, the range was 58c. to 77c. per pound as to seller; on Indian root, 43c. to 52c., same basis. Yet the inside of prices was under-near Perth Amboy, N. J., have been

Seeds

Anise—The sole price change came in Mexican seed for future arrival. It was reduced to 45c. to 46c. per pound.

Caraway—Future shipment Dutch seed was reduced to 26c. to 26½c. per pound. The balance of the group was steady.

Celery—Indian seed on spot was lowered to the basis of 25c. to 26c. per pound.

Cumin—Syrian seed was returned to a firm quotation basis, being offered at 34½c. to 35c. per pound.

Fennel—Indian seed afloat to the spot was offered at 27c. to 28c. per pound. When compared with prices for Argentine seed, it would seem that not much business could be done in the Indian item.

Mustard—Montana new crop seed for future delivery continued to decline. Brown seed was 8½c. to 9c. per pound. New crop yellow at the source was 7c. to 7½c., per pound. Old crop yellow was nominal at 13c. per pound.

Spices

Allspice—Mexican material was a fraction lower at 22½c. to 23c. per pound.

Clove—Madagascar spice on spot was down to 14c. to 14½c. per pound and futures were 13¾c. to 14¼c.

Ginger—Cochin bleached root was advanced to 16½c. to 17c. per pound. No. 2 Jamaica was up to 15½c. to 16c., and No. 3 went to 15c. to 15½c.

Pepper—Application for total decontrol of black pepper has been before the Office of Price Administration for months past—and nothing has been done. The world price for black pepper ranges between 40c. and 50c. per pound while the only price official in this price controlled nation is 15.15c. per pound. A report current last week that total decontrol was coming officially "within a few days." Sources in the Netherlands East Indies estimate that three or four years will be required to restore normal pepper production. All that pepper importers want is for the government to clear out of all pepper activity and to allow values to seek a level in line with fact and not, as now, in line with fancy.

Markets at Other Centers

Los Angeles, Aug. 21.—Demand for botanical drugs and spices was rather slow here this week. Stocks are low, prices steady. Ruling prices are:—

Marjoram — French type, 35c. per pound in dried form.

Sage—Dalmatian type, Sage guaranteed to contain less than 12 percent stems was named at 34c. per pound.

Savory—French type, 75c. per pound.

Sweet Basil—90c. per pound for lots containing less than 12 percent stems.

Thyme—French type, 90c. per pound in dried and clean form.

Camax Co. Buys New Building

The Camax Company, vanilla beans importer and distributor, Philadelphia, has acquired a new building at 217 South Twenty-fourth street, that city. It houses offices, inspection working rooms and a warehouse.

Dr. Wallace to Leave N.Y.U. Pharmacology Dept.

Dr. George B. Wallace, professor and chairman of the department of pharmacology at New York University, will retire August 31 after forty-four years on the medical faculty. Since 1928 Dr. Wallace also has been professor of pharmacology at the university's college of dentistry.

Dr. Wallace is noted for his research on alcohol, caffeine and anaesthesia, and more recently for his work in the field of water metabolism. In cooperation with Dr. Theodore Elsasser, he has also been engaged in the study of cancer. His services have included many years on the Public Health Committee of New York City.

Deeply devoted to the advancement of his field, Dr. Wallace was active in the organization of the Society of Experimental Biology and Medicine, the Harvey Society, the American Society of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, the American Society of Biological Chemists and the American Society for the Advancement of Clinical Investigation.

He is a former president of the first three organizations and was chairman of the committee of the American Society of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics which a number of years ago surveyed the teaching of pharmacology in schools of medicine.

Sun Tube Corp. Forms Company in Canada

The Sun Tube Corporation, Hillside, N. J., manufacturer of collapsible tubes, has announced the incorporation in Canada of Sun Tube Corporation of Canada, Ltd. The new company will have a plant and executive offices at Ottawa, with facilities for the manufacture of tubes of all sizes and designs for the packaging of toilet preparations and food products and the like.

Officers of the newly-formed corporation are as follows:—J. G. Stenhouse, president and treasurer; J. Willis Pushman, executive vice-president; W. H. Kamp, comptroller; G. S. McMillan, secretary; W. K. Allen, assistant comptroller, and A. E. Watts, assistant secretary-treasurer.

Sun Tube Corporation has also recently announced that Tubos de Estano, Mexico City tube manufacturer, has become associated with it.

Hydrated Lime by Uses Given in U.S. Report

Hydrated lime sold by producers in the United States in 1945 totaled 1,355,028 tons, against 1,323,018 tons in 1944, according to the Bureau of Mines. Hydrated lime sold by producers by uses in 1945 and 1944 follows:—

Use	Tons	
Agricultural	252,881	208,096
Building	434,026	393,056
Chemical and industrial—		
Insecticides	60,233	50,102
Metallurgy	37,960	43,770
Paper mills	30,040	26,009
Petroleum	34,857	21,803
Sewage	29,241	14,224
Sugar	15,717	16,752
Tanneries	44,841	47,445
Water purification	181,350	168,117
Other uses*	233,882	240,424
	668,121	631,936
Total hydrated lime	1,355,028	1,323,018

* Includes bleach, liquid and powder, silica brick, coke and gas, food products, glass, paints, and other chemical uses.

J. T. Baker Chemical Company, Phillipsburg, N. J., will open offices at Penn-Yan, N. Y.

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Westvaco Advances Riedeburg and Beatie

Theodore Riedeburg has been appointed sales manager of the agricultural chemicals division of the Westvaco Chlorine Products Company, New York, and will supervise sale of all fumigants and insecticides. Russel H. Beatie has been named assistant manager of the division with particular responsibility for insecticides.

Mr. Riedeburg, who joined Westvaco earlier this year, was formerly with the Dow Chemical Company, St. Louis, where he worked on the development and application of methyl bromide in industrial and food plant sanitation. Mr. Beatie recently was released from the Army where he served in the South Pacific, being detailed to malaria control and infestation survey projects in advanced areas.

The company also announces the appointment of Donald C. Oskin as resident manager of the recently-opened Detroit office. He joined the company late last year after four years as a Major on the staff of General James Doolittle.

Advanced Cosmetics Names Hovell Production Head

Victor E. Hovell has joined Advanced Cosmetics, Inc., New York, as production manager in charge of operations at the company's plant in Long Island City, N. Y. During the war Mr. Hovell was superintendent in charge of TNT production at the Keystone Ordnance Works, and previously was plant supervisor for TNT production for the Triton Chemical Company.

Brand-Name Products Export to Britain Set

OPD Washington Bureau

Procedure details of an arrangement with the British Government for importation into the United Kingdom of token shipments of certain U. S. brand-name products were made public today by the Office of International Trade, Department of Commerce. These products were not approved for importation into England during the war.

Under the arrangement, the British Government has modified its embargo on importation of goods classified as non-essential, to permit shipments from the United States of limited quantities of certain products which before the war had a broad market in England. Shipments will be permitted in a yearly amount not to exceed 20 percent of the value of the average annual shipments to the United Kingdom of each American producer during the base years 1936, 1937, and 1938. For the remainder of 1946, the quota for each producer has been established at two-thirds of the yearly amount of his shipments in the base years.

In response to a request from the British Government, the Office of International Trade has agreed to review applications submitted by manufacturers. Applications should be submitted to OIT with a statement of the quantity and value of each commodity exported to the United Kingdom during the base years. If approved, they will be returned to the applicant accompanied by token scrip in the amount of the value of the manufacturer's quota.

When the manufacturer or his agent receives an order from a British importer, he will forward sufficient scrip to the importer to cover the amount of the order. The British importer will attach the scrip to his application for an import license. The British Board of Trade will accept the scrip as evidence that the proposed importation is within the dollar value quota to which the U. S. manufacturer is entitled under the plan. Scrip issued for 1946 will be valid through February 28, 1947.

United States manufacturers who wish to export commodities which are not included on the present approved list may request their addition to the list by writing to the Commodities Branch of OIT. A request should include a statement of the value of exports to England during the base years.

Among the list of commodities which may be exported under the plan are lipstick and rouge, face powder, hair tonic and brilliantine, toilet requisites and other cosmetics; petroleum jelly preparations; tooth paste and powder; paints and varnishes, and jelly powder.

Trade Briefs

Optow Chemical Company has been formed in New York, to deal in cosmetics.

Reta Terrell, manufacturer of perfumes and toilet preparations, Chicago, announces that St. John Terrell, managing director, has opened offices at 347 Fifth avenue.

Gloria Vanderbilt Corporation, toiletries, New York, has registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission 300,000 shares of $1 par value common stock which will be offered to the public at $3 per share.

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

The essential oil market last week generally displayed a firm tone. A fairly consistent demand for spot stocks prevailed and orders were placed for future delivery. The shortage of some domestic raw materials continued to pose a production problem, and indications were that little relief was in sight during this or the following year. Market activity was quickened slightly by the continued flow of foreign stocks entering the United States. Interest in Italian lemon oil was diminished due to the inferiority of the grades being directed to the local market. Peppermint crop predictions aroused a flurry of inquiry but definite confirmation of reports was not forthcoming.

The frequent arrival of ships bearing raw materials long absent from the American market helped to ease the supply situation last week. Far Eastern oils were not available in adequate quantities to meet the demand, but imports from other sources were showing a steady increase. The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce announced that imports during the first four months of 1946 were 16 percent above those for the same period in 1945.

Italian lemon oil reaching the American market was reported to be inferior to the pre-war product. It was questioned whether the quality of the Italian product was lowered because of crop conditions or whether the stocks being made available had suffered from prolonged storage during the wartime cessation of trade. It was indicated that only inferior grades of oil were being obtained by ceiling-restricted American buyers, since the better stocks were being directed into European channels.

Unconfirmed reports from the Pacific Coast predicted a bumper peppermint crop in that area while intimating that mid-Western crops would fall below the estimated yield. Investigation failed to disclose substantiation for either of these claims, although it was indicated that the Michigan crop might prove to be slightly below normal.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Eucalyptus, U.S.P., rectified, 70-80%, cns., dms., 6c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Cassia, U.S.P., cns., dms., 25c. per lb.
Lavender, spike, Spanish, pure, cns., 5c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
200.2	200.7	200.1	235.9

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Essential Oils

Almond — The market continued active without price change. The arrival of 100 drums from Italy helped to ease the stock shortage which has been plaguing producers since the early days of the war.

Amyris—Little interest was aroused upon the arrival of four drums of this reasonably available oil from Haiti.

Basil—The first reported importation of this fairly rare item occurred last week when two cases arrived from France. Most recent available quotations in this market were $30 per pound.

Bergamot—A mildly active market caused prices to fluctuate slightly within the $4.85 to $6.50 per pound range previously quoted for natural Italian oil. The arrival of 40 full cases and 308 quarter cases from Italy was noted.

Bois de Rose—No further price increase was reported during the week. The market continued firm with the majority of transactions involving the higher-priced stocks. Imports totaled 33 drums from a Brazilian source.

Caraway—A plentiful supply of raw material continued, as Holland made conservative entry into the world market. Spot stocks remained unchanged and light demand failed to influence prices. One drum arrived from Holland.

Cassia—Competition sponsored by the availability of low-priced stocks forced a downward price revision in an active market, although some high-priced oil remained in the hands of dealers. Quotations were lowered 15c. per pound establishing a range of from $4.50 to $6.50 per pound.

Citronella — Buyers continued to scramble in an attempt to obtain the stocks gradually arriving on the local market. Imports last week totaled 176 drums from Ceylon. Prices for that particular oil remaining at the previous $1.85 to $2.75 per pound range.

Clove—The backlog of oil established during the war by Madagascar producers continued to filter into the local market last week with the arrival of 119 drums.

Eucalyptus—There was an upward trend in prices last week as quotations moved from $1.09 to $1.15 per pound for 70-80 percent U.S.P., rectified. A strong demand for the small available stocks was sponsored by the arrival of 64 drums from Australia.

Geranium—The market, long hampered by prohibitive prices in the Belgian Congo, was relieved somewhat by the importation of 97 drums from Madagascar.

Lavender—Available stocks continued small with indications that Spanish spike oil production would be retarded persisting. Nevertheless, a price of 5c. per pound below the lowest price the previous week was quoted, establishing a range of $2.55 to $3.10 per pound for Spanish spike. Imports were limited to three casks of lavender flower oil from France.

Lemon—In spite of the high prices in the primary market, small stocks of Italian oil were moving into the local market last week. Imports included 40 full cases, 87 half cases, and 167 quarter cases. It was reported that stocks now becoming available are of poorer quality than that of prewar oil.

Lime—There was a fairly active market as spot stocks began to move after sellers learned of promising West Indian crop predictions. Imports included 10 cases from Jamaica and 20 cases and 10 drums from Haiti.

Mandarin—Stocks in the South American market continued readily available with prices at the primary market showing an increase due to Brazilian inflationary conditions. Imports were small with only two cases arriving in New York.

Marjoram—A fairly active market continued with stocks being slightly restricted. Two drums were imported from Spanish sources.

Orange Oil—Stocks of domestic oil were small, with predictions of a below normal yield for this year's crop further tightening the market. Imports for the week were fairly small with 20 cases arriving from Jamaica and 12 cases landing from Brazil.

Patchouli—The arrival of 115 drums from Singapore reported last week should have read "115 bales of leaves" instead of oil. There were no oil imports reported.

Petitgrain—The market continued firm as small stocks from South America and the West Indies helped to relieve the shortage. Four drums were imported from Haiti during the past week.

Pimento—Leaf oil was available at prices as low as $3.25, ranging as high as $5.75. Imports of leaf oil totaled 15 drums from Jamaica.

Sage—Prices continued firm as supply fell a little short of demand. Two drums were imported from Spain.

Thyme—Activity in the market was limited by narrow interest with prices remaining at previous levels. Three drums of red oil were imported from Spain.

Vetiver—There was a lively demand in the market with prices remaining unchanged. Bourbon oil remained tight, but there were nine drums of other grades imported from Madagascar and one drum from Haiti.

Ylang Ylang—The market maintained a mild activity as stocks failed to assume important proportions. The irregularity of shipments from the Pacific seriously curtailed working supplies, and buyers hesitated to expand production of their products un-

For La e Market Developments, See Page 4

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til they could be assured of sufficient quantities. Imports from Madagascar totaled 21 drums.

Aromatic Chemicals

Ethyl Acetate—The extremely tight situation in ethyl alcohol has forced producers to practically cease activity. There was little or no ethyl acetate available for sale, and trading was virtually non-existent.

Methyl Acetophenone—Low ceilings have seriously curtailed production of choice grades, and manufacturers will restrict their production until relief has been granted. Dealers report replacements impossible.

Methyl Anthranilate—Distributors and producers will apparently be able to meet current requirements and still retain a protective backlog.

Methyl Salicylate—The largest producer continued strike-bound with prospects for quick settlement and a return to volume production remaining dim. Other producers were hampered by the phenol shortage caused by the coal and steel strikes and by the shortage of methanol.

Musk—The entire musk group was firm in price although shortages in raw material limited the supply of ambrette synthetic musk. Other musks were available in fair quantities.

Calif. Standard, Barber Asphalt Form New Firm

Plans for acquisition of an interest in the Barber Asphalt Company's petroleum refinery and marine terminal near Perth Amboy, N. J., were announced by the Standard Oil Company of California.

Under the terms of an agreement now awaiting approval by Barber stockholders, a new corporation, the California Refining Company, has been organized. California Standard and Barber will be stockholders of the new company, which will operate the terminal and other facilities.

The refinery has a capacity of 15,000 barrels daily and will process crude oil from the Gulf Coast for the California Oil Company, Standard subsidiary which markets petroleum products on the Eastern seaboard.

Five members have been nominated to the new company's board of directors. They include T. Rieber, chairman; R. G. Follis, vice-chairman; Fred Powell, E. W. Endter and W. L. Kallman. Mr. Powell will serve as the company's president.

FTC Drops Charges Against Refractories Inst.

OPD Washington Bureau

A complaint charging thirty-nine corporations and their trade association, American Refractories Institute, Pittsburgh, with combination and conspiracy to fix prices and eliminate competition in the sale of refractory products has been dismissed by the Federal Trade Commission as to one of the respondents, Emsco Refractories Company, Vernon, Calif.

The complaint was dismissed because the corporation has sold its assets, including its trade name and good will, to Gladding-McBean & Co., and has, with its officers, withdrawn from the refractories business.

Petroleum Geology Review Available

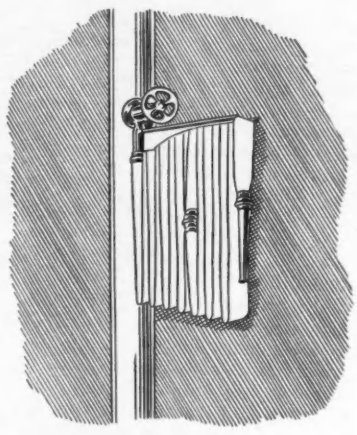
The "Review of Petroleum Geology in 1945" is now available for distribution as Volume 41, No. 3, of the quarterly of the Colorado School of Mines. This is the fourth such review published annually in the quarterly in cooperation with the American Association of Petroleum Geologists. It may be obtained from the school at $2 a copy, postpaid.

Mo. Kansas Pipe Line Holders to Meet Sept. 23

Stockholders of the Missouri Kansas Pipe Line Company will hold a special meeting in New York on September 23 to vote on an extension of the terms of the company's exchange offer for another year. Common and class B shareholders have been offered exchange of their stocks for Panhandel Eastern Pipe Line Company common on the basis of four shares of Panhandle for every nine shares of Mokan common, or 180 class B Mokan shares. The offer is scheduled to expire September 30.

Givaudan
News Digest

RECENT FIRE DISASTERS with HEAVY LOSS of life and property EMPHASIZE the NEED for more reliable FIRE-FIGHTING EQUIPMENT. MILDEW-ROTTED fire hose jackets ARE A LIABILITY when the ALARM is sounded. MILDEW-ROT MAY BE CONTROLLED WITH GIVAUDAN'S G-4*, a MILDEW-PROOFING COMPOUND with SUPERIOR FUNGICIDAL properties. G-4 PREVENTS FAILURES in FIRE HOSE, life jackets, ropes, AND OTHER FABRICS or FIBROUS MATERIALS where BREAKAGE or deterioration may PROVE COSTLY and dangerous.



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Petroleum Derivatives

A basic tone of firmness continued to pervade the market for petroleum derivities last week. Supply, in general, was fairly well balanced with demand, and buyers of most products were able to obtain their requirements without particular difficulty. Prices for the most part were steady and unchanged, with the exception of an advance in gasoline and feul oil posted by one large producer for the New York and New England area.

Petroleum solvents and diluents remained among the materials that were attracting fairly satisfactory buying interest. For the most part, deliveries against previous orders continued to move into consuming channels in good volume. The call for cleaners' naphtha, at present in seasonal demand, remained substantial with no indication of tapering for the time being.

The market for liquified petroleum gases was holding steady during the week, with the outstanding buying interest, as previously, in butane and propane. Synthetic resin manufacturers were in active call for supplies of the former and movement was in large volume. Propane inquiry was active.

There was little of new interest in the market for waxes, petrolatums and white mineral oils. The increases posted in various grades of these products earlier in the month had been consolidated by last week and quotations were more or less general. There was still some evidence of strength in quotations on certain of these products.

Crude petroleum remained in excellent call with the fuels division still the strong point. Gasoline movement was substantial and the demand for kerosene picked up slightly. Lubricating oil was undergoing seasonal demand.

Gasoline production expanded 506,000 barrels during the week ended August 17, totaling 15,202,000 barrels, compared with 14,696,000 in the preceding week, according to the American Petroleum Institute. Operating at 88.3 percent of potential refining capacity, the industry as a whole ran to stills 4,907,000 barrels of crude oil daily during the week ended August 17, compared with 4,806,000 in the previous week when it operated at 86.5 percent of potential capacity.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents — There were routine offerings reported for these derivitives last week. Interest was at at a satisfactory level and deliveries on previous orders were well maintained. No price changes were reported.

Cleaners' Naphtha — Seasonal consumers remained in the market for fairly large supplies during the week and there were no reports of a lack of inquiries for future delivery. Although deliveries should start tapering off in a few weeks there was no indication of it during the period under review. Pricewise, the market was firm.

Lacquer Diluent—A fairly substantial volume of this material was delivered against contracts during the week and inquiries were maintained at previous levels. Prices were firm and unchanged.

Mineral Spirits — Consumers continued to show an active interest in offerings of these derivities. Offerings were fairly liberal and deliveries were maintained at previous levels. There were no changes in prices reported.

Rubber Solvent—The principal activity in the market was an upsurge of interest in offerings. Movement of material against former orders remained fairly steady. Prices were firm and unchanged.

Stoddard Solvent—As reported last week, the advances in prices instituted early in the month failed to discourage consumers. Interest in offerings was well maintained and inquiry was at a good level. Prices were firm and unrevised.

V. M. & P. Naphtha—Fairly large-sized lots of material were moving into consuming channels during the past week. Suppliers were offering freely and interest was good. Prices were steady.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—Material in this general classification was a little uneven but the general feeling in the market was firm. Industries at large were interested in substantial takings.

Aromatic Naphthas — Interest fair, market steady.

Cleaners' Naphtha—Call good, firm quotations.

Lacquer Diluent — Movement good, stable prices.

Rubber Solvent — Call extensive. No price change.

Stoddard Solvent—Buying active quotations firm.

V. M. & P. Naphtha—Inquiry good, market unchanged.

Los Angeles — Conditions in markets for these petroleum derivities were generally steady here, with good supplies making the market active. Prices were firm and unrevised.

Lighter Fractions

Butane — There remained a good interest on the part of synthetic resin manufacturers and deliveries to that type consumer were well maintained. Other process users, however, showed a bit less interest in offerings and business in that direction tapered off somewhat. Pricewise, there was no change.

Heptane — The market remained fairly quiet during the period under review. What interest there was in offerings was evident was for small lots only. Prices were steady.

Hexane—Little buying interest was reported and new business was virtually non-existant. Prices were firm.

Pentanes — Small-sized lots of this material were moving into consumption but little new business was reported. Prices were firm.

Propane — Similar to butane, demaned remained at a fairly satisfactory level and shipments were steady during the week. Prices were firm.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—Products in this division of the petroleum industry were steady in last week's market, with no particular changes reported. Orders continued to evince considerable interest on the part of buyers.

Butane — Call good, without market change.

Hexane—Business fair, prices firm.

Heptane—Material subject to inquiry, quotations holding.

Pentanes — Active interest, prices steady.

Propane—Buying fair, quotations unchanged.

Petrolatums and Waxes

Products in this division of the trade remained as active as most of the refined products during the past week. In some directions supplies were getting tighter but on the whole offerings were fairly normal.

Microcrystalline Waxes—A slightly tighter supply situation was reported as far as offerings were concerned. Deliveries on past orders remained constant, however, and were fairly substantial. Pricewise, the market was firm to strong.

Paraffin — Producers of the crude and refined grades reported unchanged conditions during the period under review. Demand was well maintained and deliveries up to normal. The advances in prices on some grades were fairly generally adopted and new quotations were steady.

Petrolatums—The higher prices of earlier in the month were firm during the past week and interest in offerings was unabated. Deliveries were well maintained.

White Mineral Oils—Most grades of this derivitive were in good call dur-

—*Continued on page 78*

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Petroleum Solvents
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PLASTICIZERS

ACCEPTED IN RUBBER COMPOUNDING. Potentially useful in other fields where aromaticity—low volatility—good odor—low water absorption and low cost are important.

Grade	633½	634½	638½	639½
Sp. Gr. (60° F)	0.9958	0.9979	1.020	1.021
Flash °F	450	460	510	520
Pour °F	35	40	70	75
Viscosity 210° F, Saybolt sec.	110	125	510	720
Viscosity Index	—109	—130	—365	—400
Distn. (1 mm) °F				
5%	405	409	498	506
30%	442	445	540	559
Evapn. Loss mg/10g. (1 hr. oven 100° C)	5	5	3	2

These products are dark colored and composed mainly of high-boiling aromatic hydrocarbons differing substantially from coal tar products of corresponding boiling range.

Their utility in rubber and synthetic rubber compounding is well established. They are not completely compatible in vinyl chloride compounds, but their use in other compositions requiring a low-cost plasticizer, or as a saturant for fibrous products, is indicated.

Bulletins 13 and 13A describe the use of INDONEX in synthetic and natural rubber compounds. Samples available on request.

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YELLOWS
REDS
BROWNS
BLACK

Look to MAPICO for Leadership

Protective Coatings Materials

The demand for most types of paint raw materials remained active during the period under review and, for the most part, deliveries were well maintained. A possible exception, however, was in the pigments division, where prospective consumers were finding it difficult to obtain certain types of pigments which were in short supply because of the lack of raw materials for their manufacture.

The market for lacquer materials was marking time as the result of strikes which closed the plants of a principal producer of phthalic anhydride. Filling of substantial orders was postponed by most suppliers until such time as crude naphthalene becomes more readily available.

Increasing demand featured the market for most dry and chemical colors. Despite recent price advances in channel blacks, buyers were seeking all available supplies, with the active call coming primarily from manufacturers of automotive finishes and synthetic rubber.

Unsettled conditions in India were reflected in local markets in shellac. Importers were faced with a complete blackout as to the state of affairs in the primary market. It was assumed that few, if any shipments were being made. There was no major variation in price reported.

The market for naval stores remained inactive with no stocks forthcoming from Southern sources. Producers apparently were withholding supplies until the Office of Price Administration arrived at a decision on price. Increased shipments of casein from South America created a more active market for that ingredient.

Pigments

The market remained static as buyers resigned themselves to the fact that producers would be limited in their activities until workable stocks of raw materials became available. Unlimited bidding by other countries in the foreign market made American offers seem trifling by comparison, and stocks which could help relieve the local shortages were diverted to the highest bidders. There was no variation in prices, frozen by OPA rulings, but indications were that they would increase somewhat if the ceilings had not been established.

Blue Lead—Availability of stocks remained negligible, but buyers maintained an active interest continuing their search for small offerings.

Graphite Flake—Considerable interest was aroused last week by the first reported arrival of foreign stocks in some time. Imports included 7,905 bags from Madagascar and 1,535 bags from Ceylon.

Iron Oxide—It was reported that 729 barrels arrived in the local market last week from Spain, and moved quickly into the hands of several manufacturers.

Litharge—Supplies of raw materials failed to approach producer needs, and prospects of an eventual easement were disheartening. Buyer interest continued strong although it was obvious that producers could not possibly meet the demand.

Lithopone—Market activity was unabated in spite of the admission by producers that current supplies of raw materials were inadequate to meet buyer needs. It was indicated that shortages would prevail in the trade for an indefinite period.

Orange Mineral — Production was practically at a standstill as industry felt the squeeze of diminishing pig lead supplies. Buyers continued to clamor for worthwhile quantities, while sellers tried to satisfy as many requests as they possibly could.

Red Lead — Trading was virtually nonexistent last week as stocks dwindled to a point where producers could satisfy very few of their consumers. The demand continued urgent, but producers were helpless before the serious shortage of raw materials.

White Lead—Stocks in the possession of producers continued to be doled out in meager quantities to regular buyers, as the situation became increasingly grave.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
147.4	147.4	150.4	140.2

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Zinc Oxides — Supplies were still inadequate to meet buyers' needs as raw material shortages restricted production. Stocks of lead-free zinc available June 30, totaled 26,414 short tons, a decline of 887 short tons from the available stock on May 31. Production of lead-free zinc oxide in June was 12,092 short tons, while 12,979 short tons were shipped during that month, the Bureau of Mines reported.

Zinc Sulphides — The market remained active as producers were more eager to sell at the higher price levels.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

Lead—The Lead Producers' Advisory Committee met with officials of the Civilian Production Administration on two succeeding days last week. Difficulty was encountered in arriving at an equitable distribution for September consumption, but it was indicated that allocation had been fixed at a little over 21,000 tons, composed of approximately 6,000 tons of domestic refined lead and 15,000 tons of foreign lead. Consumers' requests were reported to be about $79,000 tons.

According to statistics released by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the stockpile of refined lead held by the Office of Metals Reserve on July 31 amounted to 33,751 tons, compared with 41,362 tons on June 30. The figures cover only metal on hand in the United States.

Zinc—As the OPA continued to debate a price rise for zinc, smelters won one point last week, when the agency announced a revision of export regulations which exempts from price control export sales of zinc processed in bond exclusively from imported ores and concentrates. Meanwhile, the OPA continued its discussions with zinc producers and users, with a view to increasing zinc prices, as the Civilian Production Administration reported that three large zinc consuming industries had already shut down and that more were destined to follow suit.

Fillers and Extenders

Asbestos—Seasonal demand continued to sponsor a fairly active market with prices remaining unchanged. Availability was constant from both domestic and foreign sources. A total of 19,070 bags were imported from Portugal during the past week.

Barytes — The fairly steady movement reported earlier in this market continued last week as outstanding orders were filled. New business diminished, however, as uncertainty in other paint product markets forced buyers to move cautiously. Prices remained firm and unchanged.

Blanc Fixe—In spite of the tight situation in most materials, there was a reported steady movement with prices remaining unchanged.

Chalk — A fair demand prevailed with principal consumers ordering in small lots. Prices remained unchanged for both domestic and imported grades. Imports during the week totaled 500 bags from England.

China Clay—Demand remained light in spite of the increased offerings of English clay in the market. Prices were steady and unchanged.

Talc—Both demand and prices remained unchanged in a fairly quiet market. The arrival of 4,500 bags from Italy was reported.

Whiting — Market activity was normal with offerings being fairly liberal.

Lacquer Materials

The market was marking time last week as both buyers and sellers awaited the settlement of strikes which have closed the plants of principal

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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A-22

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AHCO PRODUCTS

METHYL "CELLOSOLVE"* STEARATE

METHYL "CELLOSOLVE" STEARATE, a synthetic ester, is used as a plasticizer for cellulose derivative, paper coatings and wax finishes. The following data may suggest other uses.

Chemical formula	$C_{17}H_{35}COOCH_2CH_2OCH_3$
Molecular weight	342
Color (platinum cobalt scale)	175
Melting point	22° to 24°C
Flash point	378°F
Acidity	less than .6 mg. KOH per gram ester
Specific gravity	.888 at 25°/25°C
Iodine value	2 max.

Low volatility

* Trade mark of C&CCC

BUTYL STEARATE

BUTYL STEARATE, a synthetic ester, is used as a plasticizer for cellulose and polyvinyl derivatives, also for cosmetics, paper coatings and wax finishes. The following data may suggest other uses.

Chemical formula	$C_{17}H_{35}COOC_4H_9$
Molecular weight	341
Color (platinum cobalt scale)	130
Melting point	19° to 20°C
Flash point	358°F
Acidity	less than .6 mg. KOH per gram ester
Saponication number, 171-179 mg. KOH per gram ester	
Specific gravity	.85-.86 at 20°/20°C
Iodine value	2 max.

Low volatility

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producers of phthalic anhydride. Filling of substantial orders was postponed by producers until such a time as crude naphthalene becomes more readily available and labor situations will permit basic producers to function.

Dibutyl Phthalate—Producers were still incapable of meeting demands last week as more buyers turned their attention to usable substitutes.

Dibutyl Sebacate — The enduring strike situation and failure of sources to provide important quantities of raw materials united to stall activity in the market last week. Producers were wholly unable to cope with the demand and anticipated little relief in the near future.

Driers and Flatteners

Naphthenates—There was an upward surge of buying interest in lead napthenate last week. Prices on the 16 percent, 24 percent and 30 percent grades, advanced earlier in the month, failed to dampen interest.

Resinates—The varied price revisions reported in the market during the previous week did not affect trading materially. There was a good demand and stocks were available in quantity enough to meet it.

Varnish Gums

Shellac—The unsettled conditions in India were reflected on the local market as importers were faced with complete silence on the state of affairs in the primary market. No cables had arrived, and it was assumed that no shipments were being made. The signing of Amendment 2 to Maximum Price Regulation 45 on August 15, had apparently had little affect on the prices being quoted. There were no major variations in prices noted during the week, and it may be assumed that sellers are preparing new price schedules to include increases authorized under the formula. Imports included 750 bags of refuse lac, 2,568 bags of seedlac, and 2,143 bags of shellac from India. Imported from London were 625 bags of shellac.

Copal—No reduction in high Belgian export taxes was reported last week, and American buyers were forced to await a more desirable market. A mild interest endured however to hold prices steady.

Elemi — Available supplies were very small as prices continued at the previous level.

Kauri—Little activity stirred the market during the period under review, and prices remained steady.

Naval Stores

The market slowly settled into its fourth week of inactivity as no stocks were forthcoming from Southern sources. There was no trading on the Savannah market as producers held their materials back awaiting the decision of the OPA. Inquiries continued from consumers, but no stocks were moving either sectionally or locally.

Rosin—The only trading during the past week was in the two highest grades of gum of which there was a comfortable supply. All other grades were being held either at sources or at primary markets in anticipation of the impending OPA decision on decontrol. Suppliers in the local market sat tight, many having withdrawn all quotations.

Savannah, Aug. 23.—Following is a record of the rosin market for the week:—

	Price per unit — Low of range quoted				
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	$6.00	$6.00	$6.00	$6.00	$6.00
D	6.07	6.07	6.07	6.07	6.07
E	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60
F	6.70	6.70	6.70	6.70	6.70
G	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75
H	6.76	6.76	6.76	6.76	6.76
I	6.76	6.76	6.76	6.76	6.76
K	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80
M	6.82	6.82	6.82	6.82	6.82
N	6.98	6.98	6.98	6.98	6.98
WG	7.06	7.06	7.06	7.06	7.06
WW	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25
X	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25
	Drums				
Sales	...	...	...	...	...
Receipts	51	125	519	148	89
Shipments	...	...	...	...	...
Stocks	11,714	11,839	12,358	12,506	12,595

Turpentine—Production tapered off slightly last week as warehouses and containers were packed to capacity with supplies withheld from the market while awaiting new price ceilings. There was absolutely no local market activity with suppliers maintaining their decision to withdraw all offerings.

Savannah, Aug. 23.—Following is a record of the turpentine market for the week:—

	Bulk gallons — Cents	Sales	Barrels — Receipts	Shipments	On hand
Monday	83½	...	170	252	2,362
Tuesday	83½	...	11	...	2,373
Wednesday	83½	...	120	257	2,236
Thursday	83½	...	71	12	2,295
Friday	83½	...	406	522	2,179

Glues and Binders

Casein—The arrival of South American stocks continued at a fair pace with indications being that further shipments would be forthcoming in the next few months. Importations last week were unusually small in comparison to those of previous weeks, totalling only 400 bags from Argentina.

Glues—Mild interest from buyers helped to maintain existing price levels last week as stocks of hides and bones continued small.

Synthetic Resins

Statistics representing the shipments and consumption of plastics and synthetic resins as reported by 77 manufacturing companies were made available by the Department of Commerce last week. The table below indicates shipments and consumption in pounds in the United States during May and June, 1946.

	Pounds — Shipments and consumption June	May
Cellulose acetate and mixed ester plastics—		
Sheets—		
Continuous (under .003 gauge)	690,011	627,583
Continuous (.003 gauge and upward)	751,572	591,277
All other sheets, rods and tubes	384,765	424,612
Molding and extrusion materials	6,742,790	7,251,398
Nitrocellulose plastics—		
Sheets	864,420	907,550
Rods and tubes	564,629	624,857
Phenolic and other tar acid resins—		
Laminating (dry basis)	2,373,412	1,809,303
Adhesives (dry basis)	996,569	1,317,144
Molding materials	14,161,634	13,453,292
All other (dry basis)	4,818,844	5,437,693
Urea and melamine resins—		
Adhesives (dry basis)	2,596,207	3,477,628
Textile and paper treating (dry basis)	886,620	890,270
All other (dry basis)	145,115	262,132
Polystyrene	5,639,484	5,159,798
Vinyl resins—		
Sheeting and film	1,857,160	2,375,208
Textile and paper coating resins (resin content)	1,284,522	1,397,337
Molding and extrusion materials (resin content)	4,978,168	4,665,924
Adhesives (resin content)	2,369,412	2,187,521
All other (resin content)		
Miscellaneous plastics and resins—		
Molding and extrusion materials	4,850,236	5,537,499
All other (dry basis)	2,191,560	2,837,187

Dry and Chemical Colors

Carbon Black — Increasingly heavy demand was the feature of market activity last week as buyers sought all available supplies in spite of the recent price advances. The demand was primarily from manufacturers of automobile finishes and synthetic rubber.

CHROME GREENS

All Shades—Strengths

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Furnace black prices remained unchanged as demand continued steady.

Chrome Colors—There was a revision of one price in the market last week in the interest of equalization. Chrome yellow had been increased ¼c. per pound to 17¼c. per pound earlier, and chrome orange was reduced ¼c. per pound to 17¼c. per pound. Buyer interest remained constant, with fairly adequate stocks readily available.

Red Cadmium Selenide — Several producers withdrew quotations from the market and production practically ceased due to the shortage of raw materials. There was very little cadmium available, and the small supply was being diverted to the manufacture of lithopone.

Sienna—It was reported that 100 bags and 36 casks were imported from Italy during the period under review.

Ultramarine Blue—There were few changes noted in the market last week. Demand was at the previous level and prices remained unchanged. Imports totaled 401 casks from England.

'Critical Workers'

—Continued from page 4

would significantly retard production in industries essential to reconversion or otherwise essential to the national existence," and "qualified and irreplaceable production workers in industries designated as critical by the Civilian Production Administration."

Under the revised policy, employers and self-employed registrants will submit Selective Service Form 42A Special (Revised), an occupational affidavit setting forth the essentiality to the national existence of individual registrants. This affidavit will be submitted in specified instances to the designated agency (CPA in the case of production and transportation workers), which must certify to the director of Selective Service that the registrant's deferment is imperative.

Lobbying Act

—Continued from page 3

the solicitation or receiving of money to be used "principally" to aid or for the "principal" purpose of aiding in the passage or defeat of legislation. None of these organizations fall in this category.

It is understood that the counsel for both the National Association of Manufacturers and the United States Chamber of Commerce have advised their organizations that it will be unnecessary for the organizations themselves to register under the act, but that their legislative representatives should register.

In attempting to interpret the law, considerable stress is laid by the counsel for various organizations upon the explanation of the law contained in the house committee report. After pointing out that it is not intended to curtail the right of free speech or freedom of the press or the right of petition, nor has it any application to persons who merely appear openly and frankly before congressional committees, the report also contains the follow statement:—

"It does not apply to organizations formed for other purposes whose efforts to influence legislation are merely incidental to the purposes for which formed."

Lobbyists Classes Listed

The report lists three distinct classes of so-called lobbyists which the law seeks to reach, as follows:—

1. Those who do not visit the Capital but initiate propaganda from all over the country in the form of letters and telegrams, many of which have been based entirely upon misinformation as to facts.

2. Those who are employed to come to the Capitol under the false impression that they exert some powerful influence over members of Congress.

3. Those who come to Washington and openly and frankly express their views and interpretations of their employees with respect to legislation which concerns them.

The report emphasizes that none of these activities are prohibited by the legislation, but, in order to carry on such activities, such persons must disclose the sources and purposes of their employment and the amount of their compensation.

Naval Stores: April-June

Production of gum and wood turpentine in the United States in the April-June, 1946, quarter totaled 145,477 barrels, compared with 139,046 barrels in the corresponding 1945 quarter. Stocks at the end of the quarter were 77,440 barrels, compared with 184,777 barrels.

Production of gum and wood rosins in the 1946 quarter totaled 416,690 drums, compared with 376,750 drums in the 1945 quarter. Stocks this year at June 30 were 364,179 drums, compared with 383,979 drums.

Details of naval stores supply, demand, and stocks in the April-June quarter this year are as follows:—

Supply and Distribution

	Turpentine Barrels (50 gals.)	Rosin Drums (520 lbs.)
Carryover, April 1	100,749	388,682
Production	145,477	416,690
Supply	252,375	805,372
Carryover, June 30	77,440	364,179
Apparent consumption	152,157	349,770

Production

Gum	76,677	74,574
Wood	66,800	210,194
Steam-distilled	35,536	*210,194
Destructive-distilled	1,129	.....
Sulphate	30,115	.....
Matches	.....	697
Oils and greases	4	3,458
Paint, varnish, and lacquer	5,052	28,121
Paper and paper size	.....	79,209
Printing ink	59	2,146
Railroads and shipyards	1,901	3,723
Rubber	90	5,096
Shoe polish and shoe materials	2,190	1,610
Soap	.....	38,674
Other industries	34	1,107
Total industrial reported	35,373	†321,118

Carryover Location

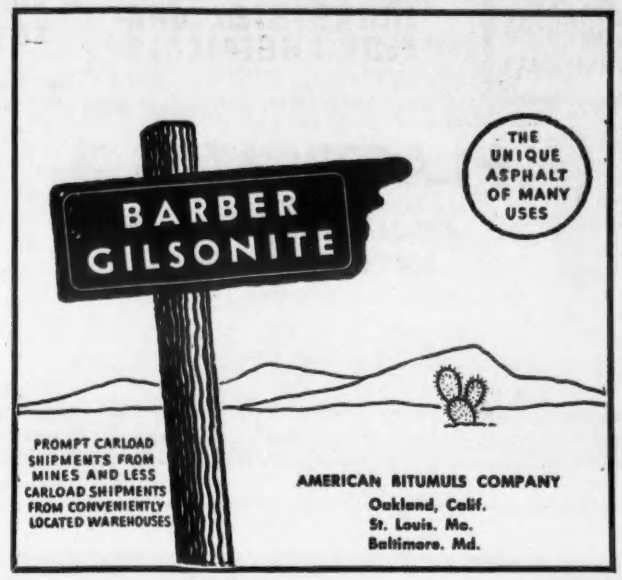
Production points	32,611	120,249
Gum stills	15,481	84,943
Wood plants	17,130	35,306
Southern concentration points	7,052	14,347
Distribution points	15,978	15,535
Central	7,188	5,924
Eastern	5,401	8,922
Western	3,389	689
Industrial plants	21,799	214,048

Consumption by Industries

Abattoirs	.....	126
Adhesives and plastics	61	4,572
Asphaltic products	.....	354
Automobiles and wagons	35	43
Chemicals and pharmaceuticals	21,602	†76,464
Ester gum and synthetic resins	4,100	67,682
Foundries and foundry supplies	201	3,215
Furniture	41	1
Insecticides and disinfectants	3	1,425
Linoleum and floorcovering	.....	2,395

Miscellaneous Production

	Tons
Black liquor soap	55,492
reported acidified	55,175
Tall oil, crude	25,616
	Barrels (50 gals.)
Dipentine	5,583
Pine oil	27,835
Pinetar	23,839
Rosin oil	3,825
Other monocyclic hydrocarbons	8,634



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N.Y. Production Club To Meet September 5

The New York Paint and Varnish Production Club will open the 1946-47 season with a dinner meeting at the BTEA club rooms, 2 Park avenue, September 5. Feature of the meeting will be an address on "Silicone Resins in Protective and Decorative Finishes," by J. R. Patterson, of the General Electric laboratories. The dinner will be served at 6:30 p.m.

Goodyear Adds to Paint And Rubber Research Staffs

Warren W. Burr and Miss Stella Alogdelis have been added to the research staff of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio. Mr. Burr, recently released from the Navy, will head the section on development of protective coatings and pliolite resins, and Miss Alogdelis will work in the synthetic rubber research section on the development of new and improved polymers. She was formerly with the Akron City Health Department.

Carbon Black

—Continued from page 7

stated, and conceivably Russia's requirements for carbon black are heavy. Russia must be producing a lot of black to meet its requirements, he added, and must be regarded as a potential competitor in the world market.

The opening up and development of the oil fields of Saudi Arabia, cannot be overlooked in evaluating the future of the American industry in the world market, he said, nor can the other world developments now taking place in oil.

Mr. Kayser, who became assistant to the president of the Columbian Carbon Company upon leaving the presidency of Carbon Black Export Association on January 1 of this year, gave the following figures on exports of carbon black to Germany during the five years preceding the war:—

1935	20,700,000	pounds
1936	16,900,000	pounds
1937	24,000,000	pounds
1938	21,000,000	pounds
1939	16,350,000	pounds

Harvie L. Titus, who became president of the Carbon Black Export Association upon Mr. Kayser's retirement from the association described some of the changes in the organization's bylaws and functions since he became president.

He said that there are presently six member firms in the association and that two other companies are ready to join. These are the Continental Carbon Company and the Imperial Oil & Gas Products Company. Of the six member firms, four of them produce both channel black and furnace black and the other two produce only channel black. The Continental Carbon Company produces both channel and furnace black and Imperial Oil & Gas Products Company produces only channel black.

He was questioned as to why the association only accepts membership of firms producing channel black and excludes those producing only furnace black. The reason, he said, is because he has been unable as yet to figure out any formula under the association's quota system which would permit the furnace black producers to become members. He added that none have yet sought membership and thus he has had no reason to figure out a way to let them in. The door is open to them, however, he added, if they want to join.

He added that the association does handle the distribution of the furnace black of those member firms producing furnace black as well as channel black, but it is done on an agency basis, while in the case of channel black the association is the buyer of this black from the producers and takes title to the black.

After the two prospective new member firms join the association, Mr. Titus said, there will be only one channel black producer which is not a member of the association. This is the Crown Carbon Company, a small producer.

Labor Relations

—Continued from page 3

rights and is threatening to strike without resorting to board procedure.

2. His second proposed revision is a most fundamental one, involving, as it does, the employer's right to free speech during the period of unionization. Mr. Reilly feels that an employer should be afforded the right, correlative with the union's to speak freely during union-organizing campaigns. The only limitation on this right should be that the employer does not intimidate or dismiss his employees because of their union activity. Says Mr. Reilly:—"I think an employer should have the right to speak pretty freely to his employees about the long-term effect of unionization of his plants correlative with the right of the union to say anything it pleases."

3. The status of supervisory employees should be fully clarified. He is opposed to the inclusion of supervisory employees in a bargaining unit. To his view, the act was never intended to cover supervisory employees. Here, indeed, is a most troublesome problem calling for action.

4. Mr. Reilly urges a still further amendment to the act. He sees no basis for protecting a union whose strike objectives are contrary to the act or can be achieved by the orderly processes under the act. This includes the protection of the right of reinstatement with back pay. Withdrawal of such protection, he points out, would serve as a deterrent to all unions with the exception of the "most powerful"—the United Mine Workers, the AFL Building Trades Unions, and the Railway Brotherhoods.

Authority in Secondary Boycotts

5. The board should be granted power to cope with unions engaged in secondary boycotts. The recent case of the AFL Teamsters Unions and the CIO Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union refusing to unload AFL manned ships in Coos bay, Oregon, is typical of a situation with which the board should be afforded power to deal.

6. An important procedural change is also suggested. The prosecution and enforcement functions of the board should be separated from its other functions and transferred to the Labor Department. The board would thus be confined to a fact-finding and judicial body. This would serve to bolster public confidence in its impartiality.

Mr. Reilly concludes his interview by voicing opposition to compulsory arbitration and to a Federal mediation board. To his view, the Wagner act reflects a basically sound labor policy which is to give the workman the right to bargain collectively without fear of his being discriminated against for doing so. He sees his proposed revisions as carrying out more effectively this fundamental labor policy.

Mr. Reilly's suggested changes will probably give renewed impetus to congressional action, coming, as they do, from a source that can hardly be charged with antiunion or partisan motive. Their serious congressional study and consideration would, therefore, appear to be most in order. This column will, from time to time, try to analyze these suggestions of Mr. Reilly's. In the meantime, it will be interesting to note union leadership's reaction to them and what, if any, congressional action will be forthcoming.

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Paint Technology Education Fostered

OPD Washington Bureau

Development of new technicians for the paint, varnish and lacquer industry through cooperation with educational institutions is the goal that was established at the first meeting of the technical education committee of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association and the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs.

It was proposed at the meeting to organize joint committees of the local paint associations and production clubs to further the program in their respective communities as has already been done by such a joint committee in Cleveland. There, arrangements were made with the Case School of Applied Science for an optional course in paint technology for seniors, while members of the Cleveland paint industry are being asked to support three fellowships for graduate students.

While local committees will act independently in stimulating the interest of educational institutions, assuming responsibility for all details in connection with any scholarships which may be established, the national committee will be prepared to act in an advisory capacity and will furnish a list of suggested items which it is believed will assure the continued interest of instructors and teachers.

Nuodex Names Gregg Southern Region Head

The Nuodex Products Company, paint materials manufacturer, Elizabeth, N. J., has appointed George W. Gregg sales manager of the newly formed southern region, with offices in New Orleans. Thompson Hayward Chemical Company will continue as Nuodex agent in New Orleans and Mr. Gregg will be responsible for the company's activities among all agents in the new territory, which includes North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, Oklahoma and Tennessee.

Mr. Gregg attended the University of Alabama and completed his chemical studies at the University of Cincinnati. After seventeen years in the paint and varnish industry he joined Nuodex in 1943 and was named Eastern regional sales manager.

Canadian Paint Sales In April Reported

Canadian manufacturers' paint, varnish and lacquer sales during March totaled $5,487,554, according to the Dominion Bureau of Standards. Of this total, trade sales were $2,830,040; industrial paint and varnish sales, except water paints, $1,498,889; industrial lacquer sales, $387,871; sales of all types of water paints, $238,834, and unclassified sales, $531,920.

For the first four months of 1946 sales totaled $19,213,571, divided into trade sales, $10,032,230; industrial paint and varnish sales, with the exception of water paints, $5,121,919; industrial lacquer sales, $1,347,849; all types of water paints, $798,879, and unclassified sales, $1,912,694.

There were no comparative 1945 figures available.

German Research

—Continued from page 7

are highly durable and resistant to chemical action. The method was developed at the Hoechst plant of I. G. Farbenindustrie.

A freshly mixed solution of saponifiel polyvinyl acetate and ammonium bichromate is painted over a bronze or silk gauze screen. A positive print of the design is placed over this photosensitive surface, which is then exposed to direct light for several minutes. The light causes the bichromate to oxidize the exposed plastic coating into an insoluble film.

The screen is rinsed in cold water in a darkened room, and then washed in hot water to remove the unexposed portions of the lacquer. Before printing, the lacquer is further hardened by dipping the screen into a formaldehyde solution.

The unique feature of this process is the toughness of the photosensitive lacquer. The finished screen requires no hand-applied reinforcement coat of lacquer, which would cut down on the fineness of detail and accuracy of reproduction.

A similar German process, developed by Klimsch and Co., Frankfurt/Main, is described in the same report by Dr. M. L. Crossley, also consultant with the U. S. Army Quartermaster Corps. In this method, a copper cloth, similar to that used to filter gasoline, is coated with a solution of polyvinylchloride and ammonium bichromate. Exposure and washing processes are the same as for the I. G. Farben method. The lacquer does not require any further hardening before printing.

In this method, designs may also be drawn directly on the screen. Screens prepared in this manner were said to be used for printing on both textiles and paper.

Printing processes for both methods are similar to those used in regular screen printing.

Orders for the report (PB-23638; photostat, $2; microfilm, 50 cents), should be addressed to the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., and should be accompanied by check or money order payable to the Treasurer of the United States.

Public Land Minerals

—Continued from page 7

sand; and 91,650 long tons of phosphate rock.

This compares with the fiscal year 1945, during which the production from 7,335 leases embracing 4,652,908 acres, amounted to 55,907,088 barrels of petroleum; 95,920,557,000 cubic feet of natural gas; 127,922,745 gallons of gasoline and butane; 10,117,328 tons of coal; 3,775,860 tons of potassium salts; 243,614 tons of sodium salts; 73,360 long tons of phosphate rock; and 15,000 tons of silica sand.

It was pointed out that the increases in production of petroleum as well as other minerals sharply reflect the results of the department's all-out effort to produce minerals for war and reveal, in part, the important role of the conservation branch in this program. Had the war continued, it is likely that the increases in production would have been materially greater.

USI Plans Expansion

U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc., is undertaking an expansion program which will involve an expenditure of $200,000 or more in Pensacola, Fla. The company is working on new types of metal coatings for refrigerators and automobiles and resins that are used in water mix paints.

Trade Briefs

S. E. Murphy, Inc., has been organized in New York to deal in petroleum products.

Warren W. Burr will head the section on development of protective coatings and pliolite resins for Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company.

W. Douglas Peters has been named assistant general sales manager of the foil division of Reynolds Metal Company, Richmond, Va., in charge of product sales.

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These are type HC M5 smoke pots containing one pound of a fast-burning and 29 pounds of a slow-burning combustible mixture of the following composition:

Zinc Oxide—over 48%
Grained Aluminum—from 4.5% to 5.2%
Hexachloroethane—over 46%

The faster burning mixture contains the same three ingredients with a slightly higher proportion of grained aluminum.

These three ingredients can be separated by a simple riffle table operation or air separation.

The pots are made of 26-28 gauge terneplate or cold-rolled steel, approximately 8 1/3" ID x 9½" high overall, constructed with inner and outer covers double-seamed to body. The inner cover holds starter cup; outer cover has a handle, tear strip, and electrical connection for firing electrically. Individually packed in wood cases.

These smoke pots are available for sale at the following War Assets Administration offices:

Regional WAA Office	*Storage Location*	*Number (Pots)*
Birmingham, Alabama	Huntsville, Alabama	57,494
Little Rock, Arkansas	Pine Bluff, Arkansas	1,886
New York, New York	Niagara Falls, New York	52,907
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	New Cumberland, Pennsylvania	95,799
Richmond, Virginia	Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland	53,159
Salt Lake City, Utah	Tooele, Utah	86,024

This material is offered subject to the right of inspection by the prospective purchaser at its locations. No warranty is made, either expressed or implied, except as to title and description.

Offers to Purchase the minimum quantity (100 pots) or all of this material F.O.B. location will be

ACCEPTED UNTIL NOON, SEPTEMBER 11, 1946

by the regional offices having the inventory. War Assets Administration reserves the right to reject any or all offers; to make awards in whole or in part, or to extend the period of the sale. Material is subject to withdrawal prior to shipment.

RESERVE FOR PRIORITY CLAIMANTS

Ten per cent of the material offered is reserved for Federal Agencies for their own use. The balance and any unsold portion of this reserve is offered for sale in the following sequence as provided by law:—(1) Certified Veterans of World War II; (2) Subsequent priority claimants; (3) Non-priority purchasers. VETERANS OF WORLD WAR II should apply to their nearest War Assets Administration Certifying Office for certification; the case number assigned and the location of the certifying office must be stated in a Veteran's offer to purchase.

Mark your envelope "Offer to Purchase Smoke Pots." Address it to any regional office having the inventory.

WAR ASSETS ADMINISTRATION

675

Hercules Shifts Staff Of Experiment Station

Four members of the research staff of the paper makers chemical department of the Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., have been assigned new posts.

Dr. William P. Campbell, leader of the paper makers chemical research group at the experiment station near Wilmington, has been appointed director of development of the department, with headquarters in Wilmington. He is succeeded by Dr. W. Donald Thompson, jr., formerly assistant group leader.

Dr. James W. Davis, formerly engaged in paper chemicals research, and Dr. Stearns Putnam, formerly engaged in general research work, have been named assistants to Dr. Thompson.

Dr. Campbell joined Hercules in 1941 after five years of chemical research on resin acids at Harvard University.

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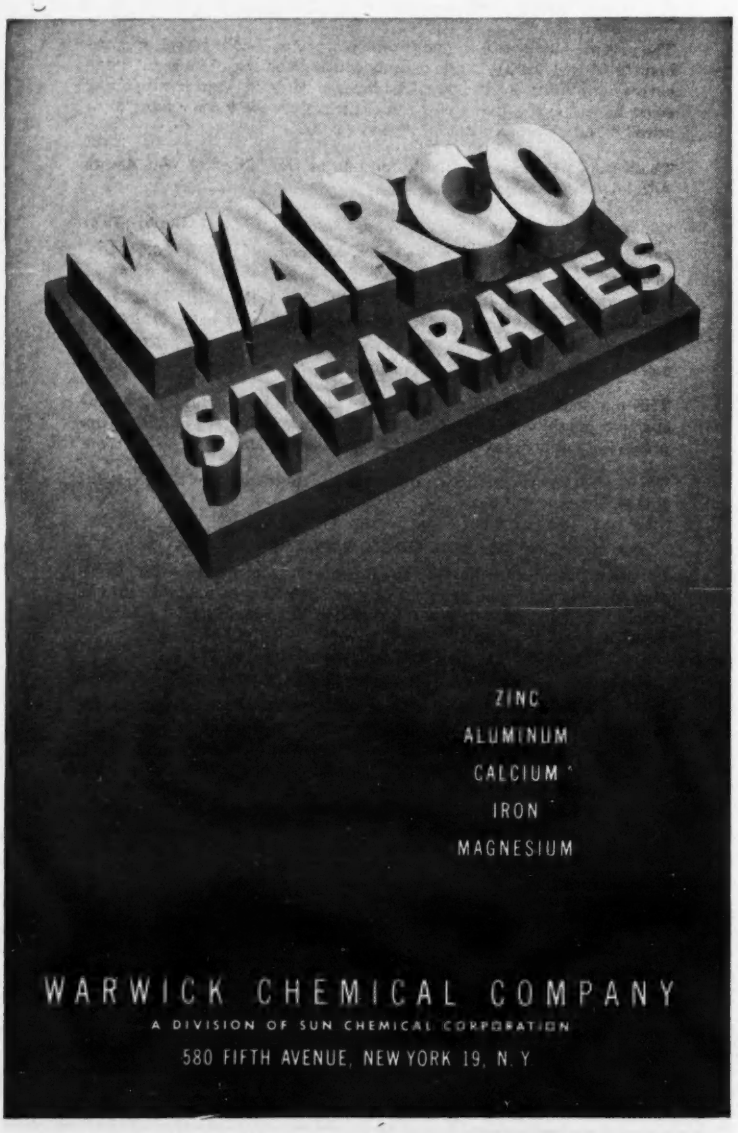

Argentine Oils Deal Made by Foreign Buyers

Buenos Aires, Aug. 21, 1946 (*Comtelburo*)

Trade reports assert that the foreign buying mission, headed by Jasper Knight who is representing the United Kingdom, have reached an agreement with the Argentine government on Argentine exportable surpluses of vegetable oils, meals, and cakes.

Total purchases of the missions reportedly include 205,000 tons of vegetable oils, composed of 120,000 tons of crude linseed oil, at a price equivalent to 25c. (U.S.A. currency) per pound f.o.b. Buenos Aires; 50,000 tons of sunflowerseed oil, at 28c. per pound; 15,000 tons of peanut oil, at 24¼c.; 5,000 tons of cottonseed oil at 28c., and 5,000 tons of rapeseed oil at 24¼c.

The meal and cake purchases are said to aggregate 615,000 tons, prices varying according to protein content but averaging $107 (U. S. currency) per ton.

It is furthermore stated that the Argentine government intends to take full advantage of its vegetable oilseed and oil monopoly through the utmost crushing of exportable surpluses. Accordingly, no export licenses are expected to be granted for either flaxseed or peanuts.

Margarin from Coconut Oil to Be Exported

Department of Agriculture has announced that invitations for bids on 15,000,000 pounds of margarin, to be made from coconut oil in view of the improved supply of this oil, have been issued by the Production and Marketing Administration to meet export requirements. Bids will be accepted until August 30.

The margarin will be manufactured with coconut oil from the supply of Philippine copra and will be sold only to the United States government to meet foreign commitments. This action represents an exception, at the request of the department, to the established practice of margarin manufacturers to use domestically produced vegetable oils, in order to conserve the supply of domestic oils for domestic consumption.

Androgenic Drugs Advice Given by FDA

OPD Washington Bureau

The Food and Drug Administration has stated that articles which have appeared in current literature, together with information obtained by the administration from endocrinologists, indicate that androgenic substances prepared for subcutaneous and intramuscular administration of a potency less than five milligrams per dose are of no therapeutic value when used for such conditions as male climacteric, impotence due to lack of androgens and other conditions for which these preparations are usually recommended.

According to the administration these facts should be taken into consideration when preparing androgenic drugs for distribution within the jurisdiction of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act.

Salt from Proteins Produced by Staley

Volume production of a salt from proteins derived from corn-processing operations of A. E. Staley Manufacturing Company, Decatur, Ill., will begin after completion of an addition to the company's plant. The product will be known technically as Monosodium Glutamate. The ultimate cost of this development including research expenditures, will exceed $1,000,000, according to the company.

Central Soya to Issue $4,000,000 Debentures

Central Soya Company, Fort Wayne, Ind., has registered with Securities and Exchange Commission $4,000,000 of 3 percent fund debentures, due September 1, 1966 and 90,000 share of no par value common stock.

Holders of the company's outstanding common stock will be granted rights to subscribe for the new common stock at the rate of one share for each 7 1-3 shares held. Net proceeds will be used to redeem $2,050,000 aggregate principal amount of outstanding 3¼ percent debentures; payment of short-term bank loans; retirement of a mortgage note of a subsidiary and for working capital.

German-Owned Patents Licensing Clarified

OPD Washington Bureau

Alien Property Custodian James E. Markham has announced that the recent accord on German-owned patents extends his office's policy of licensing former German-owned patents on a non-exclusive, royalty-free basis to citizens of other countries signing the accord.

Mr. Markham said that the patents will continue to be available to American citizens as before. He added that the patents which are being licensed to citizens of other countries under the accord are those in which there are no lawfully acquired proprietary interests, licenses or claims held by non-Germans prior to August 1, 1946, which would conflict with the issuance of licenses.

India Liberalizes Import Licensing

The chief controller of Imports for the government of India announces a decision to issue import licenses more liberally for a limited number of products to facilitate the supply of raw materials to Indian industries and relieve the needs of consumers.

The items to be freely licensed for imports from all sources, including countries with whom trade involves currency difficulties, include stearine, tallow, vegetable oils, saccharine and natural and synthetic essential oils.

The decision is described as a step in the declared policy of India to relax control over imports progressively.

Trade Briefs

Central Paint & Varnish Works, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., has moved its general and executive offices to separate quarters to provide increased facilities for the manufacturing and production departments.

Thermoid Company will build factory units for the manufacture of automotive friction and rubber products and a diversified line of industrial and oil field rubber items on a thirty-five acre tract at Nephi, Utah.

Tried FERRO'S new "A" VISCOSITY NAPHTHENATES yet?
Ferro's new *Cobalt*, *Manganese* and *Lead* Naphthenates—in standard solutions of 6%, 6% and 24% respectively—are proving a revelation in paint and varnish plants all over the country. Send for full details and samples.
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CHEMICAL CORPORATION
(Successor to Ferro Drier & Chemical Company)
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Oils, Fats, and Waxes

As a result of the restoration of price controls on cottonseed, flaxseed and soybeans and their products, trading was at a standstill last week. New crop soybean oil, sold recently in considerable quantities, was withdrawn from the market. While inquiry for new crop cottonseed oil was active, crushers were not offering and were disposed to await developments in the price situation. Other oils and fats not affected by the new controls, were in urgent demand, but business was light because of the scarcity of supplies.

Ceilings on cottonseed, flaxseed and soybeans and their products were restored by the Price Decontrol Board August 21. Ceilings on meats and subsidies on livestock also were restored. Flaxseed and the byproducts feeds were considered separate from other grains and feeds by the board and were placed under price controls. No subsidies on flaxseed or the byproducts were in effect June 29 and none were prescribed by the board.

OPA announced that price ceilings on cottonseed and soybean oils in tankcar shipments were effective August 23. Producers of oils for consumers would feel the effects of the new regulations August 30, distributors, September 4 and retailers September 9.

Advices from the Argentine stated that an agreement had been reached for the purchase of vegetable oils and meals by foreign buying missions. Some 205,000 tons were purchased at the following prices, U. S. currency, f.o.b. Buenos Aires: Rapeseed and peanut oils, 24¼ cents per pound; linseed oil 25 cents per pound; cottonseed and sunflowerseed oils at 28 cents per pound. It also was indicated that no export licenses were expected to be issued for flaxseed or peanuts. Cake and meal purchases totaled 615,000 tons, of varied proteins averaging $107 per ton.

Cottonseed Oil

Restoration of price controls resulted in buyers and sellers withdrawing from the market last week. Reports from the South stated that when trading is resumed that the bulk of the business will be transacted on the exchange of crude oil for shortening or cooking oil. The average percentage of recent swap transactions was 60,000 pounds of crude for 5,000 pounds of the finished product.

Price ceilings on cottonseed products become effective September 3, it was announced by OPA.

Warm weather was favorable for the cotton crop last week and fairly good to good progress was reported. Persistent hot and dry weather affected the crop in Oklahoma and Texas, except in southern Texas, where it favored harvesting. Weather generally was favorable for checking weevils, which were reported numerous.

Atlanta, Aug. 22.—Cottonseed products trading at a standstill. South Georgia cotton crop is making fair progress and some mills expect to start operations within a week or ten days. Georgia mills started new season with 9,350 tons of cottonseed meal against 13,000 tons a year ago.

Memphis, Aug. 22.—Cotton crop on average progressing favorably. Some planters report finest crop prospects they ever had. Unless unfavorable weather develops picking should get under way by the end of August. Plants show rank growth because of too frequent rains. Old crop cottonseed meal sold at $88.50 per ton, mill, for immediate shipment, early in the week.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Degras, neutral, 2c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
204.6	204.6	218.4	193.3

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Linseed Oil

Ceilings on flaxseed were restored by the Price Decontrol Board, August 21 and OPA announced that controls would become effective, September 3. Crushers withdrew from the market and prices were entirely nominal. Demand for oil continued urgent. With stocks limited and decreasing steadily, it was stated that unless oil is received from the West soon, sellers would be unable to cover existing orders.

The ceiling price on replacement linseed oil was increased 6.4c. per gallon, effective August 19, by OPA and reflects the recent advance of 1.3c. per pound on ceilings for linseed oil.

Minneapolis, Aug. 22.—Demand for linseed oil appeared limitless and crushers were in no position to accept any more than a very small percentage of business offered. Most of the mills, according to local representatives, are not making new commitments for the time being, showing a definite preference to wait further developments on seed, linseed oil and meal prices. Production which was being applied against previous commitments—was estimated at around 60 percent of capacity and shipments were at as rapid a pace as the car situation permitted.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1945-46	1944-45
This week	4,860,000	5,380,000
Since Sept. 1	299,430,000	249,890,000

Los Angeles, Aug. 22.—Heavy demand for linseed oil continued to be reported in this area. However, short supplies continue to limit deliveries. Oil was nominal at 15.8c. per pound in tankcars.

Flaxseed — Demand for seed continued active despite the restoration of price controls. Announcement of higher ceilings was expected by the trade.

Minneapolis, Aug. 22.—Announcement—which was expected—that flaxseed and its products would remain under price controls threw the crushing trade into a period of indecision and first bids after the price control board's announcement were at $3.35. This old ceiling price failed to bring out any seed and crusher prices immediately went back to the $4.00 mark until such time as it becomes mandatory to return to old ceilings or a new ceiling is announced. The trade is of the opinion that new ceilings will be comfortably higher than the old, many of the opinion that $3.80 to $4.00 represents the potential ceiling with others claim that the $3.60 base will be used. Despite the change in the price status there was no abatement of demand and crusher buyers endeavored to garner all of the seed possible. Cash arrivals in the Northwest market via boxcars were the heaviest since October, 1945, and arrivals via truck were extremely large. It was estimated that between 200 and 250 trucks were arriving in the terminal each day, carrying seed to local mills, and it was expected that this movement would continue even after the price ceilings were announced.

	Receipts 1945-46	Receipts 1944-45	Shipments 1945-46	Shipments 1944-45
This week	712,500	134,500	57,190	22,500
Since Sept. 1	22,233,100	10,903,500	4,811,630	2,189,500

Buenos Aires, Aug. 23.—No flaxseed shipments were made last week. Visible supply was indicated at 3,150,000 bushels.

Hull, Aug. 23.—Flaxseed, Bombay, £46½ nominal, August; Calcutta, £37 nominal, August; La Plata not quoted.

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor, Dehydrated — While one plant resumed operations last week two others were still closed down by strikes. Demand for oil continued urgent and exceeded supplies.

Coconut — Limited sales of crude oil were reported at the ceiling to fill quotas. Production has been steadily increased by the larger imports of Philippine copra. Under the agreement with United States to purchase exportable copra surplus from the

Fats, Oils Recontrol Dates Set by OPA

OPD Washington Bureau

The Office of Price Administration announced August 21 that recontrol dates for fats and oils are as follows:—Tank oils (crude and refined), August 23; consumer products (salad oils, mayonnaise, etc., at manufacturing levels), August 30; nonmanufacturing distributors of end-products, September 4; retailers, September 9.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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OLEIC ACID (Red Oil)
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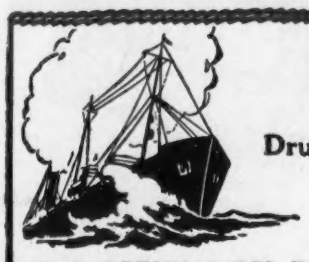
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Netherlands Indies government, it was estimated that a minimum of 300,000 long tons would be available during the next twelve months. The price for copra is 7⅛c. per pound, f.o.b. shipping point, the same as announced in connection with the Philippine copra agreement signed recently.

Oiticica — Arrivals totaled 4,070 drums at New York last week for delivery on previous contracts. Scarcity of supplies continued to restrict business. Demand was active for prompt and nearby shipment from Brazil, with offerings scanty.

Olive—Imports totaled 5,376 drums of edible oil from Spain at New York last week and another shipment received in exchange for refined soybean oil. This oil was delivered against former contracts and was not available for resale.

Peanut—Trading is limited due to small production. A few tanks traded last week at 13c. ceiling in swaps for finished products. No new crop sales were reported. CCC announced the requirements with respect to the 1946 Peanut Loan Program formulated by CCC and the Production and Marketing Administration, August 16. Loans will be made available to producers on peanuts stored in approved warehouses.

Soybean—Business was reported at standstill following the restoration of price controls. Inquiry for new crop oil subsided and the market was entirely nominal at ceilings. Soybean oil shipments in tankers were placed under ceilings, August 23. Soybeans go back under control, September 3, it was announced by OPA.

Tung—Buying interest was reported light. Offerings from China were scarce, in view of trading there above our ceilings for Russia and other European destinations. Spot market was bare of supplies with sellers offering October forward delivery at ceilings. Chinese exchange has been increased to 3,350 Chinese dollars to $1. U. S. currency.

Fats and Greases

Grease—Small lots were reported sold at ceilings last week. While trading was limited, deliveries against contracts absorbed the bulk of the output.

Lard—Tight supply conditions continued to restrict business. Demand was urgent, with available supplies scarce.

Tallow—Inquiry was keen, but business was slow owing to lack of offerings. Production was moving against former orders. Large packers were reported sold up and out of the market.

Animal Oils

Degras—This market was easier and quotations were lower for neutral grades, while crude was unchanged. Trading was fair, with supplies adequate to meet requirements. Neutral, less 2 percent fatty acid was quoted at 24c. to 26c. per pound, and above 2 percent fatty acid at 22c. to 24c. per pounds, barrels, depending upon quantity.

Grease Oil—Trading continued dull. Prices were merely nominal at ceilings.

Neatsfoot Oil—This market was entirely nominal at ceilings. Inquiry was slow and offerings limited.

Oleo—Restoration of price controls caused sellers to withdraw from the market. Quotations were nominal at ceilings.

Fish Oils

Cod—Arrivals totaled 60 drums and 20 casks at New York last week for delivery on prior contracts. Supplies were scarce and the market entirely nominal.

Menhaden—Trading was quiet and the quotations were merely nominal for crude and refined grades. Producers of crude oil were not offering.

Baltimore, Aug. 20.—With the reinstated OPA adhering to the ceiling of 8.9c. per pound for crude menhaden oil, trading was at a standstill. Producers of oil simply refuse to do any business at the prevailing ceiling, while supplies accumulate. Just what the outcome of the situation may be remains uncertain.

Sardine—Fishing was resumed on the Pacific coast after the price for fish was increased from $22 to $30 per ton. Fishing was reported poor last week. Trading in crude and refined grades was inactive.

Los Angeles, Aug. 21.—Northern California sardine fishing fleet put out to sea yesterday for the first time this season after the OPA lifted the sardine ceiling price from $22 per ton to $30 per ton. Fishermen had remained in port as a protest against the lower ceiling price. Fishing started August 1 in Northern California.

Whale—Production in the South African 1945-46 Antarctic season totaled 819,200 barrels, or 136,532 long tons. This output was disappointing in view of the fact that a production of at least 1,200,000 barrels was anticipated. Unusually bad weather prevailed during the past season. Further, there was a shortage of whales and those caught were not so productive of oil as had been expected. Output of the shore station operated at Durban included 2,102 long tons of sperm whale oil, compared with 1,834 tons in 1944, and 1,946 tons of other whale oil, against 2,847 tons in the preceding year.

Fatty Acids

Red Oil—Production was sold ahead and makers were unable to cover an urgent new demand. Deliveries against former orders continued in active request. Market was firm at ceilings.

Stearic Acid—Consuming demand was good, but supplies were scarce

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Distilled Animal
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owing to the sold up output. Prices were strong at ceilings.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal — Restoration of price controls caused buyers to withdraw offerings and the market was merely nominal. It was pointed out that unless price ceilings were substantially advanced, ginners and growers were expected to demand the meal produced from their seed.

Linseed Meal—Business was quiet with producers awaiting new price ceilings, as a result of restoration of price controls.

Minneapolis, Aug. 22.—This market was slow last week as purchasers anticipated a sharp decline in values with application of old ceilings. As the week came to a close the price basis on meal was $70 to $80, bulk, at Minneapolis and the old ceiling price was expected to prevail at the $56 level soon. Crushers cleaned out their accumulated meal stocks at the high price levels and had little or nothing on hand as the findings of the Price Decontrol Board were announced. Meal shipments were the heaviest since October, 1945.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds were as follows:—

	1945-46	1944-45
This week.....	12,480,000	3,180,000
Since Sept. 1.....	35,100,000	10,860,000

Waxes

Beeswax — Trading was reported dull last week. Market was steady and unchanged. Offerings of crude for shipment was well maintained.

Candelilla—Business was reported dull. A steady undertone however was noted in the market. Supplies on the spot were held at former levels.

Carnauba—Firmness in the Brazilian market continued to strengthen the spot situation. Inquiry for shipment was fairly active, but offerings were scarce for prompt shipment, while the forward positions were available at strong prices. Demand for spot delivery was spotty, with prices unchanged and firm.

Montan—Small lots was in moderate request. Prices were steady and unchanged.

Ouricury—Buying interest showed no improvement and the spot market was easy. Offerings were liberal.

Blackstrap Molasses IEFC Allocations Issued

The International Emergency Food Council has announced the recommended allocation of blackstrap molasses for the calendar year 1946. Previously only shipping allotments were made to provide for urgent current needs. The present recommendation has been made possible by the conclusion of the purchase agreement between the United States and Cuba, which provided that Cuba would make available a minimum of 115,000,000 gallons of blackstrap for International Emergency Food Council allocation recommendation.

In making this recommendation the IEFC took into account stated requirements of claimant countries and all available supplies, domestic and importable. Stated requirements totaled 675,000,000 gallons, but were later revised downward by agreement to 528,000,000 gallons. Supplies available for allocation recommendation including indigenous production, totaled 368,000,000 gallons, or approximately 70 percent of amended requirements.

Resellers Pricing Procedure Revamped

Resellers of products sold at wholesale or retail under "freeze" ceilings have been provided with an alternative pricing method permitting them to pass on increases granted suppliers since March 31, 1946, the Office of Price Administration announced last week.

Following reseller provisions of the price control extension act of 1946, this new action, effective August 23, permits these resellers to figure March 31, 1946, percentage mark-up and to apply these mark-ups to current costs of acquisition. The new action affects the General Maximum Price Regulation, which "freezes" at March, 1942, levels the wholesale and retail prices of thousands of commodities not priced under separate regulations.

The order will not apply to resellers of products on which modifications of freeze prices have been made. Provisions under other orders will be made for resellers excluded from todays' pricing method.

OPD—8-26-1946 75

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1 Buffalo 5 Shelf, 42x42.
1 Buffalo 13 Shelf, 42x42.
1 Devine 13 Shelf, 53x60.
2 Buffalo 20 Shelf, 60x160 (double door)

Two Tray Type Proctor & Schwartz Dryers, 7′ wide, 10′ 6″ high, 34″ deep. Provision for 80 trays 11″x15″, each Dryer complete with motors, fans, blowers, controls, etc.

One Buffalo 5′x12′ Rotary Drum Dryer.

One Badger Copper Concentrator, evaporating capacity 2,500 lbs. per hour, calandria type with complete accessories.

Two Swenson-Walker Continuous Crystallizers with three decks, 24″x30′.

Two Batch Crystallizers, 8′10″ diameter, 6′ high, with conical bottom 3′9″, making total overall height of 9′9″, having copper cooling coils.

One Griscomb Russel Stainless Heat Exchanger, 3′x18′, 7 pass, each pass having 16 tubes 1¼″.

Four Horizontal Autoclaves or Retorts, 5′x11′, with two racks each, 30″x64″, good for 30 lbs. pressure.

One Fletcher Centrifugal Extractor, 40″x24″, suspended type, rubber covered basket, lead lined steel casing and stainless perforated screen, heavy duty unloader, steel plow.

Two Jacketed Mixers, heavy duty sigma double arms, about 9 gallon capacity.

One Swenson Single Effect Aluminum Evaporator, 38″x66″, with vacuum pump and receiver.

One Eimco Vacuum Filter, 4′x2′, with 25 sq. ft. filtering area, complete with receiver, pumps, piping and electrical equipment.

One Industrial Rotary all iron Filter, drum 6′x3′.

Two Oliver Filters, 5′x6′, steel construction.

Six Raymond Mills, No. 45—00—0000.

50 Stokes and Colton Preformers or Tablet Presses, Rotary and Single Punch models.

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2—Closed Jack. agitated Kettles with coils; 1—1,200 gal., 1—900 gal.
1—1,200 gal. closed jack. Kettle or Vacuum Still.
2—Closed jack. agitated Kettles or Vacuum Stills.
1—250 gal. Copper jack. agit. closed Kettles or Vac. Stills.
1—350 gal. closed jack. agit. Kettle.
1—100 gal. open Tank.
28—250 GAL. NEW CLOSED HORIZONTAL STORAGE TANKS, OVAL SHAPED, APPROX. 46″ AND 28″ BY 61″ LONG, 18″ ROUND MANHOLE IN TOP, ¼″ PLATE.

CRYSTALLIZERS VACUUM PAN DRYERS

3—Buflovak 9′ dia. Jacketed Vacuum Pan Dryers or Crystallizers —also two of atmospheric type, same size, also jacketed and agitated—300 gallons capacity—cast iron—jackets cast integral with shells.
3—Swenson-Walker Continuous Steel Jacketed Crystallizers, Mixers or Dryers, each made up of four 24″x26″x10′ long sections with heavy spiral ribbon agitators. Each unit with worm gear speed reducer.

1—Colton No. 14 FULLY AUTOMATIC TUBE FILLER, Closer and Clipping Machine.
1—Colton No. 2 TUBE CLOSER and CLIP FASTENER.
1—Pneumatic Scale six head fully automatic Capping Machine.
1—W & P MIXER, 150 gallon capacity, 100 gallon working capacity, size 1E, style VI, type BB, equipped with sigma blades.
2—Stokes Hand Tube Fillers.
2—Colton Hand Tube Fillers.
4—Hand Closers and Crimpers.

GEAR REDUCERS and MIXERS

58—Phila. type HVT, Class 1, size 1100, GEAR REDUCERS, ratio 88 to 1, horsepower 16.7 at 1750 RPM.
37—Phila. MOTO-REDUCERS, with 2 HP 2 speed, totally enclosed, fan cooled and explosion-proof motors. Vertical; Output speed 87 and 29 RPM at HP 2/.67.
14—Eastern Engrg. Vertical MIXERS, 3 HP, enclosed fan-cooled motors, output speed 225 RPM.

JUST PURCHASED
Chemical Perfume Plant

6—Copper Steam Jacketed Agitated Kettles, 200 and 100 gal.
4—All Copper Vacuum Pans, 275 gal., 250 gal., 60 gal., 50 gal., with Condensers.
3—Copper Jacketed Evaporating Pans, 60 gal. and 25 gal.

DRYERS

1—Devine VACUUM SHELF DRYER, 14 shelves, 40x43; also 10-SHELF DRYER, Complete.
3—B. & C. 28″ dia. x 60″ face Atmospheric DOUBLE DRUM DRYERS complete.
2—Direct heat ROTARY DRYERS; 5′x30′, 6′x35′.
1—ROTARY KILN, 6′x60′.
6—ROTARY VACUUM DRYERS; 1—Devine, 5′x30′; 3—Devine, 4′x25′; 1—Devine, 4′x20′; 1—Struthers Wells, 30″x12′.
1—6′x35′ Louisville Direct Heat single shell Rotary Dryer.
2—5′x50′ Direct Heat Rotary Dryers.
1—4′x20′ Ruggles-Coles Indirect Heat Rotary Dryer.
2—6′x28′ Rotary Steam Tube Dryers.

Only a partial listing. Space does not permit listing all items. Send us your inquiries.

1—50 gal. STAINLESS STEEL VACUUM MIXER, J. H. Day Co. "Imperial" type, size 20, heavy duty, steam jacketed, double sigma blades, geared both ends, power tilting, enclosed silent chain drive from and incl. 25 HP 3-60-220 motor.

2—Weeks McDonald straight line fully automatic LABELERS, motor driven.
1—Karl Kiefer No. 2 Visco FILLER, piston type, to fill 4 oz. to 32 oz., motor driven.
5—World and Ermold semi-automatic Labeling Machines, MD.
2—Rotary Cutters, Robinson and Howes, 24″, 30″ blades.
1—Dopp 500 gallon Jacketed KETTLE.
1—J. H. Day auger FILLER, motor driven; 2-Stokes auger.
42—150 gallon STAINLESS STEEL TANKS.
Approximately 1,000 feet of STEEL BALL BEARING ROLLER CONVEYOR, from 17 to 32″ widths.

MISCELLANEOUS

4—Raymond PULVERIZERS — 4-Roll High Side; Nos. 00, 0000, 45, 55 and 70.
7—Hardinge CONICAL MILLS; 8′x 30″, 6′x30″, 3′x8″, silex lined; 8′x36″, 6′x22″, 5′x22″ and 3′x8″, iron lined.
6—ATTRITION MILLS, Bauer and Robinson, 22″, 24″, 30″, 36″— motor driven.
12—Vibrating SCREENS: four 3′x6′ Sturtevant 2-deck all-enclosed; six 3′x5′, 4′x5′ 1-deck Tyler Hummers; Abbe No. 2 Bluteregg.
1—Size 42″ Vertical ROCK EMERY MILL, Shop No. 1108, Sturtevant Mill Co., Boston, with enclosed silent chain drive and 40 HP 3-60-440 motor.

WANTED—
YOUR IDLE MACHINES
Help Create these JOBS. Send your list NOW to "CONSOLIDATED"

THE KEY TO SAVING TIME AND MONEY
FOR OVER A QUARTER CENTURY A SYMBOL OF CONFIDENCE
CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS COMPANY, INC.

WE BUY FROM SINGLE ITEMS TO COMPLETE PLANTS
"Every Machine in Your Plant is a Used Machine"

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IN STOCK!

1—Stokes Rotary Tablet Machine, DDS2, 13/16" dia.
7—Stokes Rotary Tablet Machine, D3 and D4, 31/32" dia.
10—Colton, Stokes Single Punch Tablet Machines, up to ¾".
1—Mulford Single Punch Tablet Machine, 1¼" dia.

1—Abbe 150 gal. Porcelain Lined Pebble Mill.
1—Day 5"x12" Three Roll Mill.
1—Abbe 10 Jar Mill, motor driven.
2—American 16"x40" Three Roll Mills, 20 HP motors.
1—Schutz O"Neill 16" Ball Bearing Style "D" Limited Mill.
1—Hardinge Ball Mill, 2'x8".
3—Pebble Mills, 100, 150 gal.
1—Williams No. 1 Hammer Mill.
1—Day 18" Ointment Mill.
1—Fitzpatrick Model "D" Comminuting Machine.
3—Mikro Pulverizers, 18H, 5 HP.

1—Lab. Devine Vacuum Shelf Dryer, with condenser.
2—Rotary Vacuum Dryers, 1½'x 3½', 4'x15'.
2—6' Buflovak Vacuum Crystallizers, complete.
1—6'x27'6" Rotary Steam Tube Dryer.
3—Buflovak Vacuum Drum Dryers, 24"x20", 48"x40", 5'x6'.
5—Rotary Dryers, 6'x17', 4½' x 35', 6' x 35', 7½' x 65', 7½' x 70'.
1—7½'x135' Rotary Kiln.

1—12"x12" C. I. Filter Press, washing type, closed delivery.
1—18"x18" C. I. Filter Press, washing type, closed delivery.
1—Lab. Vallez Filter.
2—American 4' 4 Disc and 6' 2 Disc Rotary Continuous Filters.
6—Oliver 8'x6' Rotary Hopper Dewaterers, New.
6—Shriver, Sperry Filter Presses, 12", 18", 24", 30", 32", 36".
5—Shriver Wood Filter Press Skeletons, 24" to 42".

4—Sharples No. 6 Centrifuges, open and Pressurite.
3—De Laval No. 300, 600, 700 Clarifiers.
1—Tolhurst 40" Suspended type Bottom Discharge Centrifugal, solid basket, motor driven.
5—Tolhurst 30", 40", 48" Self-Balancing Type Centrifugals.
1—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type Centrifugal, steel baskets.

1—Pfaudler Nickel Jacketed Kettle, 287 gal.
3—Stainless Steel Jacketed Kettles, 100, 150, 300 gal. New.
10—Brand New Stainless Steel Tanks, 100, 200, 300, 500 gal.
2—Stainless Steel Tanks, 268 gal.
6—Pfaudler Jktd. Agte. Kettles, 100, 125, 200 gal.
2—60 and 125 gal. Alum. Jktd. Kettles.
10—Copper Jktd. Kettles, 25 to 150 gal., some agitated.
8—Steel Jktd. Kettles, 600 to 1,200 gal., some agitated.
1—60 gal. Cast Semi-Steel Autoclave, agitated. 3" wall.
2—Zaremba All Copper Evaporators, 500 sq. ft. each effect.
5—Copper and Steel Vacuum Pans, 42", 5', 6', 7' dia.

DURING THE CHICAGO CHEMICAL SHOW
WE WILL MAINTAIN QUARTERS AT THE HOTEL SHERMAN
COME AND SEE MR. BRILL

8—Tyler Ro-Tap Sieve Shakers.
3—Abbe No. 00, 1 and 2 Bluteregess Sifters.
3—Tyler Hummer Screens, 3'x5', 4'x5'.
9—Gyro Sifters, 20" x 48".

1—W. & P. 20 gal. Stainless Steel Mixer.
5—New Powder Mixers, 1,200 lb.
1—Readco 100 gal. Jacketed Heavy Duty Double Arm Mixer.
5—Day, W. & P. Double Arm Mixers, 10 to 75 gal.

2—Knapp Automatic Can Labelers.
1—Colton No. 2 Combination Tube Filler and Closer.
1—Filler Machine Co. 4 Spout Filler.
1—Karl Kiefer Visco Piston Type Filler, motor driven.
5—World Ermold Labelers.
10—12" Belt Conveyors, 20 to 50' centers, built to specifications.
17—Bucket Elevators, from 12' to 50' high, steel housing.

1—Anderson No. 3 Moisture Expeller.
1—Schaeffer Poidometer, 20"x4'.

Partial List only. Your inquiries solicited. Send us your lists of surplus equipment.

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BRyant 9-2040
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MILLS

1—J.H. Day 16"x 40" Three Roller Mill—Slow Speed.

1—Lehman 12"x 30" Three Roller Mill—High Speed.

EMSCO EQUIPMENT COMPANY
EMIL A. SCHROTH, Owner
41 HYATT AVE., NEWARK 5, N. J.
Phone: Mitchell 2-3536

11—Sharples No. 5A Stainless Oil Purifiers, latest type, 2 H.P. Motor Driven.
2—Batteries (6 & 9) Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type Centrifugals, Motor Driven, Bottom Discharge.

1—Chrystie 80'x46' Rot. Dryer.
3—Oliver Rotary Vac. Filters, 8'x 10' and 5'x6'.
2—Dorr 15' Bowl Classifiers.
1—Hardinge 3'x8" Conical Ball Mill.
1—Gayco 3' Centrif Air Separator, motor driven.
1—Sturtevant 36" Rock Emery Mill.
1—W. & P. 9 gal Double Arm Mixer, 2 H.P. motor.
1—Sharples No. 6 Centrifuge, 2 H.P.
1—Hammer Mill, 7½ H.P.
1—Jeffrey No. 4 Single Deck Conveyor Screen.
1—Adamson 6" Extruder.
25—New stainless Steel Tanks, 100 to 1,000 gals.
2—6 spt. gravity Bottle Fillers.
New Water Stills, Gas and Elec
4—Pony Mixers, 15 and 40 gals.
500-ft. Ball Bearing Roller Conveyor, 12" wide.
12—Filter Presses, Iron, Wood and Rubber, 18" to 42" sq.
4—Centrifugals, 20", 26" & 40".
5—0000 and No. 0 Raymond Mills
1—Bonnot 27" dia. Iron Filter Press.
10—Closed Steel Vac. Kettles & Stills, up to 1,000 gals.
12—Vert. Jack. Agit. Kettles & Autoclaves to 1,500 gals.
2—200 & 1,500 gal. lead lined kettles.
1—250 gal. copper jack. vac. Still & Receiver.
1—Pfaudler 350 gal. Jack. Agit. Steel Kettle, Copper Lined.
1—700 gal. steel copper lined vac. Filter Tank.
6—20, 35, 75 & 250 gal. closed, jacketed Copper Kettles.
1—Dopp 50 gal. Jacketed Kettle.
15—50 gal. Steel mixing Tanks.
1—Blystone 2,000 lb. horiz. Paddle Type Steel Mixer.
6—Horizontal Mixers, 20 to 100 gals., Single & Double Arm.
1—Faust 150 gal. Spiral Mixer.
2—4,000 gal. Acid Proof Tanks.
1—Stokes No. 149B, 9"x9" Vac. Pump.
2—Devine Horiz. Vac. Pumps, 8"x6"x4"x6".
2—Worthington 12"x13"x12" Vac. Pumps.
1—National Acme Model C20 stainless Steel Centrifuge.
2—De Laval Multiple Clarifiers, 300 & 301.
2—Rotary Screens, 18"x72".
6—Attrition Mills & Disc Grinders up to 22".
1—Ross 16"x40", 3 Roll Mill.
3—Double Stand Steel 4 Roller Mills, 7"x18" to 7½"x30".
10—Iron Mills, 12", 14" & 18".
8—Stone Mills, 8" to 32".
6—Lead & Paste Mixers to 72 gals.
3—Copper Varnish Kettles, 200 gals.
25—Steel & Wood Tanks, up to 4,000 gals.
1—Schutz-O'Neal 20" Pulverizer.
2—Double Roll Crushers
1—Williams No. 2 "Regular" type Hammer Mill.
10—Electric Agitators, ¼ to 2 H.P.
20—Rotary, Centrif. & Triplex Pumps.
6—Gas Boilers, up to 10 H.P.

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MANY MORE ITEMS IN STOCK

2—Kent 3 roller water cooled mill 12x30" M.D.
3—30" and 36" copper coating pans —motor drive.
3—U. S. and Karl Kiefer 60 and 72 spout bottle washers.
2—Tolhursts 32" and 42" extractors.
1—Blaw Knox 125 gallon jacketed autoclave.
1—Blaw Knox 200 gallon gas fired autoclave.
3—O & J automatic labelers.
1—Weeks McDonald back and front automatic labeler.
2—150 and 250 gallon copper stills.
5—U. S. Ertel and Alsop syphon fillers.
2—M & S 4 and 6 stage can fillers.
10—Copper kettles from 40 to 250 gallons.
1—U. S. 350 cup washer and dryer.
1—Scott auto. weigher from 1 to 25 lbs., complete with elevators.
5—New 1,000 to 2,000 lb. dry powder mixers.
1—J. H. Day 170 gallon jacketed mixer.
1—Ingersoll Rand pump type 3RUL8, with explosion proof motor.
1—John Ayres tablet counter.

Send Your Surplus List of Equipment to Us

Chemical & Process Machinery Corp.
146-8 Grand Street New York 13, N.Y.
Tel. WOrth 4-8130

FOR SALE

3—12 in. x 30 in. Roller Mills
2—16 in. x 40 in. three steel roller mills
PONY MIXERS from 2½ gallons to 40 gallons
5—Change Can Mixers
1—210 gallon Buhr Stone lined Pebble Mill
2—Practically new 750 gallon Porcelain lined Pebble Mills
3—32 in. x 36 in. PEBBLE MILLS
10—1000 gallon steel square storage tanks
10—2000 gallon steel square storage tanks
5—9 in. x 24 in. motor driven roller mills

Specializing in Rebuilt Machinery

IRVING BARCAN COMPANY
50 CHURCH ST., NEW YORK 7, N. Y.

UNION Rebuilt Machinery Established 1920

Special Offerings for Immediate Delivery!

W. & P., Day Cincinnatus and Imperial Type Mixers; Hottman Paragon, Read, Single and Double Arm from 2 gallons to 300 gallons.
Elgin 24 spout Rotary Vacuum Filling Machine.
Gayco 8 ft. Air Separator.
Schutz O'Neill, Jay Bee, Williams, Gruendler, etc., Pulverizers.
J. H. Day and Kent, Three Roll, 12" x 30", 16" x 40" Mills, motor driven with motor.
Mullers or Chasers 2 ft. to 6 ft. sizes.
Ermold and World Semi-Automatic Labeling Machines.
U. S. Bottlers C-10 and A-6 Acme Fillers.
Copper Steam Jacketed Kettles with and without Agitators.
Read, and Century Vertical Mixers. M.D.
Johnson and Oliver Sweetland Filter Presses.
Copper Stills and Vacuum Pans.
Huhn Rotary Continuous Dryers.
Schutz O'Neill Rotex, and Allis-Chalmers Lowhead Sifters.
Package Machinery Co., Johnson, Miller, all types of Wrapping, Packaging and Cartoning Equipment. (Please submit Samples of your item with Your Inquiry.)

ALL OFFERINGS SUBJECT TO PRIOR SALE. WRITE OR WIRE COLLECT FOR DETAILS AND PRICES. SEND FOR LATEST CIRCULAR!

Union Standard Equipment Co.
312-322 Lafayette Street
New York 12, N. Y.

Fuel Purifying Unit For Ships Developed

The Anglo-Saxon Oil Company has perfected a fuel purifying plant for ships which will allow use of impure, low grade crude oil in Diesel engines, it was announced recently in London.

John Lamb, inventor of the plant and head of the company's technical division, set the cost of the purifier at $8,000 and estimated that it would save approximately $190,000 a year for a 10,000-ton vessel in operation 300 days a year. The invention is being tested by the 12,000-ton merchantman "Auricula," bound for Curacao.

Lehn & Fink Building New Plant in Midwest

Lehn & Fink Products Corporation, pharmaceuticals and toiletries, New York, has started construction of a new plant at Lincoln, Ill. The plant, which will be in operation within eight months, will consist of a factory, a two-story office building and railroad sidings. The company also is planning to invest $400,000 in new machinery and equipment for its factory at Bloomfield, N. J.

IMMEDIATE!

40—Jacketed Kettles, 80 gal., Aluminum and Stainless Steel.
6—Copper Jacketed Kettles, 25 to 400 gal.
1—KIEFER Rotary Gear Visco Filler, Bronze Head.
1—DEVINE No. 9 Vac. Shelf Dry'er, 13 shelves, 40"x43".
1—STOKES Atmos. Dryer, 24"x48" Double Drum, 100 lb. W.P.
1—BUFFALO Foundry Bronze Drum Dryer, 24"x20".
1—DEVINE Vacuum Pump, 186 C.f.m.
1—DEVINE Surface Condenser, 400 sq. ft.
1—W & P Jacketed Mixer—20 gal. capacity.
1—W & P Jacketed Mixer—½ gal.
1—DAY Brighton 20 gal. Mixer, Monel Cans.
1—ROSS M.D. Pony Mixer—8 gal.
2—Dry Powder Mixers—1,200 lb. capacity.
1—COLTON No. 4½ Single Punch Tablet Machine.

What have you for sale?

Send for Bulletin SA-7

MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT CORPORATION (of N. Y.)
533 West Broadway New York 12, N.Y.
GRamercy 5-6680

EQUIPMENT FOR CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

50—Closed, Aluminum, Rubber-Lined Tanks, 661 gals. capacity.

1—High Chrome Iron Tank, 6'x 30', ¾" plate.
1—Pfaudler Glass-Lined Storage Tank, 2,000 gals.
1—Pfaudler Glass-Lined Tank, Stainless Steel Agitator, 1/3 HP Motor, 500 gals.
1—Stainless Steel Holding Tank, 6 Compartments, 1,200 gals.
1—Nickel Jacketed Kettle, 400 gals.
10—Steel Brick-Lined Digesters, 6'x 20'.
10—Sharples Super-Pressurite Centrifuges, 3 HP Motors.
3—Buffalo Vacuum Dryers, 3'2"x 4'6", 5'10"x10'.
1—Shriver Iron Closed Delivery Filter Press, 24"x24".
1—Shriver Rubber-Lined Closed Delivery Filter Press, 12"x12".

R. GELB & SONS, INC.
UNION, N. J.
Est. 1886 UNionville 2-4900

FOR SALE

Stainless Steel Tanks—new—100 and 200 gal., dished bottoms with stands.
9—New Stainless Steel Jacketed Kettles, 30 and 40 gals capacity; 2 100 gal.
Steam Jacketed Kettle, 9' dia. x 5' deep, with agitator (new).
Stainless Steel Vert. Tank, 7' dia. x 10', No. 430 Chrome.
New Elec. Immersion Heaters, stainless.
Copper Tank with agitator and coil, 66" dia. x 7' high.
2—International Centrifuges, size 2, Type FS, Stainless Steel with Motors.
Shriver Filter, 24" open del., all iron.
1—18 spout Karl Kiefer Rotary Filler.
10—new Sharpless Oil Purifiers.
6—DeLaval Imo Pumps, 2" suc., 2" disch. (new).
Stainless Steel, Milton-Roy, Pumps (new) with G.E. Explosion-Proof Motors.

SPECIAL
20—new Sterilizers or Pressure Cookers, 18"x18", with 3-burner gasoline stoves.

H. LOEB & SON
4643 LANCASTER AVENUE PHILADELPHIA 31, PA.

Business Wants and Offers

RATES PER INSERTION—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

Help Wanted and Positions Sought—Minimum $2.00, thirty-six words or less; 35c for each additional six words.

All Other Classified Advertisements—$5.00 thirty-six words or less; 85c for each additional six words or fraction.

AGENCIES OFFERED

Distributors or sales agents for Lamepon, nationally known unique basic organic surface-active agent combining the following properties: detergency, emulsification, wetting, dispersion, leveling, foaming, lime stability, rinsibility. Used in all textile processing, fur and leather processing, laundries, in soap and detergent powders, car washes, cosmetics, shampoos, bubble baths, insecticides, emulsions, etc. OPD 963.

AGENCIES WANTED

Established Cincinnati firm covering part of Ohio and Louisville, Kentucky interested in representing producers of raw materials used by the Ink and Soap manufacturers. OPD 964.

EQUIPMENT OFFERED

For sale: slightly used four eyed closed delivery washing type 24 in. square aluminum filter press, with 18 plates and a set of stainless steel perforated screens all in perfect condition. OPD 915

For sale: four slightly used Hones Buzzer No. 204 ring burners. Gas capacity each burner 750 c.f.h. All in perfect condition. OPD 954.

For sale: one BWC five hundred Lectrodryer, single phase, 220 volt, 25 cycle, new, never used. Make an offer or write for particulars to: Niagara Chlorine Products Company, Lockport, New York.

For sale: one 30 in. vertical stone mill complete 550 RPM with a 25 horse power motor, used for grinding fine powders. New York OPD 959.

For sale: Sharples 4-A super centrifuge for clarifying. Bowl speed 1900 RPM. Complete with 1 H.P. 220/440 volt motor. Used six months. Excellent condition. George A. Breon & Company, 2000 Baltimore avenue, Kansas City, Missouri.

EQUIPMENT WANTED

Wanted—gas fired unit heaters in various sizes. Bob Rose, 10 Grace avenue, Great Neck 3340.

Pebble mill, with balls, capacity about 150 gallon; copper tilting kettle, steam heated with agitators complete on stand, cap. 150 gallons; ager for vat dyes for 48-54 in. goods. Used but in good contition. OPD 972.

FACILITIES OFFERED

Wide variety of liquid mixtures recovered at nominal cost for drum and tank car lots. We handle simple and difficultly-separable mixtures. We are also interested in purchase of all types of crude mixtures. Inquiries solicited. All replies treated in strictest confidence. OPD 907.

Can use spare time on Rubber or Plastic Rolls for Molding Powders. We will supply our own Resins. Looking for permanent arrangement. OPD 974.

FACTORY OFFERED

10,000 sq. ft. factory—2 story brick. Oil burner air heating system. 1st floor concrete. 2nd wood. For rent at 50c. per sq. ft. Wilmer N. Tuttle, Realtor. Tel. Peapack 8-0456. Bedminster, N. J.

FOR SALE

Filter press.— Eimco Vacuum filter set up unit. All copper lined. Brand new—never used. Concentrator—Badger long tubed calandria concentrator with copper barometric condenser and Worthington ejector. Excellent condition. OPD 970.

MATERIALS OFFERED

Ethyl cellulose sheet scrap: Approx. 3800 pounds of clean, clear and transparent small pieces and trimmings. Suitable for hot melt adhesives or protective coating solutions. Make us your best offer. Sample on request. OPD 937.

Available: 9,000 cases packaged synthetic detergent packed seventy-two eight ounce cylindrical packages, metal tops and bottoms. Formulation 15% synthetic detergent, 85% modified soda. Reply OPD 957.

We have available for sale a large tonnage of dried, screened and carefully selected spent fullers earth and will consider offers for quantity deliveries. It is suitable as filler for fertilizers, etc. OPD 967.

For sale: thirty drums of 75% inhibited phosphoric acid. OPD 968.

Have small stock glycerine (dynamite grade) for sale. Would like to purchase suitable quantity titanium dioxide pigment. OPD 973.

MATERIALS WANTED

Off-grade or prime organic solvents such as acetates, alcohols, ketones, aromatic and aliphatic hydrocarbons. Also obsolete, contaminated or reclaimed lacquer thinners, solvent cleaners, reducers or allied solvent blends; in lots of 500 gallons or more. Describe fully stating shipping point and best price; or we will make offer. OPD 966.

Do not wait until conditions further limit prospects of disposing of top-heavy inventories. Will purchase surplus unshipped commodities, all kinds. Particularly interested in gums, waxes, spices, botanicals, oils, greases, pharmaceuticals, chemicals. OPD 935.

PLANT OFFERED

Limestone quarry, kilns, hydrator, crusher. Work buildings and warehouse. Active operation. Going business. Wilmer N. Tuttle, Realtor. Tel. Peapack 8-0456. Bedminster, N. J.

PLANT WANTED

Partnership in or lease or purchase of a chemical plant desired by chemist of long industrial experience. OPD 953.

POSITIONS VACANT

Lacquer and synthetic chemist for well established company. Able to formulate and develop new products. Real future for experienced capable man. Write or phone. Standard Coating Company. 455 Broad Avenue, Ridgefield, N. J. Chickering 4-4330.

POSITIONS VACANT

Paint and varnish chemist: Medium size, well-known and progressive Eastern manufacturer has a really good opportunity to offer for a man who has general all-around experience with shelf goods, varnishes and industrials. Excellent salary and bonus arrangement. Rest assured your replies will be held strictly confidential. Our employees know of this ad. OPD 916.

Salesman for old established firm selling spices and edible seeds. We furnish transportation and pay all traveling expenses. Starting salary $3,500 per year. Good chance for advancement. No previous experience in our lines required. Confidential. OPD 952.

Drugs export quoting, purchasing, selling standard brand pharmaceuticals, patents, sundries, to exporters. Excellent opportunity. Write Box 31, Suite 617, 1457 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Assisting purchasing agent in executive capacity with complete knowledge of chemical equipment, packaging materials, fuels etc., capable of preparing economic market survey. State qualifications, and salary desired. OPD 969.

POSITIONS WANTED

Chemists, chemical engineers, pharmacists, biologists and pharmacologists, and for executives and production managers in the chemical and related industries, phone COrtland 7-9650 or write Chemical Department, Position Securing Bureau (Agency), 45 John street, New York.

Chemist, B.S., 1935, experience in lacquers, synthetics, marine and maintenance paints, and production methods. Desires responsible position with progressive organization in metropolitan New York area. OPD 942.

If you manufacture your own vehicles, I can help you. Wandering consulting chemist experienced in alkyds, phenolics and ureas, wants more new cities to visit. Want $75.00 first week—$125.00 for each additional week. OPD 947.

Production and formulating chemist, specialist in floor waxes, insecticides, paint and varnish removers, paint brush cleaners, metal cleaners, floor polishes, furniture polishes, and variety of chemical specialties, seeks responsible connection. OPD 955.

Organic chemist, Ph.D., with 12 years experience in developmental research and successful record in conducting new processes for fine and heavy organic chemicals from laboratory through pilot plant into commercial production, desires responsible position with progressive organization. Age, 36; married. OPD 956.

Highly experienced tablet coater and tablet department superintendent desires responsible position. Am interested in widening my scope as well as yours. What have you to offer a progressive young man? Full details upon inquiry. OPD 962.

PRODUCTS WANTED

Need additional product to sell for New York and Queens. Established Chemical Co. OPD 956.

Established manufacturer with good contacts among textile and tanning industries seeks additional products of merit to sell. What can you offer? OPD 971.

SERVICES OFFERED

New and modern equipment for quantity tube filling, also powder and liquids; the production of all types of tablets, expert coating. Two research laboratories, to handle all phases of chemical and biological assays, testing of materials, etc. Contract work a specialty. Lanteen Medical Laboratories, Inc., 800 N Franklin street, Chicago 10, Ill.

GUM BENZOIN SUMATRA

Available Again

Box No 965, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

EXPORT - DOMESTIC - IMPORT

Industrial Chemicals
Pharmaceuticals
Minerals — Mercury

Manufacturers of
Silver Nitrate
Mercuric Oxide — Yellow and Red

FRED H. LENWAY & COMPANY
112 Market Street San Francisco 11
Cable: **LENWAY**

at . . .

CLOSE-OUT PRICES

We offer subject to prior sale all or any part Government Surplus: approximately 5,000 gallons Pigmented Nitrate Dope—manufactured by du Pont and Lowe Bros.; 2,500 gallons Dope Proof White—manufactured by Pittsburgh Co.; 5,000 gallons De-Icer White—manufactured by Pittsburgh Co.; 4,000 gallons Spray-on Lagging—manufactured by Minnesota Mining & Mfg. Co.; 800 gallons Protektol Lacquer Stripping — manufactured by Ault & Wiborg Corp.

Lacquer manufacturers should be able to recover "hard to get materials" from the Nitrate Dope.

Samples Furnished Those Interested.

BARKER-GOLDMAN-LUBIN CO.
300 N. 9th ST., SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

FOR SALE—Factory manufacturing and distributing insecticides and veterinary products, central Florida location, well equipped, good inventory of raw materials and containers. 150 jobbing accounts in Georgia, Florida and Alabama. Three-story brick building. Business could be greatly expanded. Excellent location for southern branch and Latin American export. Registered trade marks well established.
Details upon request. Box 961, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

1,000
NEW
ALUMINUM DRUMS
55 Gallon

1¼" sealed air vent and 2½" opening, both in head. Weight—22½ lbs. each.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
SUBJECT TO PRIOR SALE
Box 960, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Petroleum Products

—Continued from page 65

ing the period under review. Prices were steady.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—Material in this division was in good call last week, without any price or general market change reported. Sellers were not attempting to push too much material on the trade.

Paraffin — Buying fair, no market change.

Petrolatums — Orders good, prices stable.

White Mineral Oils — Interest moderate, quotations steady.

Los Angeles—The call for paraffin wax during the period under review continued to exceed the supply in this area. No changes in prices were reported.

Fuels and Lubricants

Gasoline—Reflecting changes in local marketing conditions and operating costs, one large supplier last week posted higher prices for gasoline and fuel oil. The new prices were effective throughout New York and New England. Both materials were increased 1/10c. per gallon and were quoted in tankwagons in the New York area at 10.4c. per gallon for gasoline and 8.8c. per gallon for fuel oil.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago — Strength continued in the gasoline market and the market for related products last week. Orders were good.

Gasoline — Interest well maintained. Prices unchanged and firm to strong.

Kerosene — Takings against previous orders were routine. Inquiry picked up somewhat. Prices unchanged.

Lubricating Oils—Buying was reported brisk during the week. Prices were showing strength.

Shell Develops New Oil-Base Insecticide

Shell Oil Company has developed a new oil-base spray which showed promise in tests against the Japanese beetle, it was reported recently.

A county agricultural agent, checking the ten-acre field within twenty minutes after the area was sprayed by airplane, found forty-two dead beetles in a two-yard plot, according to Shell. Studies at the testing area showed that the spray remained effective after four days despite heavy rains, and the few remaining bettles showed signs of paralysis.

The spray, 'Shell Vapona D-42,' contains DDT, but allegedly is not injurious to plant life. Preliminary tests have shown that corn in the sprayed area should be suitable for cattle feed, but further study will be undertaken in that problem.

Aruba Refinery Claims Crude Output Record

The Aruba refinery of the Lago Oil & Transport Company, affiliate of Standard Oil of New Jersey, established four production records in July and was the first refinery in the world to process 1,000,000 barrels of crude oil, according to the company.

The Netherlands West Indies refinery handled 11,059,000 barrels of crude in July, posted a daily output of 416,000 barrels on July 23, and set new receipts and shipment records, the company said.

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(For further details see listings in OPD Green Book.)

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Corporation Earnings

Duval Texas Sulphur Co.

Net income, June 30 quarter	218,571	.....
Per share	.44	.....

Firestone Tire & Rubber

Net income, 6 months, April 30	12,845,926	6,981,866
Per share	6.09	3.08

Freeport Sulphur Co.

Net income, 6 months, June 30	2,001,843	1,569,385
Per share	2.50	1.96

Gair Co., Inc., Robert

Net income, June 30 quarter	698,942	187,287
Per share	.37	.09

Hercules Powder

Net income, June 30 quarter	1,878,632	1,431,156
Per share	.68	.49

Hershey Chocolate Corp.

Net income, June 30 quarter	1,525,220	1,058,835
Per share	1.76	1.08

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